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1. (Format for the Training Report)Sample Sheet (Title Page/Front Page)INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT (14 PT.)ON[NAME OF PROJECT(BASED ON COURSE UNDERTAKEN)]SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARDOF THE DEGREE OF (12pt.)BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING(14 pt.)(Computer Science & Engineering) (14pt.)University Logo[JUNE-JULY,2021 (14 pt.)SUBMITTED BY:NAME(S) :UNIVERSITY UID :(12pt.)DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING (12pt.)CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY GHARUAN, MOHALI(14pt.) 2. B.E TRAINING REPORT GUIDELINES1. The report shall be computer typed (English- British, Font -Times Roman, Size-12 point, Double spacingbetween lines) and printed on A4 size paper.2. The report shall be spiral bound. The name of the candidate, degree, month of training, college name shall beprinted on the title page [refer sample sheet (title page/front page)].3. The report shall be typed on one side only with double space with a margin 3.5 cm on the left, 2.5 cm on thetop, and 1.25 cm on the right and at bottom.4. In the report, the title page [Refer sample sheet (title Page/front page)] should be given first then theCertificate by Course Website/Company/Industry/Institute and then candidates declaration, followed by anabstract of the report (not exceeding one page). This should be followed by the acknowledgment, list offigures/list of tables, notations/nomenclature, and then contents with page nos.5. The diagrams should be printed on a light/white background, Tabular matter should be clearly arranged andthe font of the Tabular matter should be Font -Times Roman, Size-10 point, Single spacing between lines.Decimal point may be indicated by full stop(.). The caption for figure must be given at the BOTTOMcenteraligned) of the figure and Caption for the Table must be given at the TOP(center aligned) of the figure. Thefont for the captions should be Times Roman, Italics,Size-10 point.6. The font for the chapter titles should be Times Roman, Bold, Capital, Size-16 point and center aligned. Thefont for the Headings should be Times Roman, Bold, and Size-14 point. The font for the sub-headings shouldbe Times Roman, Bold, and Size-12 point.7. Equations should be numbered as 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 etc in chapter 1. Similarly as 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 etc in chapter 2 andso on.8. Figures should be numbered as Figure1.1, Figure 1.2, Figure 1.3 etc in chapter 1. Similarly as Figure 2.1,Figure 2.2, Figure 2.3 etc in chapter 2 and so on.9. Tables should be numbered as Table 1.1, Table 1.2, Table 1.3 etc in chapter 1. Similarly as Table 2.1,Table2.2, Table 2.3 etc in chapter 2 and so on.10. Conclusions and future scope each must not exceed more than one page. 3. 11. The graphs (optional) should be combined for the same parameters for proper comparison. Single graphshould be avoided as far as possible.12. The training report must consist of following chapters:[Chapter-1] INTRODUCTION[Chapter-2] TRAININGWORK UNDERTAKEN[Chapter-3] RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS[Chapter-4] CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE13. References.[For style of references follow the instructions attached]14. Appendix (Any additional information regarding training, (If any) e.g. program, is supposed to be included inappendix)15. Paste a CD containing the soft copy of Report (in Docx and PDF), Implementation & Reference papers andother material (if any,) related to the work, on the inner side of back cover. 4. CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY,GHARUAN,MOHALICANDIDATE'S DECLARATIONI NAME OF THE STUDENT hereby declare that I have undertaken Summer Training anddeveloped project titled _____ during a period from _____ to _____ in partial fulfillment of requirements for the award of degree of B.E(COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING) at CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY GHARUAN,MOHALI. The work which is being presented in the training report submitted to Department ofComputer Science & Engineering at CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY GHARUAN, MOHALI is anauthentic record of training work.Signature of the StudentThe training VivaVoce Examination of _____ has been held on _____ andaccepted.Signature of Internal Examiner Signature of External Examiner 5. CONTENTSTopic Page No.Certificate by Course Website/Company/Industry/Institute iCandidates Declaration iiAbstract iiiAcknowledgement viAbout the Course/Company/Industry / Institute vList of Figures viList of Tables viiDefinitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations viiiCHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION 1-19(This chapter should include the topic ofthe training, theoretical explanationabout the same,SW/HWtools learned)1.1 11.2 41.3 71.4 14CHAPTER 2 TRAINING WORK UNDERTAKEN 20-__(This chapter should include the sequential learning steps, methodology followed and projectundertaken, if any)2.1 202.2 _2.3 _2.4 _2.5 _ CHAPTER 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION _-_(This chapter should include any results and the related discussions for thespecific main duringtraining. If no project has been made the results and snapshots for the tools learnt should be included)3.1 _3.2 _3.3 _3.4CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSION ANDFUTURESCOPE _-_ 4.1 Conclusion _4.2 Future Scope _REFERENCES _APPENDIX (Program or any additional information regarding training) _(Note: Page No.s for different topics in report may vary according to the contents.Headings within the chapters should be numbered as 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and so on for chapter 1.Similarly as 2.1,2.2, 2.3 and so on for chapter 2. The corresponding subheadings as 1.1.1, 1.1.2,1.1.3 and so on.) 6. The general form for citing technical reports is to place the name and location of the company or institution after theauthorand title and to give the report number and date at the end of the reference.Basic Format:[1] J. K. Author, Title of report, Name of Company, City of Company, Country, Report No., xxx, year.Examples:[1] E. E. Reber Oxygen absorption in the earths atmosphere, Aerospace Corporation, Los Angeles, USA, Tech.Rep. TR-0200 (4230-46)-3, Nov., 1988.Online SourcesFTPBasic Format:[1] J. K. Author. (year). Title (edition) [Type of medium]. Available FTP: Directory: File:Example:[1] R.J. Vidmar. (1994). On the use of atmospheric plasmas as electromagnetic reflectors [Online]. AvailableFTP:atmnext.usc.edu Directory: pub/etext/1994 File: atmosplasma.txtWWWBasic Format:[1] J. K. Author. (year, month day). Title (edition) [Type of medium]. Available: (URL)Example:[1] J. Jones.