

I'm not a bot



The new Hooters Calendar has arrived in stores worldwide, featuring three Southwest Florida women showcasing their swimsuits as Miss January, Miss June, and Miss November. Among them are Grace Burchett from the Naples Hooters, who appears as Miss November, stating she's "really excited" to be featured again. The calendar also highlights Sarasota Hooters employees Sarah Magda and Miya Vidales as Miss January and Miss June, respectively. Both women share a sense of surrealism knowing their photos can be seen by people across the country or even worldwide.Magda, 24, from the Sarasota Hooters, is Miss January in the 2024 calendar, alongside her roommate and best friend Vidales, who's featured as Miss June. The two have been friends since childhood and now get to share this experience together. A total of 79 Southwest Florida Hooters employees appear in the calendar, including those from Fort Myers, Naples, Sarasota, Cape Coral, Port Charlotte, and Bradenton.All three women had their photos taken in the Bahamas in May, with Burchett and Vidales having early morning shoots on a Marsh Harbor beach. Magda's photo shoot took place later in the day, but she still got up at 5 a.m. to cheer on her friends. The calendar features Hooters veterans like Burchett and Vidales, who have appeared previously.This is Vidales' fifth time in the calendar, marking her first appearance in the main calendar. She credits her growing confidence gained from working at Hooters for her inclusion this year.The 2024 Hooters Calendar is out, featuring beautiful women from Southwest Florida. Calendars cost \$15 in-store or \$25 online, with a portion of proceeds going to cancer research through the Kelly Jo Dowd Breast Cancer Research Fund. A dollar from each sale will be donated to this great cause. Fans can also catch some of these lovely ladies at Hooters restaurants on December 13-17 as part of the annual Calendar Tour. For more information, visit hootersflorida.com or check out local listings for participating restaurants.Hooters Promotions: Exciting Events and Opportunities AheadDiscover the various sections of our publication, from deals and promotions to philanthropy and community news.Our menu features a wide range of delicious food options, sure to satisfy your cravings. You can also catch up on the latest sports news and events.We're proud to be part of the local and international community, with multiple markets and franchises across the nation.Stay updated with our news page, which covers all things Hooters, from national franchise announcements to local market insights.Join Our Team: Great Jobs with Flexible Hours! or someone you know is looking for a job with competitive pay, tuition reimbursement*, and opportunities to advance, consider joining Hooters.*Tuition reimbursement plan available in select locationsMeet the Hooters Girls: More Than Just Good FoodOur lovely Hooters girls are what make our restaurants famous! Stop by today and experience it for yourself.Share and Adapt Our Content: Creative Commons LicenseFeel free to share, copy, and redistribute our material in any format or medium. You can also remix, transform, and build upon the content for commercial purposes. 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With more than 17,000 Hooters Girls around the globe and a workforce made up of 70 percent women, Hooters is committed to raising awareness and funds for breast cancer research. That's something you can feel good about every day of the year, and extra good when it happens to be a Leap Year. Some traditions in life just feel right: Opening Day baseball, 12 p.m. EST on the first day of March Madness when the first game tips on TruTV, suckin' down cold beers with the boys while crushing golf balls during a scramble you're not going to win and the annual Hooters bikini calendar release that is entering its 38th year in 2024.Hooters just keeps chugging along in the bikini calendar department during an era when it would be easy for the brand to fall victim to the losers screaming for the end of bikini calendars celebrating the beautiful women of this great country.Not Hooters.Tradition is tradition and the company has a great reason for keeping it alive. 1% of every Hooters calendar sold goes to the Kelly Jo Dowd Breast Cancer Research Fund as part of the Give a Hoot fundraising efforts in October.Dowd was an original Hooters Girl. She was the 1995 Hooters calendar cover girl. And then Ms. Dowd became the general manager of the Palm Harbor Hooters. She died from breast cancer in 2007.In total, calendar sales have raised over \$1 million in charity dollars.Now, let's get to this year's calendar and the ladies who will go down in Hooters history-Get the calendar. Keep the tradition alive. Fight back against the losers who would love to see calendars filled with beautiful, brilliant women disappear forever. Do your part: step into your local Hooters, get a dozen wings, crush a beer, grab a calendar to go and place it right there on your garage fridge to remind you of this incredible country you call home.All photos courtesy of Hooters. The 2024 Hooters Calendar is now available at all Hooters locations. In honor of Hooters 40th Anniversary, the calendar includes a commemorative