## I'm not a robot



## **Carpal tunnel emg test**

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the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,025 articles in English Habitable zones of TRAPPIST-1 and the Solar System TRAPPIST-1 is a cool red dwarf star with seven known exoplanets. It lies in the constellation Aquarius about 40.66 light-years away from Earth. It has a mass of about 9% of the Sun and is estimated to
be 7.6 billion years old, making it older than the Solar System. The discovery of the star was first published in 2000. Observations in 2016 from the Transiting Planets and Planets and Planets between about 1.5
and 19 days to orbit around the star. They are likely tidally locked to TRAPPIST-1, leading to permanent day on one side and night on the other. Their masses are comparable to that of Earth. Up to four of the planets orbit at distances where temperatures are suitable for the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially
hospitable to life. This has drawn interest from both researchers and popular culture. (Full articles About Bertonceli at the 2015 European Games ... that Sašo Bertonceli (pictured) competed on MasterChef Slovenia during his
gymnastics career? ... that the Knox Mountain Hillclimb is considered very challenging due to every corner being off camber? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings Are? ... that the Wild Things Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings Are? ... that the Wild Things Are? ... the Wild Things 
runs? ... that Paddy Higson was known as the "mother of Scottish film"? ... that the robotic costumes used in the Doctor Who episode "The Robot Revolution" were 3D printed in thirty-four different pieces before being assembled? ... that Google searches for the word "fortnight" in the US increased by 868% on the release day of the song "Fortnight" by
Taylor Swift? ... that the Green Bay Packers signed Tom Birney as their new kicker in 1979, even though he had not kicked a field goal in more than five years? ... that a 2015 issue of the Strawberry Newspaper features Hello Kitty discussing military conflicts in Afghanistan, Somalia, and Ukraine? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article José
Mujica Former president of Uruguay José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in
alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew
Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Nominate an article May 17: International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia Anne of Denmark (pictured) was crowned the queen consort of Scotland in a ceremony at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. 1863 - American Civil War: At the Battle of Big Black River
Bridge in Mississippi, Union forces under John A. McClernand defeated a Confederate rearguard and captured around 1,700 men. 1900 - The first copies of the children's novel The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum were printed. 1954 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education, outlawing racial
segregation in public schools because "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and therefore unconstitutional. 1987 - An Iraqi jet fired two Exocet missiles at the American frigate USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others. Caroline of Brunswick (b. 1768)Erik Satie (b. 1866)Little Gerhard (b. 1934)Maggie Laubser (d. 1973)
More anniversaries: May 16 May 17 May 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About The short-beaked echidna. It is covered in fur and spines, has a distinctive snout to help detect its surroundings, and uses a specialized tongue to catch insects. Its extremely strong front limbs and
claws allow it to burrow quickly. It repels predators by curling into a ball and deters them with its spines. During the Australian winter, it goes into deep torpor and hibernation. As the temperature increases, it emerges to mate. Female echidnas lay one egg a year and the mating period is the only time the solitary animals meet. A newborn echidna
grows rapidly on mother's milk and is expelled into the mother's burrow when it grows too large for the pouch. It leaves the burrow when it is around six months old. The species is found throughout Australia and in coastal and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its
distribution in Australia. This photograph shows a Tasmanian short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmanian short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmanian short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmanian short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmanian short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmanian short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmanian short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmanian short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmanian short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmanian short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus)
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of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1590th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 1590s decade. As of the start of 1590, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the
Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year May 17: Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland. January 6 - García Hurtado de Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of South America except for Brazil). He will serve until 1596.[1] January 10 - Construction of the Fortezza
Nuova around the city of Livorno begins in Italy in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany and continues for more than 14 years. January 25 - Luis de Velasco y Castilla, Marquess of Salinas, becomes the new Viceroy of New Spain, a colony comprising most of Central America, Mexico and what is
now a large part of the southwestern United States. Velasco will govern until 1595, and then again from 1607 to 1611.[2] February 3 - Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort, the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German-Born captur
Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, takes Breda, by concealing 68 of his best men in a peat-boat, to get through the impregnable defenses. March 14 - Battle of Ivry: Henry IV of France again defeats the forces of the Catholic League, under Charles, Duke of Mayenne.[4] March 21 - The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the Ottoman
Empire (in modern-day Turkey) and the Safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[5] April 4 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Spanish Navy while attempting to pass through
the Straits of Gibraltar after trading in the Mediterranean Sea.[7] Levant Company's Benedict Barnham, on the flagship Salomon, leads the corporate fleet in a six-hour battle and heavily damages the Spanish ships, clearing the way for the company ships to return home. May 7 - King Henry of Navarre, claimant to the throne of France, begins an
unsuccessful attempt to besiege Paris, at the time controlled by the Catholic League. By August 30, Henry is forced to raise the siege, when Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma comes to its rescue with a Spanish army. May 17 - Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland, at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh.[8] June 23 - The Japanese samurai
Toyotomi Hideyoshi sends an army of 15,000 men, led by generals Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi Kagekatsu, in an attack on the Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo. The castle is lightly defended, by only 1,300 men, because the samurai Hōjō Ujiteru has most of his troops engaged in defending Hideyohsi's siege of Odawara. The castle is captured after
one day, and later destroyed on orders of the shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. July 1 (13th waning of 1st Ashadha, 952 CS) - Naresuan Maharat becomes the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet II of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, upon the death of his father, Sanphet II. July 19 - The day after his 12th birthday, Ferdinand of Habsburg becomes the new Archduke of
Inner Austria (Innerösterreich) upon the death, in Graz, of his father Charles II. A regency council rules in the place of Ferdinand until 1596.[9] July 21 - Japan's first diplomatic representatives to Europe, Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura and Martino Hara, return to Japan after eight years, having departed on February 20, 1582. [10]
August 4 - In Japan, the siege of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of the clan of the cl
1587 to get supplies. Upon arrival at, the crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonists formerly lived).[12] August 27 - Pope Sixtus
V dies after serving for five years, and a new papal conclave is organized, to start on September 5 - Alexander Farnese's army forces Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris. September 15 After the eight day conclave, Giovanni Battista Castagna, the Cardinal-Priest of San Marcello al Corso receives the
necessary two-thirds majority despite support for Cardinal Marco Antonio Colonna.[13] Castagna takes becomes Pope Urban VII but contracts malaria and dies 12 days later.[14] The estimated 6.0 magnitude Neulengbach earthquake causes significant damage and some loss of life, in Lower Austria and Vienna; the effects are felt as far as Bohemia
and Silesia.[15] October 6 - Two days before the scheduled papal conclave begins, Enrique de Guzmán, 2nd Count of Olivares, Spain's ambassador to the Papal States, presents the cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals will support, and 30 whom they are instructed not to
vote for [16] October 8 - The second papal conclave had been concluded, and 53 cardinals arrive. [16] October 13 (5th waxing of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - In what is now Myanmar, King Nanda Bayin of Burma sends a 10,000-man army, led by the
Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome, and General Natshinnaung to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung.[17] German astronomer Michael Maestlin becomes the first person to record an observation of the planet Venus.[18] October 16 - Saadian invasion of the Songhai Empire: An army of 20,000
troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadi Sultanate (now Morocco), on orders of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. The Saadi Army's objective is to conquer the Songhai Empire, led by the Emperor Askia Ishaq II, in North Africa, corresponding to what is now the Republic of Mali.[19] October 24 - After an unsuccessful search of the
is signed between representatives of the Holy Roman Empire (ruled by Emperor Rudolf II) and the Ottoman Empire (ruled by Sultan Murad III.[20] December 5 - Niccolò Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as a compromise candidate after
Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected. [16] December 7 - North Berwick witch trials: Agnes Sampson is questioned by King James VI of Scotland, and confesses to practising witchcraft. She will be executed on January 28. [22] Orthodox Patriarch Meletius I of Alexandria succeeds Silvester. The Spanish are pushed out of southern
Gelderland by the Dutch forces. Emperor Ahmed I January 2 Edward Convers, American settler (d. 1643) January 27 - Charles Caesar, English politician and judge (d. 1642) January 30 - Lady
and politician (d. 1664) March 18 - Manuel de Faria e Sousa, Spanish and Portuguese historian and poet (d. 1642) John Upton, English politician (d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1617) May - William Cecil, 17th Baron de
Ros (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1636) May 12 - Cosimo II de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (d. 1621)[25] May 31 - Frances Carr, Countess of Somerset (d. 1632) June 1 - Isaac Manasses de Pas, Marquis de Feuquieres, French
soldier (d. 1640) June 9 - Caspar Sibelius, Dutch Protestant minister (d. 1658) June 19 - Philip Bell, British colonial governor (d. 1678) June 29 - Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 -
Pope Clement X (d. 1676)[26] July 26 - Johannes Crellius, Polish-German theologian (d. 1633) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1634) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1633) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1634) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1635) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1653) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August 8 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1654) August