(1991, May 10). Networks(2nd ed.) [Online]. Available: , Standards, Thesis (M.S.) and Dissertations (Ph.D.)PatentsBasic Format:[1] J. K. Author, Title of patent, U.S. Patent x xxx xxx, Abbrev. Month,day, year.Example:[1] J. P. Wilkinson, Nonlinear resonant circuit devices, U.S. Patent 3 624 125, July 16, 1990.NOTE: Use issued date if several dates are given.StandardsBasic Format:[1] Title of Standard,Standard number, date.Examples:[1] IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems, IEEE Standard 308, 1969.[2] Letter Symbols for Quantities, ANSI Standard Y10.5-1968.Thesis (Master) and Dissertations (Ph.D.)Basic Format:[1] J. K. Author, Title of thesis, M.S. thesis,Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Country, year.[2] J. K. Author, Title of dissertation, Ph.D. dissertation, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Un iv., City of Univ., Country,year.Examples:[1] J. O. Williams, Narrow-band analyzer, Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA,1993.[2] N. Kawasaki, Parametric study of thermal and chemical non equilibrium nozzle flow, M. S. thesis, Dept.Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.References in Text 7. References in Text:References are needed be cited in the text and they should appear on the line, in square inside the punctuation.Grammatically, they may be treated as if they were footnote numbers, e.g.,as shown by Brown [4], [5]; as mentioned earlier [2], [4][7], [9]; Smith [4] and Brown and Jones [5]; Wood etal. [7]or as nouns:as demonstrated in [3]; according to [4] and [6][9].NOTE: Use et al. when three or more names are given.Reference List StyleReference numbers are set flush left and form a column of their own, hanging out beyond the body of the reference.The reference numbers are on the line, enclosed in square brackets. In all references, the given name of the author oreditor is abbreviated to the initial only and precedes the last name. There must be only one reference with each number.[1] R. E. Kalman, New results in linear filtering and prediction theory, Journal of Basic Engineering, vol. 83,no. 5, pp. 95-108, Mar. 1961.[2] Ye. V. Lavrova, Geographic distribution of ionospheric disturbances in the F2 layer, Applied Soft Computing,vol. 19, no. 29, pp. 3143, Feb. 1961.[3] E. P. Wigner, On a modification of the RayleighSchrdinger perturbation theory, (in German), InternationalJournal of Computational Intelligence Studies,vol.53, p. 475, Sep. 1935.[4] W. Rafferty, Ground antennas in NASAs deep space telecommunications, IEEE Transactions on Antennasand Propagation,vol. 82, no. 3, pp. 636-640, May 1994.Important: Editing of references may entail careful renumbering of references, as well as the citations in text. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. ZDNET Computational Engineering Information Technology (IT) Artificial Intelligence (AI) Business Intelligence (BI) Embedded Systems Engineering Environmental Engineering Financial Risk Management (FRM) Fintech Financial Technology Data Management Engineering Human Centered Design Engineering Human Computer Interaction (HCI) Human Resource Management (HRM) Information Technology Management (ITM) Management Information Systems (MIS) Manufacturing Engineering Materials Science Engineering Metallurgical Engineering Natural Language Processing (NLP) Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering Occupational Ergonomics Safety Optical Science Engineering Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs Photonic Science Technology Polymer Science Engineering Quality Reliability Engineering Supply Chain Management (SCM) Tele communications Engineering Transportation Engineering Water Resources Engineering Whether you are advancing your tech career or transitioning into the tech sector, online computer science classes provide you with the education you need. Many courses have little to no cost and allow you to study at your own pace. Online classes like the ones below are some provide you with theoretical and practical computer science knowledge and skills in a more convenient and accessible way than a full-blown bachelor's in computer science program.Why take an online computer science class?Learning about how computer software and hardware work gives you the tools to work in the world of information technology. Online computer science classes offer both personal and professional rewards. Many online courses in computer science are massive online open courses (MOOCs) that come from top universities worldwide through websites like Coursera and edX.Courses may be part of certificates in areas such as software engineering and computer security and networks that you can add to your resume.They allow you to pursue personal interests while growing your career.You can study at your own pace.Online computer science courses range from introductory to advanced.You can learn computer programming languages like Python, C++, and Java.Computer science courses online train you in computational thinking, how coding works, software design, and game development.Free computer science classes: Our picks3 hr of online computer science courses starts with introductory classes and move into intermediate and advanced topics. Many of the latter require knowledge of computer science or prerequisite coursework and are ideal for individuals working in technology. Across the board, each online computer science classes includes quality information presented at no cost.Online intro to computer scienceComputer Science 101Offered by: Stanford University via edXCertificate? No: free to audit, pay to verifyLength and format of course: The six-week course allows for self-paced study and