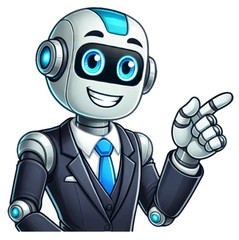
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Unfortunately, there are no concert dates scheduled for The Sturniolo Triplets in 2025. To stay updated on new tour announcements and concert information, join Songkick to track the group and receive alerts when they play near you, just like 184 other fans. The triplets have teased their 'SURPRISE PARTY TOUR', starting with an Instagram post on February 12, 2025, at 10:00 a.m., where they invited fans to the party and promised further information would be released. On February 13, 2025, they published an 18-minute YouTube video discussing the tour's basics.The surprises include anonymous confession submission options for each show, live reactions on stage, surprises worked on before the tour starts with one member unaware of the others' contributions, and a dedicated surprise segment in each show. The tour will be a mix of comedy, talk, and live podcasts, but no international shows due to logistical constraints.The Sturniolo Triplets consist of Nicolas Antonio Sturniolo, Matthew Bernard Sturniolo, and Christopher Owen Sturniolo, all born on August 1, 2003. They started their career in 2020 with a food-eating video outside a McDonald's parking lot. The trio has built their channel through conversation videos and reaction videos, including the Cut the Camera podcast, which began in 2023.In an exclusive interview with The CUFBOYS Show, published on April 6, 2022, they discussed how they brainstorm ideas, hide them while twitch streaming, and use strategy behind every move.The Sturniolo Triplets are a well-known YouTube trio with over 7.37 million subscribers. They also have millions of followers on TikTok and Instagram. The group signed with WME in 2022 and is currently managed by Laura Filipowicz. In the UK, from 1968 to 1992, the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II was a principal combat aircraft used by both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF). Most Phantoms used in the UK were built with a significant amount of British technology incorporated into them. The UK obtained different variants of the Phantom, including one for carrier-based air-defence interception and another initially used for tactical strike and reconnaissance before transitioning to an air defence role. In the mid-1980s, the UK purchased former US Navy F-4J aircraft to augment its air defences, with the RAF retaining the Phantom until 1992 as part of post-Cold War defence cuts.The Eurovision Song Contest winner "Wasted Love" marked a somber occasion amidst chaos in the United States, where at least 27 people lost their lives due to a devastating tornado outbreak in the Midwestern and Southeastern regions. As the world grappled with this tragedy, conflicts raged on globally, including the ongoing Gaza war, M23 campaign, Russian invasion of Ukraine, and Sudanese civil war.In other news, prominent figures Jim Irsay, Yury Grigorovich, Yuri Vladimirov, Colton Ford, Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie, and Nominate an article passed away. The month of May witnessed pivotal events in history, such as the Battle of Shanhai Pass, where Manchu regent Dorgon defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng, allowing the Manchus to conquer Beijing.Notable conflicts took place during this period, including the War of the Second Coalition, which saw Austrian forces defeat the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategic town of Winterthur. The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer was also revoked in 1954.Australians made significant strides towards inclusivity by voting to include Indigenous Australians in population counts and allowing special laws affecting them. A destructive F5-rated tornado tore through a Texas subdivision, claiming 27 lives in 1997.Meanwhile, anniversaries commemorated the births of notable individuals such as Julia Ward Howe and Cilla Black, while others mourned the loss of Diego Ramrez de Arellano, Grard Jean-Juste, and more. The Balkan anemone, or Anemonoides blanda, was also highlighted for its vibrant flowers and unique characteristics.Wikipedia, written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, continues to serve as a hub of knowledge, with various projects such as Commons, Wikibooks, Wikidata, and more contributing to its vast repository.This article is available in multiple languages on Wikipedia, including some of the largest language versions listed below.The English version of this page has additional information and needs verification from reliable sources to support its claims.The year 1644 was a significant one in history. Some notable events include:* The Battle of Colberger Heide between Sweden and Denmark-Norway on July 1.* Parliament gaining control of northern England from King Charles after the Battle of Marston Moor on July 2.