cover wrap, Showtime, a celebration of the world-famous Hooters Girl, the iconic image of Hooters for 40 years. The commemorative showcase painting by famed international artist Fabian Perez is a tribute to all of the Hooters Girls who continue to enhance the image of this brand with beauty and class and also recognizes over 400,000 Hooters Girl Alumni that have made Hooters Americas Neighborhood Oasis since 1983. It all started on October 4, 1983, and after 40 years is still going strong. All ofThe 2024 Hooters Calendar has arrived at all locations, celebrating the brand's 40th anniversary with a special commemorative cover wrap titled "Showtime". This stunning visual representation of the iconic Hooters Girls was created by renowned artist Fabian Perez and honors over 400,000 Hooters Girl Alumni who have contributed to the brand's enduring success since its inception in 1983. The calendar features 200 Hooters Girls from across the country, with each model selected from thousands of candidates. Notable cover girls include Emily Johnson (Jacksonville, Fla.) and Eden Davis (Ahlbene, Texas). A portion of every calendar sold supports the Kelly Jo Dowd Breast Cancer Research Fund through the "Give a Hoot" initiative in October. For more information on the 2024 Hooters Calendar, visit hooterscalendar.com , Twitter.com/HootersCalendar, Facebook.com/HootersCalendar, or Instagram.com/HootersCalendar.The cover of the 2024 Hooters Calendar features Miss Hooters International and Emily Johnson from Jacksonville, Florida. The calendar showcases 12 feature girls from across the country and a centerfold. The featured models are Miss January Sarah Magda (Sarasota, Florida), Miss February Kiana Mahabir (Odessa, Florida), Miss March Sophia Zullo (Mason, Ohio), Miss April Paris Tootle (Savannah, Georgia), Miss May Iliana Rodriguez (North Tampa, Florida), Centerfold Averyey Tressler (Mesa, Arizona), Miss June Miya Vidales (Sarasota, Florida), Miss July Cassidy Marginean (Grand Prairie, Texas), Miss August Alexis Parker (Rock Hill, South Carolina), Miss September Sara Vratanina (Daytona, Florida), Miss October Bella Waters (Jacksonville, Florida), Miss November Grace Burchett (Naples, Florida) and Miss December Olivia Lorenzo (Loveland, Colorado).The Hooters Calendar supports the Kelly Jo Dowd Breast Cancer Research Fund through its "Give a Hoot" efforts in October. The calendar has raised over one million dollars since its inception. The first Hooters Calendar was released in 1985, two years after the opening of the first Hooters restaurant. In celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Hooters brand, a special commemorative piece called "Showtime" was created. This piece honors the iconic Hooters Girls who have become recognized worldwide for decades.The Phantom was used by both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in various roles, with most UK-built Phantoms featuring significant British technology. Initially, two variants were developed: the F-4K for carrier-based air defence and the F-4M for tactical strike and reconnaissance, which later transitioned to air defence. In the mid-1980s, a third variant was introduced through the purchase of 15 former US Navy F-4J aircraft.Anonemoides blanda, also known as the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a flowering plant species native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10-15 centimeters tall and features daisy-like flowers that appear in early spring, a time when little else is in bloom. The flowers are found in various colors and have seven or more sepals and petals.1644 was a significant year marked by major events and milestones.In a failed uprising, the Powhatan Indians, led by Opchanacough, clash with English colonists at Jamestown, resulting in significant losses for both sides, but ultimately ending with Opchanacough's imprisonment. This marks the last major Indian rebellion in the region.A Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng gains momentum as he sacks Beijing, prompting the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, Chongzhen, to take his own life. Meanwhile, Johan Mauritiuz steps down as Governor of Brazil.In a significant turn of events, Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and allows them access through the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass. The Kingdom of Portugal secures a major victory over Habsburg Spain in the Battle of Montijo, while the Qing dynasty and their ally Wu Sangui triumph over Li Zicheng's forces in the Battle of Shanhai Pass.Li Zicheng declares himself emperor of China, but his reign is short-lived as the invading Qing army captures Beijing with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui. The English Civil War sees Prince Rupert take Liverpool Castle, which is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore.The Torstenson War heats up as the Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets engage in a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein, resulting in an indecisive outcome but a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.In Scotland, Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause, while the Royalists secure their last major victory at the Second Battle of Lostwithiel. Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII as the 36th pope.Tensions rise as Jews in Mogilev are attacked during Tashkikh. The Shunzhi Emperor is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty, marking a new era for the Qing dynasty.Sweden's forces emerge victorious against those of the Holy Roman Empire in the Battle of Terborg, while John Milton's appeal for freedom of speech, Aeropagitica, is published in London. The Castle of Elvas resists a 9-day siege by Spanish forces during the Portuguese Restoration War.As Christina comes of age, she becomes ruling queen of Sweden, and the bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in Macau's St. Dominic's Church by colonists loyal to Portugal. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, while Ren Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae in Amsterdam.The year 1696 was marked by the passing of notable individuals in various fields. January saw the deaths of several prominent figures, including Celestino Sfondrati, an Italian Catholic cardinal; Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France; and Hayashi Hik, a Japanese philosopher.February proved to be a busy month for obituaries, with Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, an Italian rabbi, Johannes Hancke, a German writer, and Nils Bieleke, a Swedish politician passing away. Jakob Ammann, the founder of the Amish sect, also died in February.March brought the loss of Maria Elisabeth Lmmerhirt, the mother of Johann Sebastian Bach; Simonoucher, a French polemicist; and Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, an English politician. Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, a German iron magnate, died on March 15.April saw the passing of Antnio Lus de Sousa, a Portuguese general, Nathaniel Johnson, an American politician, and François de Neuville, duc de Villeroy, a French soldier. Marie Jeanne Baptiste de Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy, also died in April.In May, Robert Cotton, an English politician; Juan Caballero y Ocio, a Spanish priest; and Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, an English landowner, passed away. Michael Ettmiller, a German physician, died on May 26.The summer months brought the loss of several notable individuals, including Abraham Storck, a Dutch painter, and Count Revettulov, the first Grand Chancellor of Denmark. Johann Christoph Volkamer, a German botanist, also died in June.In July, Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland, and Duchess of Orlans, Abraham a Sancta Clara, an Augustinian friar, and Peter Drelncourt, an Irish chaplain, passed away.**Births and Deaths in the 17th Century**This list includes notable individuals who were born or died during various months of the 17th century. **August 29***: A Dutch admiral passed away, while Anne Bourdon, a nun in New France, also died on this date. **September 6***: Juan Bautista Cabanilles, a Spanish composer, was born, and Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, an English politician, died.**October 14***: William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born, while Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, a landscape painter, passed away in October.**November 23***: Cornelia van der Gen, a Dutch art collector, was baptized on this date.**December 8***: Maria d'Este, an Italian noblewoman, died. **January 20***: Stefano Amadei, an Italian painter, was born.The text continues with various births and deaths in the 17th century, listing notable individuals from different fields such as politics, art, music, and more.In 1644, several notable individuals passed away or were born, including Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (1587), Jorge de Crdenas y Manrique de Lara (Spanish noble, 1584), Thomas Roe (English diplomat, circa 1581), Luis Vlez de Guevara (Spanish writer, 1579), Nathaniel Foote (American colonist, 1592), Deodat del Monte (Flemish painter and architect, 1582), Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640), Sir Alexander Carew (English politician, 1609), John Bankes (Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England, 1589), Jan Baptist van Helmont (Flemish chemist, 1577), and others.The year 1644 was significant due to the Second Outbreak of the English Civil War, which began in April. Key events during this time included Prince Rupert's defeat of parliamentarians at Stockport and his capture of Liverpool.Other notable individuals born or mentioned in connection with 1644 include: * Jan Baptist van Helmont (Flemish chemist) * Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach * Sir Alexander Carew (English politician)Additionally, the year was marked by historical events such as the arrival of the Dutch in China and the publication of The Vicomte de Bragelonne.The text also mentions several geographical dictionaries and histories that provide more information on these individuals, including "The Oxford handbook of the English revolution" by Michael J. Braddick (2015), "The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714" by Barry Coward (1994), and others.The 16th century marked a pivotal moment in human history, spanning from 1501 