(d. 1649) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 30 - Anthony Stapley, English politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1667) October 3 - Anna of Pomerania, Duchess-Consort of Croy and Havré (d. 1660) October 11 -
William Pynchon, English colonist and fur trader in North America (d. 1662) November 25 - Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera (d. 1665) December 18
- William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1640) Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1640) William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony
(d. 1657) William Browne, English poet (d. 1643) Theophilus Eaton, Puritan colonial merchant (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Visem Sultan (d. 1651) Micheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1627) Caterina Assandra, Italian composer (died c. 1618) Magdalena Andersdotter, Norwegian-Faroese shipowner (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka,
Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681) Saint Catherine de Ricci Pope Sixtus V Pope Urban VII January 7 - Jakob Andreae, German theologian (b. 1528) January 20 - Giambattista Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (b. 1530) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of
Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 2 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522) February 4 - Gioseffo Zarlino, Italian music theorist and composer (b. 1517) February 12 François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) February 18 - Asahi
no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1543) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1543) February 21 - Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, and Earl of Warriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, and Earl of Warriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, and Earl of Warriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, and Earl of Warriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 21 - Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1548) Febr
Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1530) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1530) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1509) July 10 - Charles II, Archduke of Austria, regent of Inner Austria (b. 1510) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1520) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (
1540) July 21 - Sophie of Württemberg, German noble (b. 1563) August 10 Hōjō Ujimasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1538) Hōjō Ujiteru, Japanese warlord (b. 1521)[28] September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg
(b. 1532) September 13 - Pedro Téllez-Girón, 1st Duke of Osuna, Spanish duke (b. 1537) September 20 - Lodovico Agostini, Italian composer (b. 1522)[29] October 12 - Kanō Eitoku, Japanese painter (b. 1543)[30] October 16 - Archduchess Anna of
Austria, Duchess of Bavaria (b. 1528) October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 29 - Dirck Volckertszoon Coornhert, Dutch politician and theologian (b. 1522) November 18 - George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, English statesman (b. 1528) November 19 -
Girolamo Zanchi, Italian theologian (b. 1516) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20 - Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1510) December 27 - Emanuel Philibert de Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta
Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1535) Sorley Boy MacDonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French pott
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to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd mille
leaders 14th century 15th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victori
of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals
MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective,
and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years for the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflicts were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years for the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England. The conflicts which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy.
ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and,
(the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century.
Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate [5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs
against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas.
of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to
collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the
European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of
Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing. [7] 1404-1406: Regreg
War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and
sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual
states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic War leading to th
Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of
Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty. [9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, or
their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden
City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the Scotland after being held hos
Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the Siege of Orléans and Siege of Orléa
become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16
June - the Teutonic Knights and Svitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The
Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the
 Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and
emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the
league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the
Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his
father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of
the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1451s Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana.
born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last Roman Emperor Constantinople marks the end of the Ottoman Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Empire.
