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0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)726 viewsThe document provides biographical details about renowned Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Kumar Batalvi. It describes his childhood growing up in the village of Bara Pind Lohtian in undivided Punjabi poet Shiv Robert Punjab
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vanishing for the duration of the day, to be found lying under trees by the riverbank close to the Hindu epic Ramayana, as well as wandering minstrel singers, snake charmers and the like - which feature as metaphors in his poetry, giving it
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Barkat Ram Yumman, as the saying goes, took him under their wings. He became the youngest recipient of the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1967, for his magnum opus, a verse play Loona (1965).[16] His poetry recitations, and singing his own verse, made him and his work even more popular amongst the masses. Soon after his marriage, in 1968, he shifted to
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drudgery of his life in Chandigarh. When he arrived in England, his popularity and fame had already reached a high point among the Punjabi community. His arrival was announced in the local Indian papers with headlines and pictures. [Takhar. Int. 2002]. He spent a busy time in England. A number of public functions and private parties were arranged in his
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recover again. He was in a dire financial predicament during those days and felt that most of his friends had deserted him in his time of need. His wife Arun, somehow managed to get him admitted to a hospital in Amritsar but left it
on his own against the advice of his doctors. He didn't want to die in a hospital and simply walked out of the hospital and went to his family home in Batala. He was later shifted to the village of his in-laws, Kiri Mangial, a small village near the border with Pakistan. He died in Kiri Mangial during the early morning hours of 6 May 1973. After Shiv returned
from his England tour in 1972, he developed liver cirrhosis. His health issues put the family in a financial crisis. This was possibly the reason Shiv Kumar Batalvi along with his wife Aruna Batalvi moved to Aruna's maternal village, where he breathed his last.[17] One of his anthologies, Alvida (Farewell) was published posthumously in 1974, by the Guru
Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. 'Shiv Kumar Batalvi Award' for Best Writer, is given each year.[18][19] Shiv Kumar Batalvi Auditorium to inspire generations to come in Punjab.[20] Aloona Tola
Piran da Paraga (The Scarful of Sorrows) (1960) Lajwanti (1964) Birha Tu Sultan (1964) Birh
Chitra Singh, and Surinder Kaur, have also sung many of his poems. [22] Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan's rendition of one of his poems "Maye" is known for its soulfulness and imagery. Punjabi singer Babbu Maan perform his poem "Ishtihar"
Punjabi folk singer Hans Raj Hans also did a popular album, 'Gham', on Shiv's poetry. In 2005, a compilation album was released, titled, Ek Kudi Jida Naa Mohabbat... 'Shiv Kumar Batalvi, with numbers sung by Mahendra Kapoor, Jagjit Singh and Asa Singh Mastana. [23] In 2004, a Punjabi play titled Dardaan Da Darya based on Shiv's life was performed at
'Punjab Kala Bhavan', Chandigarh.[24] Several of his poems have been adapted for movies, e.g. "Ajj Din Chhadeya Tere Rang Varga", was adapted in 2009 Hindi movie Love Aaj Kal which became an instant hit. In 2012, Album titled "Panchee Ho javan" based on a same-titled poem written by Shiv Kumar Batalvi was sung by Jasleen Royal and the album also
contains another song "Maye Ni" based on the poem "Maye Ni" based on the poem "Maye Ni Maye". In 2014, the rap duo "Swet Shop Boys", consisting of Indo-American Himanshu Suri, and British Pakistani Riz Ahmed, released a song entitled "Batalvi" which sampled Shiv Kumar Batalvi's own recitation of "Ikk Kudi Jihda Naam Mohabbat Ghum Hai" from an interview done with Aikam
TV in the early 1970s. The song's lyrics explore issues regarding cultural identity faced by many second-generation South Asian Download chart in the UK with his interpretation of "Maiye". [25] His poem "Ikk Kudi Jihda Naam Mohabbat
Ghum Hai" was made into a song featured in Udta Punjab. Featuring Alia Bhatt, it was sung by Shahid Mallya and later reprised by Diljit Dosanjh. In 2016, Punjabi rapper Kay Kap's album "Kaagaz" featured a song entitled Pind Bewafaayiyaan, which was inspired & conceptualized from Shiv Kumar Batalvi's poem "Ikk Kudi Jihda Naam Mohabbat Ghum Hai"
The song's lyrics concluded from the lost girl named 'Mohabbat (Love)' belonging to the village named 'Bewafaayiyaan (Betrayal)' thus, giving birth to a new theory based on Shiv Kumar's poem that forms a different set of consequences. [26] In 2020, Punjabi singer Wazir Patar made his debut with a tribute to Shiv by producing his only available vocal
recording, "Ki Pushde O Haal Fakiran Da." He later continued to reference him in several of his other songs.[27] In 2022, his poem "Thabba Ku Zulfa Waleya" (with additional lyrics by Arjan Dhillon. A "Shodhganga" (PDF). A b "Shodhganga" (PDF).