to 1600. This period is characterized by significant advancements in various fields, including art, literature, and science.During this time, the Renaissance in Italy and Europe led to the emergence of prominent artists, authors, and scientists such as Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, and Galileo Galilei. The heliocentric universe proposed by Copernicus challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe, while Galileo's contributions to physics and astronomy laid the groundwork for major scientific breakthroughs.The era also saw extensive colonization by European powers, particularly Spain and Portugal, which led to the establishment of mercantilism as a dominant economic thought. This system viewed trade as a zero-sum game, where gains by one party required losses by another, fueling European expansion and imperialism.Meanwhile, the Reformation in central and northern Europe significantly impacted the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church, paving the way for significant social and political changes.The early 16th century was marked by significant events that shaped world history. The influence of secularism grew as it separated from canon law and Catholic theology, while Europe's politics were dominated by religious conflicts. This laid the groundwork for the Thirty Years' War at the end of the century.In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire expanded under the sultan, who took on the title of caliph, dealing with a resurgence of Persia. The Shia sect of Islam gained popularity in Iran and Iraq under the Safavid dynasty, creating grounds for an independent Persia within the Sunni world.New powers emerged in the Indian subcontinent following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire. The Mughal Empire, founded by Emperor Babur, a descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan, became a dominant force, with his successors expanding it to cover most of South Asia.Japan experienced a severe civil war during this period, known as the Sengoku era, which ended in unification under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. The Ming dynasty in China was becoming increasingly isolationist, leading to conflicts over Korea and Japanese pirates.In Africa, Christianity began spreading in Central and Southern Africa, but most of the continent remained uncolonized until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century.Key events include Michelangelo's return to Florence to work on the statue David, the reunification of Iran under the Safavid dynasty, and the First Battle of Cannanore between the Portuguese Armada and the Kingdom of Cochin. The Crimean Khanate sacked Sarai in the Golden Horde, marking its end, while Spain defeated France at the Battle of Cerignola.1506 saw turmoil across the globe, with massacres in Lisbon, Portugal, where at least two thousand converted Jews lost their lives in a riot. It was also the year Christopher Columbus passed away in Valladolid, Spain. Meanwhile, Poland suffered an invasion by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate.In 1507, smallpox spread to the New World for the first time on the island of Hispaniola, decimating the native Tano population. Afonso de Albuquerque's conquests continued as he took control of Hormuz and Muscat in the Persian Gulf. The Christian-Islamic conflict spilled over into the Indian Ocean during the Portuguese-Mamluk War.The Battle of Chaul marked a turning point in the Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade, while Michelangelo's work on the Sistine Chapel ceiling was nearing completion. In 1509, the Sultan of Gujarat, along with other regional powers and the Republic of Venice, was defeated by the Portuguese in the Battle of Diu.Afonso de Albuquerque was sent to find Malacca, but he encountered resistance from Sultan Mahmud Shah. The Javanese fleet suffered a devastating defeat in Malacca as well. Krishnadevaraya ascended the throne of Vijayanagara Empire that same year.The 16th century saw many significant events unfold, including the 'great plague' in Tudor England and the conquest of Goa by Afonso de Albuquerque. In 1511, he conquered Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca. The southern part of the Kingdom of Navarre was invaded by Castile and Aragon. The year 1512 also saw Copernicus write Commentarius, where he proclaimed the Sun as the center of our Solar System. Qutb Shahi dynasty founded by Quli Qutb Mulk ruled Golconda Sultanate until 1687. A Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent toward from Malacca to search for the 'Spice Islands', led by Francisco Serro, but he faced many challenges during his journey.Machiavelli wrote The Prince, a treatise on political philosophy in 1513, while Henry VIII defeated the French at the Battle of the Spurs. That same year, the Portuguese mariner Jorge lvarres landed at Macau, China. The 16th century was marked by numerous conflicts and exploratory endeavors as nations vied for power and influence across the globe.The last bayliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadir and the Ramadandis, were defeated by the Ottomans in 1516-1517, leading to their control over Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. Meanwhile, Europe