the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York
and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The
seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudon
and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of
England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July -
Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the
Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war
vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Hagg II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as
ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the
Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the
sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid
Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lo
reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained
independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia
1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at
the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487:
                        for ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership
the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned
by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher
Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II
as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant
religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya
Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez
Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched
campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), who led the
Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the
Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky, Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between
1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in
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edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/15th century" We have grown to appreciate the broad range of benefits related to practicing yoga. Not only does the ancient art of yoga help with physical and mental well-being but can also serve as
a resource and tool for alleviating other bodily discomforts. Carpal tunnel has become a common and often debilitating concern for people. It affects individuals from all walks of life. Through its holistic approach, yoga offers ways to ease some of the symptoms of carpal tunnel while continuing to improve your overall quality of life. As we explore yoga
for carpal tunnel, this article will highlight the following: Understanding Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Benefits of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome is a common condition that affects millions of people worldwide. It occurs when the median nerve, a major nerve that runs from your forearm
to your hand, becomes compressed or squeezed at the wrist. The carpal tunnel itself is a narrow passageway in the wrist that protects the median nerve and tendons. The compression of the median nerve and tendons. The compression of the median nerve and tendons that
involve repetitive hand and wrist movements, such as typing, assembly line work, or playing a musical instrument, can put a person at higher risk for this condition. Additionally, individuals with certain medical conditions like diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, or thyroid dysfunction may be more prone to developing carpal tunnel syndrome. Yogis are also
prone to this condition: holding yoga poses like Plank Pose or Downward Facing Dog can lead to irritation and swelling of the tendons in the carpal tunnel, which in turn puts pressure on the median nerve. Poor ergonomics, such as improper wrist positioning or using tools that do not offer proper support, can also contribute to the development of
carpal tunnel syndrome. The most common symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome include pain, numbness, tingling, and weakness in the hand and fingers. These sensations typically affect the thumb, index, middle, and half of the ring finger. You may experience discomfort that radiates up the forearm or even notice a loss of grip strength, making it
challenging to perform everyday tasks like holding a coffee cup or gripping a pen. It's important to recognize the early signs and symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome to seek appropriate treatment. Early intervention can prevent the condition from worsening and improve your chances of finding relief. If you suspect you have carpal tunnel syndrome
it's recommended to consult with a healthcare professional who can provide an accurate diagnosis and guide you through appropriate treatment options. Treatment may include a combination of lifestyle modifications, ergonomic changes, medication, and in some cases, surgery. In addition to conventional treatments, incorporating yoga into your
routine can offer significant benefits in managing carpal tunnel syndrome. The gentle stretches, strengthening poses, and mindfulness techniques can help alleviate pain, improve flexibility, and reduce stress, ultimately promoting healing and enhancing overall well-being. Remember, it's essential to listen to your body and seek professional guidance
when necessary. Each individual is unique, and the severity of carpal tunnel syndrome can vary. Together with a healthcare professional, you can tailor a comprehensive approach that includes yoga as part of your self-care and treatment plan. Yoga offers a multitude of benefits for individuals with carpal tunnel syndrome. First and foremost, it
enhances circulation, bringing a fresh supply of oxygen and nutrients to the affected area, promoting healing, and reducing inflammation. Additionally, yoga helps strengthen the wrists, forearms, and shoulders while increasing flexibility, aiding in the prevention and management of carpal tunnel symptoms. Making the proper adjustments in certain
poses like Downward Facing Dog can promote healing and ease some of the common symptoms of carpal tunnel. Furthermore, yoga is known for its stress-reducing abilities, which is vital as chronic stress can worsen the symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome. By incorporating mindfulness and breathing techniques, yoga promotes a mind-body
connection, allowing you to better manage pain and improve your overall well-being. If you suffer from carpal tunnel or experience early signs of carpal tunnel syndrome, you can do some preliminary exercises before your yoga practice. This exercises before your overall well-being. If you suffer from carpal tunnel or experience early signs of carpal tunnel or experience early signs of carpal tunnel syndrome, you can do some preliminary exercises before your yoga practice.