includes lab and video lecture components.Who will benefit from this course?This course introduces you to computer software and hardware fundamentals, computer security, and how the Internet works. It is designed for individuals with no experience in computer science.What you'll learn: You learn computer jargon, how software and hardware function, and the ins and outs of computer coding. Additional information about structured data, digital media, and big ideas accompany multiple-choice assessments and lab activities to build coding skills.CS50's Introduction to Computer ScienceOffered by: Harvard University via edXCertificate? Yes; free to audit, pay to upgradeLength and format of course: The six-week course is 12 weeks, depending on your self-study pace. Videos accompany assessment presented as problems sets.Who will benefit from this course? As an introductory course on the fundamentals of computer science and programming, individuals with little or no previous experience benefit from the course. You receive the same content as students enrolled in Harvard's identical on-campus offering.What you'll learn: The course starts with basic algorithms, data structures, software engineering, and web development, the class also teaches you programming languages. By using Python, HTML, JavaScript, and others, you gain the ability to develop and present a final programming project.Intro to Theoretical Computer ScienceOffered by: UdacityCertificate? No, freeLength and format of course: The self-paced course lasts roughly two months. Taught by industry professionals, the format includes videos and interactive quizzes.Who will benefit from this course?This course teaches you basic concepts of computer science. It is designed for individuals with little or no previous knowledge and experience.What you'll learn: Course topics build problem-solving and analytical skills to identify, understand, and reconcile problems that can be solved using soundness and completeness. You learn about tools and techniques to solve theoretically impossible problems, accepting randomness and approximations while recognizing the limits of computers to solve problems.Introduction to Computer Science and Programming Using PythonOffered by: Massachusetts Institute of Technology via edXCertificate? No: free to audit, pay to upgradeLength and format of course: As the first of a two-course sequence, the class lasts nine weeks of an instructor-led course schedule.Who will benefit from this course? If you want to know more about using Python 3.5 to solve real-world analytical problems, this class prepares you to do just that. This first course of a two-part sequence prepares you to continue onto a class in computational thinking and data science. You should have some high school mathematics aptitude and some background in programming.What you'll learn: The class covers computational notions, the Python programming language, and how to use Python to solve algorithms. You progress from simple algorithms to algorithmic complexity while learning about testing, debugging, and data structures.Introduction to HTML and CSSOffered by: AlisonCertificate? Yes, freeLength and format of course: The class lasts between 1.5 and 3 hours, with four individual modules offered in a self-paced format.Who will benefit from this course? This class is ideal for beginners who want to learn Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), two applications used to create web pages.What you'll learn: While learning HTML and CSS, you gain insight into setting up a webpage. The course explains HTML formatting and tags, defines CSS and style properties, and trains you to model and manipulate the placement of elements to create the look and feel of a website.Introduction to PythonOffered by: AlisonCertificate? Yes, freeLength and format of course: Self-paced and exclusively focused on Python, this course lasts between three and four hours.Who will benefit from this course? If you need or want to learn Python's syntax and functions, this course trains you through coding lessons, demonstrations, and exercises. What you'll learn: Three modules explore Python, the first of which focuses on Python and basic data types. The second module explores functions, variables, and errors of Python, while the third module emphasizes keywords, statements, and loops. You'll have a comprehensive understanding of Python by the end of the course.Intermediate and advanced comp-sci classesAlgorithms, Part IOffered by: Princeton University via Coursera via Class CentralCertificate? No, free to auditLength and format of course: The class includes six weeks of material, with video content. Numerous languages are available as subtitles. Programming assignments accompany the videos.Who will benefit from this course? Practicing programmers learn about algorithms and data structures to gain information about applications and scientific performance analysis of Java implementations.What you'll learn: The class covers data structures, sorting, and searching algorithms. You learn to analyze algorithms. The course moves toward a focus on graph- and string-processing algorithms.CS50's Web Programming with Python and JavaScriptOffered by: Harvard University via edXCertificate? Yes; free to audit, pay to upgradeLength and format of course: Self-paced with video content, the class lasts 12 weeks.Who will benefit from this course? Designed to follow Harvard's introductory course in computer science, this class requires prior programming experience in any language.What you'll learn: The class uses hands-on projects to train you to write and use application programming interfaces, create user interfaces, and leverage cloud services. You'll study database design, scalability, and security while using languages such as HTML, Python, and JavaScript.Machine LearningOffered by: Harvard University via Coursera via Class CentralCertificate? Yes; free to audit, pay to upgradeLength and format of course: Through 11 weeks of content, you watch videos, complete readings, and take assessment quizzes.Who will benefit from this course? Researchers, programmers, and computer science professionals learn essential aspects of machine learning and progress toward human-level artificial intelligence.What