* Various cultural and scientific developments throughout the year.The year 1644 is also notable for its place in different calendars, including the Gregorian and Julian calendars.January 22, 1644 - King Charles I of England assembles the Royalist Oxford Parliament for the first time.January 26, 1644 - The Parliamentarians win a decisive battle against the Royalists at Nantwich, ending a six-week siege in Cheshire. February 5, 1644 - A law to brand livestock is passed in Connecticut, marking an early milestone in American history.March 24, 1644 - Roger Williams receives official permission from the English Parliament to establish a general assembly for his Rhode Island Colony.April 18, 1644 - The Powhatan Indians launch an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown, but Opchanacanough is eventually captured and imprisoned.May 6, 1644 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil, marking a significant change in the region's leadership.May 25, 1644 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the Manchus, leading to the capture of Beijing and the beginning of Manchu rule in China.June 3, 1644 - Li Zicheng declares himself emperor of China, but his reign is short-lived as he faces increasing pressure from the Qing army.June 11, 1644 - Prince Rupert's men take Liverpool Castle during the English Civil War, marking a significant victory for the Parliamentarians.Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory on September 15.[7] Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope on this date.[8] In October, the Jews of Mogilev are attacked during Tashlikh. The Shunzhi Emperor is enthroned in Beijing on November 8 as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire at the Battle of Jterbog on November 23. John Milton publishes his appeal for freedom of speech, Areopagitica, in London in November. The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War in November. Christina comes of age and is made ruling queen of Sweden on December 8. Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh in December. A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Krakw to Warsaw in 1596. Ren Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae in Amsterdam in April. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice in December.The following individuals passed away in the year 1700 or prior: Johnson, an American politician, and Franois de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, a French soldier. Notable deaths include Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy, Abraham Storck, Dutch painter, Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, and Robert Cotton, English politician.Other notable figures who passed away include Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest; Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner; Michael Ettmller, German physician; William Salmon, English medical writer; Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist; Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orlans; Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer; Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar; Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble; Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician; Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate; Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain; Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth; Louise de La Vallire, French mistress of Louis XIV of France; Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist; Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral; Anne Bourdon, nun in New France; Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician; Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician; Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer; Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter; Jacques chard, French Dominican, historian of the Order; Ole Rmer, Danish astronomer; Jean Rousseau, French viol player; Franois-Timolon de Choisy, French abb, author and cross-dresser; Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter; Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer; Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor; William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania; Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop; Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector; Maria d'Este, Italian noble; Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar; Toms de Torrejn y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist; Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman; Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral; Matsuo Bash, Japanese poet; Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter; Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker; Pope Urban VIII; Johannes Wtenbogaert.January 30 William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman January 31 Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman February 28 Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru March 15 Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia March 24 Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland March 29 Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War April 2 Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop April 10 Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader April 25 Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) April 28 Zsfia Bosnyk, Hungarian noblewoman May 26 Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble June 17 Anne de Montafi, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher July 4 Brian Twyne, English archivist July 7 Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg July 16 Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter July 