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A UDE O PORTAL | COMPARTILHE EM SEUS GRUPOS O currículo Lattes uma ferramenta essencial para pesquisadores, docentes, estudantes e profissionais das áreas científicas e acadêmicas no Brasil. Criado pelo CNPq, ele consolidou-se como o padrão oficial para registro e divulgação das trajetórias acadêmicas e profissionais. Voc sabe como criar, publicar e destacar seu currículo Lattes de forma estratégica? Neste guia completo, abordaremos tudo sobre o currículo Lattes, desde sua importância até dicas práticas para torná-lo uma diferencial na sua carreira. Entendendo o Currículo Lattes e Sua ImportânciaO que é o Currículo Lattes?O currículo Lattes é um sistema integrado de currículos, desenvolvido pelo Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq). Ele reúne informações detalhadas sobre a formação acadêmica, produção científica, experiência profissional e participação em eventos dos pesquisadores e profissionais. Esta plataforma padroniza o formato de apresentação dos dados, facilitando a avaliação para bolsas, editais, concursos e processos seletivos. Além disso, o Currículo Lattes oferece uma visão abrangente da trajetória acadêmica e profissional, permitindo que pesquisadores, docentes e estudantes possam compartilhar suas conquistas e experiências de forma organizada e acessível. Como criar e atualizar o Currículo Lattes?O Currículo Lattes é uma ferramenta essencial para pesquisadores, docentes, estudantes e profissionais das áreas científicas e acadêmicas no Brasil. Criado pelo CNPq, ele consolidou-se como o padrão oficial para registro e divulgação das trajetórias acadêmicas e profissionais. Voc sabe como criar, publicar e destacar seu currículo Lattes de forma estratégica? Neste guia completo, abordaremos tudo sobre o currículo Lattes, desde sua importância até dicas práticas para torná-lo uma diferencial na sua carreira. Entendendo o Currículo Lattes e Sua ImportânciaO que é o Currículo Lattes?O currículo Lattes é um sistema integrado de currículos, desenvolvido pelo Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq). Ele reúne informações detalhadas sobre a formação acadêmica, produção científica, experiência profissional e participação em eventos dos pesquisadores e profissionais. Esta plataforma padroniza o formato de apresentação dos dados, facilitando a avaliação para bolsas, editais, concursos e processos seletivos. Além disso, o Currículo Lattes oferece uma visão abrangente da trajetória acadêmica e profissional, permitindo que pesquisadores, docentes e estudantes possam compartilhar suas conquistas e experiências de forma organizada e acessível. Como criar e atualizar o Currículo Lattes?

War 15081512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling.1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean.1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initial success, he is rejected.1510: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initial success, he is rejected.1510: Alfonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia.1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System.1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon.1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687.1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serro. Serro is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9]1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Ivares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs.1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces.1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey).1513: Vasco Nez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so.1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.1514: Dzsza rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary.Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517.1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty.1515: Ascension of Francis I of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII.1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran.1515: The Ottomans conquer the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack.1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab.1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dellAfrica (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X.1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month.1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2.Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 15191519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-jj, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao.1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556).15191522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire.Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October.1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Sultan Ali Mughayyaf Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia) and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire.1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces.1521: Philipines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year.1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China.1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves.1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, Sultan Trenggana.1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach)1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9]1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa.1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union.1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernn Corts15241525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire.1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland.1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king.Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured.1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohcs.1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance.1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden.1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A largehai forces sack the Malacan palace of Niani1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy).1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica.1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morota (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547)1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55.1547: Francis I dies in the Chteau de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9.1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo.1548: Asikia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali).1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates.1549: Tom de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil.1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkulud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia).The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul.1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.15501551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas.1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease.1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau.1554: Missionaries Jos de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbreaga establishes So Paulo, southeast Brazil.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion.1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company.1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi (two volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13]1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty.1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica.1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat.1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).Political map of the world in 15561556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun.1556: Pomponio Alperio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition.1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596.1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong).1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world.1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance.15581563: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Prussia and Russia.1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France.1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambresis, the Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hamid of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 15671560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba.1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary.1560: By winning the Battle of Okechama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre.1560: Lazarus Church, Macau1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimabara takes place.1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith.1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste.15621598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. 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