you'll learn: The goal of machine learning is to get computers to perform without being programmed. The class explores the concepts of supervised and unsupervised learning while teaching you about data mining and statistical pattern recognition. You learn to apply algorithms to smart robots, text understanding, and medical informatics.Mathematical Thinking in Computer ScienceOffered by: University of California San Diego via CourseraCertificate? Yes; free trial optionLength and format of course: The class includes roughly 40 hours of video content. You will solve interactive puzzles as you apply ideas and concepts. Readings and quizzes supplement these features.Who will benefit from this course? Designed for individuals who want to apply discrete mathematics to computer science, the course includes prerequisites in basic math and basic programming knowledge, specifically Python.What you'll learn: The class emphasizes making and identifying arguments using mathematical thinking. Tools and techniques of discrete mathematics, like recursion, induction, and mathematical logic language and rules, train you to write readable and precise code.This article was reviewed by Monali Mirel Chuatico In 2019, Monali Mirel Chuatico graduated with her bachelor's in computer science, which gave her the foundation that she needed to excel in roles such as data engineer, front-end developer, and programmer.Monali is currently a data engineer at Mission Lane. As a data analytics captain at a nonprofit calledCOOP Careers, Monali helps new grads and young professionals overcome underemployment by teaching them data analytics tools and mentoring them on their professional development journey.Monali is passionate about implementing creative solutions, building community, advocating for mental health, empowering women, and educating youth. Monali's goal is to gain more experience in her field, expand her skill set, and do meaningful work that will positively impact the world.Monali Mirel Chuatico is a paid member of the Red Ventures Education freelance review network.Last reviewed on February 11, 2022.,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.116,704 active editors 7,002,253 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Logo of Namco LimitedNamco Limited was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006, Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutSylvilagus aquaticus... that the swamp rabbit (pictured) is both territorial and a great swimmer?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that Samantha Kane led an unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive?... that the first viceroy of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction?... that medicine dean Sjahrar Rasad was accused of being too prominent in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian president Sukarno?... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house severally affected by the FBI may sue the government?... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cimigiu demanded the elimination of a weapon spread between Olympic champions, such as himself?... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiring pigeons in fur coats?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In umno, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In the Surinamese general election, the National Democratic Party wins the most seats in the National Assembly.In motor racing, Jex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleJune 1Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 14201676 Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of land with the loss of around 800 men.1857 The Revolution of the Laundresses, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia.1974 In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking.1988 Group representation constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore.1999 On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths.Kitahatake ChikafusaCaroline Tuthill (d.1879)Tom Holland (b.1996)Faizul Waheed (d.2021)More anniversaries: May 31June 1June 2ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutDrosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family Droseraceae. It is endemic to the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D.capensis leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours.Video credit: Scott KellerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferusIgnace TonenAustralian white ibisArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Deutsch Espaol Franaisl talianoNederlands PolskiPortugus SvenskaT ing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCatalnes DanskEestlEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSlovenina SrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"1676"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies16thcentury17thcentury18thcenturyDecades1650s1660s1670s 1680s1690sYears1673167416751676 167716781679vteSeptember 19: Virginian rebels commanded by Nathaniel Bacon burn down Jamestown, Virginia during war against British governor.1676 by topicArts and scienceArchitectureArtLiteratureMusicScienceLeaders State leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishmentsEstablishments DisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1676 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1676MDCLXXVIAb urbe condita2429Armenian calendar1125 Assyrian calendar6426Balinese saka calendar15971598Bengali calendar10821083Berber calendar2626English Regnal year27Cha.228Cha.2Buddhist calendar2220Burmese calendar1038Byzantine calendar71847185Chinese calendar(Wood Rabbit)4373 or 4166 (FireDragon)4374 or 4167Coptic calendar13921393Discordian calendar2842Ethiopian calendar16681669Hebrew calendar54365437Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat17321733- Shaka Samvat15971598- Kali Yuga47764777Holocene calendar11676Igbo calendar6761Iranian calendar10541055Islamic calendar10861087Japanese calendarEnp 4(Japanese calendar15981599Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar4009Mingguo calendar236 before ROC236Nanakshahi calendar208Thai solar calendar22182219Tibetan calendar(female Wood-Rabbit)1802 or 1421 or 649(male Fire-Dragon)1803 or 1422 or 650August 17: Sweden defeats Denmark-Norway in Battle of Halmstad.1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendarand a leap year startin on Saturday of the Julian calendar , the 1676th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 76th year of the 17thcentury, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of LundJanuary 29 Feodor III becomes Tsar of Russia.January 31 Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded.[1]January Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists in New England.February 10 After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May.February 14 Metacomet and his Wampanoags attack Northampton, Massachusetts; meanwhile, the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston.February 23 While the Massachusetts Council debates how to handle the Christian Indians they had exiled to Deer Island on October 13, 1675, a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston.March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans.April 2 Chief Canonchet of the Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut.April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales.April 21 Sudbury Fight: The village of Sudbury, Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the last major battles of King Phillip's War.April 29 The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Sicily during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men.May 2 Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston.May 19 Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light against a group of mercenaries of the Peocot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. on an encampment consisting mainly of women and children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts.May 26 A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2]May 31 The Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts (approximate date).June 1 Scanian War: Battle of land A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and DenmarkNorway decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship Kronan.June 12 The Indian coalition sacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops.June 19 Mount Rushmore.December 7 Ole Rmer makes the first quantitative measurement of the speed of light.December 21 Sands baronets created in the Baronetage of Ireland.[4]Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm.Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms.An bo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland.The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast.The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston.[5]Richard Wydhersh??The Wampanoags attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists.July 17 In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning her father and brothers. The case also scares King Louis XIV into starting a series of investigations about possible poisonings and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons).July 27 Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston.July 30 Virginia colonist Nathaniel Bacon and his makeshift army issue a Declaration of the People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley.August 2 Captain Benjamin Church captures Metacomet's wife and son.August 12 King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church.August 17 Battle of Halmstad (fought at Fyllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over DenmarkNorway.August 28 The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.September 19The Russo-Turkish War (16761681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn.Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon.September 21 Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church.October 13 Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate.October 17 The Treaty of urawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and PolishLithuanian Commonwealth.November 16 A prison is founded on Nantucket Island, in the English colony of Massachusetts.November 27 A fire in Boston, Massachusetts, is accidentally set by a careless and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some combustible substance; this is the largest fire known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mathers church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3]December 4 Scanian War: Battle of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark.December 7 Ole Rmer makes the first quantitative measurement of the speed of light.December 25Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England. December 25Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England. Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archives of the Indies.- Walford, Cornelius, ed. (1876). "Fires, Great". The Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance 3. C. & E. Layton. p.43." Hubbard, William (1864). A General History of New England, from the discovery to MDCLXXX. Boston: Little, Brown.^ "Leigh Rayment's list of baronets". Archived from the original on October 21, 2019. ^ "America's First Coffeehouse". Massachusetts Travel Journal. Archived from the original on September 27, 2010. Retrieved September 21, 2010.^ "Robert Walpole, 1st earl of Orford | prime minister of Great Britain". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved September 1, 2021.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1501 to 1600This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"16th century"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies15thcentury16thcentury17thcenturyState leaders15thcentury16thcentury17thcenturyDecades1500s1510s1520s1530s1540s1550s1560s1570s1580s1590sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteThe world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova", New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1]The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first pendulum clock and published books defending his observations. By end of the century, Johannes Kepler would propose the system of elliptical orbits.The 16th century was a period of vigorous economic expansion. This expansion in turn played a major role in the many other transformations social, political and cultural of the early modern age. By 1600, for instance, economic development was beginning to change the face of the world.The Catholic Church split the global order in half with the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 between Spain and Portugal. The Portuguese achieved major land gains in Brazil and across the coasts of Africa, the Persian Gulf and the Indies. The Spanish Empire initially developed in the Caribbean until later expansion reached mainland Mexico and Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world up until the 19th century or early 20th century.The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the Italian Barico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the eventual Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century.In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2]In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia.Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates.In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of the world's best-known paintings[501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David.1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5]1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean.1502: First reported African slaves in the New World1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence.1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms.1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later.1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or 21.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty.1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation.1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity.1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa.1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion.Battle of Cerignola.1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain.1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate.1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6]1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf.1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War.1508The League of Cambrai, during the Italian Wars.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 at the naval 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 Madagascar, to explore the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca.1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire.Afonso de Albuquerque1510:1510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor England.[8]1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India.1511: Afonso 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 philosophy.1513: The Portuguese ascend Mount Pulai, near 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: Juan Ponce de Len is the first European to do so.1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.1514: Dzsa 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 last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirids and the Ramadanids.1516[1517: The Ottoman Empire defeats the Mamluks and gains control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant.1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts 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, 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 dell'Africa (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: Death of Leonardo da Vinci causes on May 2.Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 15191519: The Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, described in his letter to use the fireplace of the fo-lang-ji, 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 (of small title) until 1556).1519: Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.1520: 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 forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur.1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat 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: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in a war of local chiefs.1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. The Sultanate of Malacca was destroyed in 1511 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 Kalapa.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 Hospitaller at the Siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript.1524: The Battle of Pavia, and the defeat of the French.1525: The German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured.1525: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohcs.1526: Mughal Empire founded by Babur.1527: 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 large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah.1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary.1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa.1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of

Vienna.1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain.1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the EthiopianAdal War.Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcalan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church.1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huscar.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Foundation of So Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas.1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England.1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born.1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France.1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids.1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants.1535: The Mnster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed.1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan.1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England.Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange)1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason.1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal.1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza.1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil.1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.1538: Gonzalo Jimnez de Quesada founds Bogot.