25 Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar July 29 Pope Urban VIII August 25 Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian September 4 Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit September 8 John Coke, English politician Francis Quarles, English poet October 6 Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain October 19 Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein October 30 Jorge de Crdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble November 6 Thomas Roe, English diplomat November 10 Luis Vlez de Guevara, Spanish writer November 20 Nathaniel Foote, American colonist November 24 Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect December 20 Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach December 23 Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician December 28 John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England December 30 Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemistDefeating parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on May 28, and captured Liverpool on June 11.The late 16th century saw significant advancements in arts, sciences, and exploration. Artists, writers, and scientists made groundbreaking contributions, laying the foundations for new disciplines like accounting and political science. This era also witnessed major upheavals in astronomy as Copernicus proposed a heliocentric universe, which faced strong opposition, while Tycho Brahe's observations of a supernova challenged the celestial spheres theory. Galileo Galilei emerged as a key figure in the Scientific Revolution, inventing the thermometer and making notable contributions to physics and astronomy.Meanwhile, European powers began to colonize the Americas, with Spain and Portugal dominating trade routes between Africa, Brazil, and their Asian possessions. The English and French soon followed suit, engaging in privateering and pillaging Spanish and Portuguese riches. This era of colonialism cemented mercantilism as a dominant economic ideology, fostering intra-European conflicts and fueling imperialism for centuries to come.The Reformation had a profound impact on European politics, weakening the papacy's authority and sparking religious conflicts that would culminate in the Thirty Years' War. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued its expansion, while Persia experienced a resurgence under the Safavid dynasty. The Indian subcontinent witnessed the rise of new powers, including the Sur Empire, Deccan sultanates, and the Mughal Empire, which would eventually unite much of South Asia.Japan emerged from a period of civil war as a unified nation, while China was ruled by the increasingly isolationist Ming dynasty. This complex tapestry of events set the stage for centuries of global conflict, imperialism, and cultural exchange.- 1496: Conflict between Europe and Japan over control of Korea, alongside Japanese pirates- Christianity spreads in Central Africa and Southern Africa before the Scramble for Africa - 1501: Michelangelo creates the statue David.Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran until 1736. Safavids adopt Shia Islam.First Battle of Cannanore between the Portuguese and Kingdom of Cochin. 1502: African slaves in the New World reported.Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai, ending its existence.- Spain defeats France at CerignolaLeonardo da Vinci begins painting Mona LisaNostradamus is born either December 14 or December 21. 1504: Period of drought in Spain. Isabella I of Castile dies. Joanna becomes Queen.Foundation of Sultanate of Sennar by Amara DunqasZhengde Emperor ascends Ming dynasty throneMartin Luther enters St Augustine's Monastery 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona LisaKing Afonso I wins battle for Mbanza Kongo, making Catholicism officialAt least 2000 converted Jews are killed in Lisbon Christopher Columbus dies in ValladolidDiogo Lopes de Sequeira leads a quest to discover Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. Initially, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills some of Sequeira's men, then attempts to assault his four Portuguese ships, which manage to escape. Meanwhile, the Javanese fleet is destroyed in Malacca.In 1509, Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque conquers Goa and later Malacca, capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia.1512 sees Copernicus write Commentariolus, proclaiming the Sun as the center of the Solar System. The same year, the southern part of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon, while the Qutb Shahi dynasty rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687.Portuguese exploratory expeditions are sent eastward from Malacca to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku), led by Francisco Serro. He becomes shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins favor with local rulers.1513 marks Machiavelli's writing of The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy. Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty, while Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. The Battle of Flodden Field sees invading Scots defeated by Henry VIII's forces.Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). Vasco Nez de Balboa, in service of Spain, arrives at the Pacific Ocean across the Isthmus of Panama, becoming the first European to do so.1514 sees the Battle of Orsha halt Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. The Dzsa rebellion breaks out in Hungary as Martin Luther initiates the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses.The Ottoman Empire gains a decisive victory against the Safavid dynasty at the Battle of Chaldiran, and later conquers Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the same battle. The Ottomans also conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids.1516-1517 sees the Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. In 1517, Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony, marking the beginning of the Reformation.1518: A mysterious dancing plague breaks out in Strasbourg, France, lasting for approximately one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci passes away on May 2, marking the end of an era in art and science. 1519: Chinese philosopher Wang Yangming describes his plan to use artillery against Prince Zhu Chenhao's rebellion. Meanwhile, Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa raid southern France. Charles V becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire upon the death of Emperor Maximilian. Ferdinand Magellan leads a historic expedition that circumnavigates the globe between 1519-1522. In India, Krishnadevaraya's forces defeat Adil Shahi at the Battle of Raichur in October 1520. Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah expands Aceh's territory on the Sumatran coast. The Portuguese establish a trading post in Lamakera, Indonesia, to facilitate trade between Maluku and Malacca. In China, the Ming dynasty experiences a new emperor, Jiajing Emperor, who ascends the throne in 1521. Ferdinand Magellan reaches the Philippines but is later killed in the Battle of Mactan that same year. Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca against Portuguese occupation, which ends with his death and the succession of Trenggana as Sultan. The city of Rhodes falls to the Ottomans in 1522.15241525 German Peasants' War1524 European Exploration John Cabot does not explore, but Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland.1524 Safavid Dynasty FoundingIsmail I dies and Tahmasp I becomes king 1525 Timurid Empire Defeat Lodi DynastyTimurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525 Pavia BattleGerman and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured.1526 Ottomans Defeat HungaryThe Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohcs. 1527 Mughal Empire FoundingMughal Empire founded by Babur. 1527 Sack of RomeSack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. Pope Clement VII escapes and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed.1527 Protestant Reformation BeginsProtestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527 Majapahit State CollapseThe last ruler of Majapahit falls from power, a state located in present-day Indonesia 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.1527 Javanese Prince Fatahillah VictoryJune 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."1529 Austrians Defeat Ottomans The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna.Events unfold across the globe as various empires and dynasties vie for power. In Ambon, Jordao de Freitas passes the torch to Hairun, who becomes the next sultan (1). Meanwhile, in Europe, Catherine of Aragon's passing marks a significant shift, occurring in 1536 within Kimbolton Castle's walls in England.The Ottoman Empire expands its territories under Suleiman's leadership, leaving a trail of conquests and power struggles in its wake. In the same year, Anne Boleyn meets her demise for alleged infidelity and treason in England. A pivotal moment also occurs with the establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal, aiming to root out perceived heresy.The foundation of Buenos Aires by Pedro de Mendoza marks a milestone in 1536, as does the Portuguese settlement of Recife in Pernambuco, Brazil. The same year sees William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English being published, which would eventually become part of the revered King James Bible.Gonzalo Jimnez de Quesada establishes Bogot in 1538, but his efforts are soon overshadowed by the defeat of the SpanishVenetian fleet at the hands of Ottoman Turks during the Battle of Preveza. Hernando de Soto embarks on an expedition into inland North America around this time.A new era begins with the founding of the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits, by Ignatius of Loyola and his companions in 1540. They receive Pope Paul III's approval for their mission to spread Catholicism worldwide. Sher Shah Suri lays the groundwork for a Pashtun dynasty, supplanting the Mughal rule over North India.Other pivotal events unfold: Pedro de Valdivia establishes Santiago in Chile; Charles V of Spain launches an unsuccessful campaign against Algeria; and Francisco de Orellana explores the Amazon River. The Ottoman Empire expands further with its capture of Buda and much of Hungary.The Italian War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V, while Henry VIII forms an alliance with the Emperor. This complex web of alliances also involves James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I.In other news: Akbar The Great is born in 1542; Ruy Lpez de Villalobos names the island of Samar and Leyte "Las Islas Filipinas" in honor of Philip II of Spain, solidifying this name for the archipelago.Francis I dies at the Chteau de Rambouillet on 31 March at age 52.Edward VI becomes king of England and Ireland on 28 January 1547 and is crowned on 20 February at age 9.Emperor Charles V crushes the Schmalkaldic League at Mhlberg in 1547.Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible becomes tsar of Russia in 1547.Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo in Japan's Battle of Uedahara in 1548.Askia Daoud establishes public libraries in Timbuktu and bans foreign trade in China during this time.Spain declares bankruptcy, following a long history of financial struggles, with Philip II being forced to declare four state bankruptcies between 1557 and 1596. This was amid numerous global conflicts, including:- The Portuguese settling in Macau in 1557.- The Ottomans capturing Massawa in 1557, effectively isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world.- Elizabeth Tudor becoming Queen Elizabeth I at age 25 in 1558.- The English losing Calais to France in 1558 after nearly 200 years.- The Italian Wars concluding with the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis in 1559.- Sultan Hairun protesting Portuguese Christianisation activities in Ternate, leading to hostilities between the two.Key events included:- The Battle of Djerba where the Ottoman navy defeated the Spanish fleet in 1560.- Oda Nobunaga winning the Battle of Okehazama and becoming one of Japan's pre-eminent warlords in 1560.- Jeanne d'Albret declaring Calvinism the official religion of Navarre in 1560.- The Siege of Chittorgarh, where Mughal Emperor Akbar shot Rajput warrior Jaimal in 1567.Notable births and deaths included:- Elizabeth Bathory's birth in Nyirbator, Hungary in 1560.- Jeanne d'Albret's declaration of Calvinism in 1560.- Sir Francis Bacon's birth in London in 1561.- Guido de Bres drawing up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith in 1561.- Galileo Galilei's birth on February 15, 1564.- William Shakespeare being baptized in 1564.- Estcio de S establishing Rio de Janeiro in Brazil in 1565.- Miguel Lpez de Legazpi founding the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines in 1565.- Andres de Urdaneta discovering the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean in 1565.Suleiman the Magnificent died on September 7, 1566, during the battle of Szigetvar. The Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands lasted from 1566 until 1648.15531567: Ming Dynasty Reign 1557 : Elizabeth I marries Robert Dudley 1558 : Mary Queen of Scots marries Henry Stuart 1559 : St Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1559: English Reformation continues as the Church of England is established.1574: The Dutch rebel forces emerge victorious after a four-month siege of Leiden, marking a significant milestone in their struggle for independence. Oda Nobunaga seizes control of Nagashima fortress in 1575. Following a five-year conflict, the Ternateans, led by Sultan Babullah, successfully repel the Portuguese in 1575. Tahmasp I, the Safavid shah, passes away in 1576. The Battle of Haldighati takes place between Maharana Pratap's forces and Emperor Akbar's Mughal Empire troops in the same year. In 1576, Spanish soldiers sack Antwerp due to poor pay. Francis Drake embarks on a five-year journey around the world from 1577-1580. Ki Ageng Pemanahan builds his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede in 1577. King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir in 1578. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore, but Ambon becomes their primary base in Maluku. Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Altan Khan in 1578 and becomes the third Dalai Lama. Francisco de Sande declares war against Brunei in 1578, marking the beginning of the Castilian War. The Union of Utrecht unites the northern Netherlands in 1579, laying the groundwork for the Dutch Republic. The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, contributing to the creation of the Spanish Netherlands, Austrian Netherlands, and Belgium.1585 Akbar annex Kashmir and add it to Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from book of Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585 Colony at Roanoke founded in North America 15851604 Anglo-Spanish War fight on both sides Atlantic 1587 Mary Queen Scots executed by Elizabeth I 1587 Reign of Abbas I Safavid dynasty mark zenith 1587 Troop invade Pajang Mataram storm ravaged Mount Merapi Sutawijaya survive 1588 England repulse Spanish Armada 1588 Mataram become kingdom with Sutawijaya Sultan Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama 1589 Spain repulse English Armada 1589 Catherine de' Medici die at 69 1590 Siege Odawara Go-Hojo clan surrender Toyotomi Hideyoshi Japan unified 1591 Gazi Giray lead Tatar expedition against Moscow 1591 Moroccan forces defeat Songhai Empire Battle of Tondibi 15921593 John Stow report 10675 plague death in London city 15921598 Korea help Ming China repel Japanese invasion 15931606 Long War Habsburg monarchy Ottoman Turks 1594 St Paul's College Macau founded by Alessandro Valignano 1595 Dutch expedition Indonesia sets sail East Indies with