front of you, palms facing down. Make slow and controlled circles with your wrists, moving clockwise and then counterclockwise and then slowly bring them back together, as if you're closing a fan. Repeat this movement several times,
focusing on stretching and mobilizing each finger. Begin by making a gentle fist with your hands, then gradually extend your fingers wide open. Repeat this movement, moving from a first to an open hand, to improve the mobility and flexibility of your fingers and wrists. Sit comfortably and place your palms on your thighs, facing up. Gently flex your
wrists, bringing your fingertips toward your inner wrists, and then extend them back, pointing your fingertips towards the ceiling. Repeat this movement, focusing on the stretch and contraction of the wrist muscles. This exercise helps to stimulate the nerves in your fingers and increase finger dexterity. Rest your fingertips lightly on a flat surface,
such as a table or yoga mat. Begin tapping each finger individually onto the surface, starting with the thumb and progressing through each finger. Practice yoga postures that target the muscles of the forearms, wrists, and hands. Downward-Facing Dog (Adho Mukha Svanasana) is a foundational pose in yoga that engages multiple muscle groups,
including the forearms, wrists, and hands. By creating an inverted "V" shape with your body, you place weight-bearing action helps build endurance and stability in the muscles, promoting better support for the wrists and relieving strain on the carpal tunnel.
Start on your hands and knees, with your wrists aligned under your hips, and straighten your legs, coming into an inverted "V" shape. Press your palms firmly into the ground, distributing the weight evenly across your hands and fingers. Engage your forearms, biceps, and
triceps to support the weight of your body, thereby strengthening the muscles around the wrists and forearms. Maintain a gentle bend in your knees if needed, allowing the focus to be on the upper body, including the
wrists and forearms. It helps improve the strength and flexibility of the spine while simultaneously strengthening the muscles in the wrists and forearms. Lie on your feet resting on the mat. Place your hands on the mat directly under your shoulders, with your fingertips pointing forward
Press your palms firmly into the mat, engage your forearms, and begin to lift your chest off the ground, using the strength of your arms. Keep your flower arms helps build strength and
stability, benefiting those with carpal tunnel syndrome. Plank Pose (Phalakasana) is a challenging yet effective pose for strengthening the wrists, forearms, and core muscles. It builds overall upper body strength and stability, making it an excellent choice for individuals with carpal tunnel syndrome. Begin in a push-up position with your hands directly
under your shoulders, fingers spread wide, and arms straight. Engage your core muscles, keeping your body in a straight line from your head to your ferearms and wrists. Hold the pose for several breaths, gradually increasing the duration as your strength improves. The weight-
bearing nature of Plank Pose activates the muscles in the wrists, forearms, and hands, promoting strength and stability. Regular practice can help develop resilience in these areas and reduce the impact of carpal tunnel syndrome symptoms. Incorporate stretches that release tension and improve flexibility in the wrists and forearms. Extended Triangle
Pose (Utthita Trikonasana) is a standing pose that targets various muscle groups, including the wrists and forearms. Start by standing with your feet wider than hip-width apart, with one foot turned out and the other foot slightly turned
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inward. Extend your arms parallel to the ground, in line with your shoulders. Engage your core muscles and hinge at your hip, reaching your front foot. Rest your front hand on your shin, ankle, or the floor, depending on your flexibility. Extend your other arm overhead, creating a line of energy from the grounded hand to the fingertips of the extended hand. As you hold the pose, focus on maintaining a gentle stretch in the wrists and forearms by keeping your arms engaged and extended. The Extended Friungle Pose offers a mild stretch in the wrists and forearms while a simultaneously working on the entire body, including the legs, core, and shoulders. It has been stretch from the wrists, forearms, and shoulders. It has been stretch in the wrists and forearms while a simultaneously working on the entire body, including the legs, core and shoulders. It has been stretch from the wrists and shoulders. It has been stretch in the wrists and shoulders while offers on a set of position with your gells are stretch from the wrists and forearms as you let for the wrists and forearms as you breath to bridge the gap. Focus on the gentle stretch in the wrists and forearms as you breath care by an arms of the properties of the proper