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza.1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America.Nicolaus Copernicus1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III.1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540).1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile.1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful.1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana.1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire.1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia.1542: The Italian War of 15421546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French.1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago.1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan.1544: The French defeat an ImperialSpanish army at the Battle of Ceresole.Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive.1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital 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 Morotai (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: Askia 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 Rangkud 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 regnant queen 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 Nbrega 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 Navigationi et Viaggi (terzo 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. About 26 April1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years.1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje.1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham.1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 156715661648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands.1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore.1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty.1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang.1569: Rising of the North in England.1569: Mercator 1569 world map proposed by Gerardus Mercator.1569: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795.1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal.The Battle of Lepanto1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod.1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her.1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan.1570: 20,000 inhabitants declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.1580: The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16]The fall of Spanish Armada1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640.15801581: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits.1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain.1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65.1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honn-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide.1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 15821582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs.1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken.1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate.15841585: Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598.15981613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles.1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599)1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mxico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600)1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the Spice Islands of Maluku.[18]1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Fiakovo castle during the Long Turkish War1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period.1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia.1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of elimbr from 1599.For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century.Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20]Mississippian culture disappears.Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum.Hernan Cortes (14851547)Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando Ivarez de Toledo (15071582)Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (15201566)Ivan IV The Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain, King of Spain (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)Related article: List of 16th century inventions.The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds.Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe.The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet.1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal1513: Juan Ponce de Len sights Florida and Vasco Ne de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean.15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world.15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.1525: Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon.154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River.154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy.15591562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine.1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812.1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map.1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way.1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries.c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers.1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China.1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame.1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'.1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer.1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen.1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri.Entertainment in the 16th century^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles.^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710733. CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR40929823. S2CID219969360. SSRN1635517.^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol.7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p.137. ISBN978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010.^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p.vii. ISBN978-0-14-400149-1.^ ^16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009.^ "History of Smallpox Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services.^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 13481665". 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