two hundred forty-nine men sixty-four cannons led Cornelis de Houtman 1596 Birth Ren Descartes 1596 June de Houtmans expedition reach Banten main pepper port West Java clash Portuguese Indonesians then sail east losing twelve crew Javanese attack killing local ruler Madura 1597 Romeo and Juliet published 1597 Cornelis de Houtmans expedition return Netherlands with enough spices make considerable profit 1598 Edict Nantes end French Wars Religion 1598 Abbas I moves Safavids capital Isfahan 15981613 Russia descend anarchy Time of Troubles 1598 Portuguese require armada ninety ships put down Solorese uprising 1598 Dutch fleets leave Indonesia most profitable 1598 Edo period screen depicting Battle Sekigahara 1598 Province Santa Fe Nuevo Mexico established Northern New Spain region later become territory Mexico US State New Mexico Jacob van Neck's eight ships were the first Dutch fleet to reach Maluku, marking an early Dutch presence in the Spice Islands.[18] Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake for heresy in Rome in 1600. The Long Turkish War continued with the siege of Fiakovo castle. In Japan, the Battle of Sekigahara took place, ending the Warring States period and beginning the Edo period. Portuguese forces won a major naval battle in Ambon Bay, while the Dutch formed an alliance with local Hituese to gain exclusive spice trading rights.[19] Elizabeth I granted a charter to the British East India Company, starting English involvement in Asia. Michael the Brave unified Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania after the Battle of elimbr in 1599.[20] The Mississippian culture disappeared, and a medallion rug with the Star Ushak style was created in Anatolia (modern Turkey).[20] Hernan Cortes, Henry VIII, Suleiman the Magnificent, Ivan IV the Terrible, Oda Nobunaga, Sir Francis Drake, and Philip II of Spain were notable figures during this time period. The Columbian Exchange introduced new plants, animals, and diseases to the Old and New Worlds, while the spinning wheel revolutionized textile production in Europe. The letter J was introduced into the English alphabet.[20] Peter Henlein created the first portable watch in 1500. Juan Ponce de Len sighted Florida, and Vasco Nez de Balboa discovered the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean in 1513. Ferdinand Magellan led the first circumnavigation of the world from 1519-1522. Hernando de Soto mapped the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays in America from 1519-1540. Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sighted the Grand Canyon in 1540. Francisco de Orellana sailed the length of the Amazon River from 1541-42. Firearms were introduced into Japan by the Portuguese in 1542-43. Copernicus published his theory on the Sun's centrality in 1543. Gerolamo Cardano developed the theory of complex numbers in 1545. Giambattista della Porta used camera obscura for the first time in Europe in 1558. Gerardus Mercator created the first Mercator projection map in 1568.In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII introduced the Gregorian calendar in Europe, which led to significant advancements in timekeeping technology. Galileo Galilei of Italy discovered the constant swing of a pendulum, paving the way for reliable clocks and timekeepers.Meanwhile, other innovations were emerging. In China, the concept of a "sailing carriage" was first mentioned around 1585. William Lee invented the stocking frame in 1589, while Sir John Harrington introduced the first flush toilet in England in 1591.Science continued to advance with Galileo's invention of a thermometer in 1593 and William Barents' discovery of Spitsbergen in 1596. The year also saw the premiere of opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri.The 16th century was marked by significant events, including the introduction of new calendars, scientific discoveries, and cultural milestones like the invention of the thermometer. However, it's essential to note that using the Gregorian calendar for dates after October 15, 1582, can lead to confusion with the Julian calendar.To provide context, here are some other notable events from the 16th century:* The Sweating Sickness, a mysterious illness, swept through Europe in the late 16th century.* Smallpox and plague were major health concerns during this time period.* The Lusiads, a Portuguese epic poem, tells the story of Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.* The Tibetan institution of reincarnation was shaped by interactions with Chinese and European empires.* Jacques Cartier explored the Hudson Bay in Canada, while the Dalai Lama played a significant role in Tibetan politics.Overall, the 16th century was a time of great change and innovation, marked by scientific discoveries, cultural achievements, and major events that continue to shape our understanding of history today.The 16th century timeline, as shown on Wikimedia Commons, provides a comprehensive overview of the events, science, culture, and persons of this era. The page is linked to various external sources, including lists of decades, centuries, and millennia, as well as specific topics like fashion and post office history. Notable links include those related to Giovanni Boccaccio, History of Mali, and History of Mauritius.

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