

Click to prove
you're human



the Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüteborg (December 3 New Style). Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Aroepagita, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November 23 – The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) – As Christianity comes of age, she is canonized. Burgher breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish office is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Mexico during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese Restoration War. Stigmund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Stigmund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiæ (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (Italy) during the reign of Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Velt Isaac Schronor von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta (Principles of January 9 – Robert Gibbs, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 – Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 – Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 – John Partridge, English aristocrat, (d. 1708) January 23 – Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 – Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)9 January 26 – Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 7 – Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 – Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 – Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 – Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 – Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 – Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 – Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1698) March 25 – Heinrich von Coceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 – Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 – António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neuville, duc de Villery, French noble (d. 1730) April 11 – Maria Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 – Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 – Conrad von Revenlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 – Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 – Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 – Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 – Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 – William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 – Johann Christoph Volkmer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 – Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 – Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 – Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 – Joceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 – Joan Geelincx, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 – Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 – Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655–1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 – Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) – Gilles Sygès, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 – Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 – Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 – Richard Newcourt, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 – Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 – Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 – Jacques Echarh, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25, Ole Romer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 – Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 – François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 – Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 – Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian theologian (d. 1660) October 13 – Sir John Shikoh, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb's English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1715) October 26 – Mathias Stenroos, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) – Cornelius van der Meulen, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 3 – Maria Josepha, Italian noble (b. 1684) December 9 – Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 – Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 – Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 – Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 – Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 – William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 – Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 – Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 – Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 – Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 – Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 – Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 – Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 – Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 – Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 – Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafia, Countess of Clermont-en-Bevauvais, French courtesan (b. 1577) July of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 – Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 – Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 – Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 – Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 – Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 – Johann Heinrich Albin, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583) September 4 – Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 – Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1590) September 8 John Coke, English politician (d. 1716) Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 – Elizabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 – Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilfstein (d. 1587) October 30 – Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 – Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 – Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 – Nathaniel Foot, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 – Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 – Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 – Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 – John Banks, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 – Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press, p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603–1714. London New York: Longman, p. 223. ISBN 9780582762266. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hsdstates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales... Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books, p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press, p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge, p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Wallie, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911). Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation, p. 90. ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Dartmoor. Exeter, London: Ward Lock, p. 35. ISBN 9780070635792. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press, p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. ^ Schiavone, Michael J. (2009). Dictionary of Maltese Biographies Vol. I A–F. Pieta': Publikazzjonijiet IIndustria. p. 756. ISBN 9789993291327. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn. First, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications, p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600–1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, p. 382. ISBN 9780313308277. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn. First, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications, p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600–1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years". 1500 to 1600 This 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) Millenniuma 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Timelines 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The 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 1599 (September 8 John Coke, English politician (d. 1716) Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 – Elizabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 – Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilfstein (d. 1587) October 30 – Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 – Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 – Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 – Nathaniel Foot, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 – Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 – Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 – Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 – John Banks, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 – Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press, p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603–1714. London New York: Longman, p. 223. ISBN 9780582762266. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hsdstates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales... Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books, p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press, p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge, p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Wallie, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911). Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation, p. 90. ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Dartmoor. Exeter, London: Ward Lock, p. 35. ISBN 9780070635792. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press, p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. ^ Schiavone, Michael J. (2009). Dictionary of Maltese Biographies Vol. I A–F. Pieta': Publikazzjonijiet IIndustria. p. 756. ISBN 9789993291327. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn. First, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications, p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600–1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, p. 382. ISBN 9780313308277. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn. First, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications, p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600–1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years". 1500 to 1600 This 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) Millenniuma 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Timelines 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The 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 1599 (September 8 John Coke, English politician (d. 1716) Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 – Elizabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 – Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilfstein (d. 1587) October 30 – Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 – Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 – Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 – Nathaniel Foot, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 – Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 – Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 – Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 – John Banks, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 – Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press, p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603–1714. London New York: Longman, p. 223. ISBN 9780582762266. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hsdstates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales... Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books, p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press, p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge, p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Wallie, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911). Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation, p. 90. ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Dartmoor. Exeter, London: Ward Lock, p. 35. ISBN 9780070635792. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press, p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. ^ Schiavone, Michael J. (2009). Dictionary of Maltese Biographies Vol. I A–F. Pieta': Publikazzjonijiet IIndustria. p. 756. ISBN 9789993291327. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn. First, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications, p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600–1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, p. 382. ISBN 9780313308277. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn. First, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications, p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600–1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years". 1500 to 1600 This 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) Millenniuma 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Timelines 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The 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 1599 (September 8 John Coke, English politician (d. 1716) Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 – Elizabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 – Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilfstein (d. 1587) October 30 – Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 – Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 – Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 – Nathaniel Foot, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 – Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 – Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 – Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 – John Banks, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 – Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press, p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603–1714. London New York: Longman, p. 223. ISBN 9780582762266. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hsdstates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales... Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books, p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press, p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge, p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Wallie, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911). Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation, p. 90. ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Dartmoor. Exeter, London: Ward Lock, p. 35. ISBN 9780070635792. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press, p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. ^ Schiavone, Michael J. (2009). Dictionary of Maltese Biographies Vol. I A–F. Pieta': Publikazzjonijiet IIndustria. p. 756. ISBN 9789993291327. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn. First, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications, p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600–1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, p. 382. ISBN 9780313308277. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn. First, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications, p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600–1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years". 1500 to 1600 This 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) Millenniuma 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Timelines 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The 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 1599 (September 8 John Coke, English politician (d. 1716) Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 – Elizabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 – Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilfstein (d. 1587) October 30 – Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 – Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 – Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 – Nathaniel Foot, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 – Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 – Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 – Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 – John Banks, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 – Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press, p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603–1714. London New York: Longman, p. 223. ISBN 9780582762266. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hsdstates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales... Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books, p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press, p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge, p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Wallie, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911). Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation, p. 90. ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Dartmoor. Exeter, London: Ward Lock, p. 35. ISBN 9780070635792. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press, p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. ^ Schiavone, Michael J. (2009). Dictionary of Maltese Biographies Vol. I A–F. Pieta': Publikazzjonijiet IIndustria. p. 756. ISBN 9789993291327. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn. First, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications, p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600–1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, p. 382. ISBN 9780313308277. ^ John Evelyn (2000). The Diary of John Evelyn. First, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications, p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600–1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years". 1500 to 1600 This 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) Millenniuma 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Timelines 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The 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 1599 (September 8 John Coke, English politician (d. 1716) Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 – Elizabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 – Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilfstein (d. 1587) October 30 – Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 – Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 – Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 – Nathaniel Foot, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 – Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 – Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 – Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 – John Banks, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 – Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press, p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603–1714. London New York: Longman, p. 223. ISBN 9780582762266. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hsdstates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales... Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books, p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press, p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge, p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Wallie, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911). Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation, p. 90. ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Dartmoor. Exeter, London: Ward Lock, p. 35. ISBN 9780070635792. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press, p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. ^ Schiavone, Michael J. (2009). Dictionary of Maltese Biographies Vol