faced various challenges, including the Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England (1517) and the Reformation beginning with Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses in Saxony (1517).A non-aggression pact, the Treaty of London, was signed by major European nations such as Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States, and Spain (1518). In Asia, Mir Chakar Khan Rind left Baluchistan to settle in Punjab (1518), while Leo Africanus, an Andalusian Berber diplomat, was captured by Spanish pirates and presented to Pope Leo X in Rome (1518).The same year saw the beginning of the dancing plague of 1518 in Strasbourg, which lasted for about a month. In 1519, Leonardo da Vinci passed away on May 2. The Chinese philosopher Wang Yangming described his intent to use Portuguese firepower to suppress a rebellion (1519). Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa raided Provence and Toulon in southern France (1519).The same year also saw the death of Emperor Maximilian, with Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becoming Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V. In 1519-1522, Magellan and Elcano led the first expedition to circumnavigate the Earth, while Hernn Cortz led the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire (1519-1521).Suleiman the Magnificent ruled the Ottoman Empire from 1520 to 1566, marking its zenith. In Africa, the Portuguese established a trading post in Lamakera on Solor Island (1520), and Sultan Ali Mughayath Shah of Aceh began an expansionist campaign in present-day Indonesia (1520).In Europe, Belgrade was captured by the Ottoman Empire (1521), while the Portuguese attempted to invade Ming dynasty China but were expelled by Chinese naval forces. The Philippines were encountered by Ferdinand Magellan's expedition, which later led to his death in the Battle of Mactan (1521).1521-1527: World Events and Notable BattlesThe year 1522 saw significant events in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.Greece was conquered by Ottoman Empire under Suleiman the Magnificent. Rome was sacked by Charles V's forces in 1527, leading to a significant decline of the Italian Renaissance.In Indonesia, the Portuguese allied with the rulers of Ternate and began constructing a fort. The Luso-Sundanese Treaty granted the Portuguese permission to build a fortress in Sunda Kelapa.Sweden gained independence from the Kalmar Union in 1523. The Cacao bean was introduced to Spain by Hernn Cortz in 1523.In North America, Giovanni da Verrazano became the first European explorer of the Atlantic coast between South Carolina and Newfoundland in 1524. Ismail I died as the founder of Safavid dynasty, with Tahmasp I becoming king. The Timurid Empire defeated the Lodi dynasty at Panipat in 1525, ending the Delhi Sultanate. The German and Spanish forces defeated France at the Battle of Pavia, capturing Francis I of France.In Europe, the Ottomans defeated the Kingdom of Hungary at Mohcs in 1526. The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur in 1526. The Protestant Reformation began in Sweden in 1527. In Indonesia, a prince from Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces and renamed Sunda Kelapa as Jayakarta, marking the founding of modern-day Jakarta. The Austrians defeated the Ottoman Empire at Vienna in 1529. A treaty defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain.In Mexico, Spanish conquistadors fought against the Otomies of Metzitlan. The Church of England broke away from the Catholic Church and recognized King Henry VIII as its head in 1531. The Inca Civil War was fought between Atahualpa and Incaascar in Peru in 1531. Francisco Pizarro led the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire in 1532.Anne Boleyn became queen of England in 1533.1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born in England. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. The Ottoman Empire captures Baghdad from the Safavids that year as well. In France, King Francis I becomes more involved in suppressing Protestants. The same year sees the Master Rebellion, an attempt by radical Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, end in bloodshed.The Portuguese expand their empire, deposing Sultan Tabarij of Ternate and sending him to Goa where he converts to Christianity. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in England, while Anne Boleyn is executed for adultery and treason. The Inquisition is established in Portugal that year as well.1537: The Portuguese found Recife in Brazil, and William Tyndale publishes a partial translation of the Bible into English. This would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. That same year sees Gonzalo Jimnez de Quesada found Bogot. The 1538s bring several significant events. SpanishVenetian forces are defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza, while Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. The Society of Jesus is founded that year as well, with Ignatius of Loyola and six companions receiving approval from Pope Paul III.1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, defeating Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram. Pedro de Valdivia establishes Santiago in Chile that same year, while Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana.The Ottoman Empire expands its territory, capturing Buda and absorbing most of Hungary. The Italian War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V, with Henry VIII allied with the Emperor and James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I aligned with the French.1542: Akbar the Great is born in Umakot Fort, while Spanish explorer Rudy Lpez de Villalobos names the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas. That same year sees Ethiopian/Portuguese forces defeat the Adal army at the Battle of Wayna Daga, killing Imam Ahmad Gurey.Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth revolves around the Sun in 1543, as well. The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. In Scotland, the Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chieftship at the Battle of the Shirts.The year 1545 sees Songhai forces sack the Malian capital 1545. The Council of Trent holds its first session in Trent, Italy. Michelangelo is appointed chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. Francis Xavier begins laying the groundwork for a permanent mission among the people of Ambon, Ternate, and Morotai.1546: Henry VIII passes away at the Palace of Whitehall on January 28th at the age of 55. Francis I dies in the Chateau de Rambouillet on March 31st at the age of 52. Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on January 28th and is crowned on February 20th at the age of nine.1547: Emperor Charles V crushes the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg, Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of Russia, marking the beginning of his reign as the first Russian tsar.1548: Firearms are used for the first time in battle during the Battle of Uedahara in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. Askia Daoud establishes public libraries in Timbuktu, Mali. The Ming dynasty government bans foreign trade and closes Chinese seaports due to piracy activity.1549: Tom de Sousa founds Salvador in Bahia, Brazil. Arya Penangsang avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy to kill Sunan Prawoto.1550: Architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.1550-1551: The Valladolid debate takes place, discussing the human rights of indigenous peoples in the Americas.1551: John Caius writes a comprehensive account of sweating sickness symptoms after it strikes England for the fifth time. North African pirates enslave the entire population of Gozo, sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. Francis Xavier dies on the Jesuit China Mission.1553: Mary Tudor becomes queen regnant of England and restores the Church under Papal authority. The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau.1554: Missionaries Jos de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbrega establish So Paulo, Brazil. Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London for suspected involvement in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company becomes the first major English joint-stock trading company.1556: Giovanni Battista Ramusio publishes his book on navigation and travel, featuring an illustration of Hochelaga. Georgius Agricola publishes his book on mineralogy, De re metallica. Akbar expands the Mughal Empire through a series of conquests.1558-1569: Key Events Timeline1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun.Pomponio Antonio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition.1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596.The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong).1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance.1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, the Italian Wars conclude. Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese.The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese.The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese.The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567.1558: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyrbator, Hungary. Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan by winning the Battle of Okehazama.Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre.Lazarus Church, Macau1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place.Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith.Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste.1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots.Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the contact with Japan. In Scotland, the Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chieftship at the Battle of the Shirts.The year 1565 sees Songhai forces sack the Malian capital 1545. The Council of Trent holds its first session in Trent, Italy. Michelangelo is appointed chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. Francis Xavier begins laying the groundwork for a permanent mission among the people of Ambon, Ternate, and Morotai.1546: Henry VIII passes away at the Palace of Whitehall on January 28th at the age of 55. Francis I dies in the Chateau de Rambouillet on March 31st at the age of 52. 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