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902390 Shiv Kumar, Kavi vich Birah; by Surjit Singh Kanwal. LCCN: 88-901976 Poems of Shiv Kumar Batalvi Shiv Batalvi www.Shivbatalvi.com Archived 17 October 2013 at the Wayback Machine All Poetry Books of Shiv Kumar Batalvi Shiv Batalvi www.Shivbatalvi.com Archived 17 October 2013 at the Wayback Machine All Poetry Books of Shiv Kumar Batalvi Shiv Batalvi
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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Ask the publishers to restore access to 500,000+ books. Indian Punjabi language poet (1937–1973) Shiv Kumar BatalviShiv Kumar Batalvi during the interview by BBC in
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discussions with his hosts and other people who would come to visit him. He would wake up after a short sleep around 4:00 A.M. and begin his day by again taking a couple of sips of Scotch. When Shiv returned from England in September 1972, his health had declined visibly. He was now bitterly complaining about the undue criticism of his poetry by
progressive and rightist writers. He openly started talking about his disappointment at the unjustified condemnation of his poetry. Within a couple of months after his return from England, his health started sinking, never to recover again. He was in a dire financial predicament during those days and felt that most of his friends had deserted him in his time of
need. His wife Arun, somehow managed to get him admitted to a hospital in Sector 16 of Chandigarh where he received treatment for a few days. A couple of months later, he was admitted to a hospital and simply walked out of the hospital and went to his
family home in Batala. He was later shifted to the village of his in-laws, Kiri Mangial, a small village near the border with Pakistan. He died in Kiri Mangial during the early morning hours of 6 May 1973. After Shiv returned from his England tour in 1972, he developed liver cirrhosis. His health issues put the family in a financial crisis. This was possibly the
reason Shiv Kumar Batalvi along with his wife Aruna Batalvi moved to Aruna's maternal village, where he breathed his last.[17] One of his anthologies, Alvida (Farewell) was published posthumously in 1974, by the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. 'Shiv Kumar Batalvi Award' for Best Writer, is given each year.[18][19] Shiv Kumar Batalvi Auditorium is
constructed to commemorate 75th Birth anniversary of the eminent poet of Punjab in Batala. It is situated in Jalandhar Road, Batala. A world-class auditorium to inspire generations to come in Punjab. [20] Aloona Tola Piran da Paraga (The Scarful of Sorrows) (1960) Lajwanti (1961) Aate Diyan Chiriyaan (1962) Mainu Vida Karo (Bid Me Farewell) (1963)
Dardmandan Diyan Aahin (1964) Birha Tu Sultan (1964) Loona (1965) Main Te Main (I and Me) (1970) Aarti (Prayer) (1971) Samuchi Kavita[2][21] Many of his poems were sung by Deedar Singh Pardesi. Jagjit Singh-Chitra Singh, and Surinder Kaur, have also sung many of his poems. [22] Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan's rendition of one of his poems "Maye Ni
Maye" is known for its soulfulness and imagery. Punjabi singer Babbu Maan perform his poem "Ishtihar". Punjabi folk singer Hans Raj Hans also did a popular album, 'Gham', on Shiv's poetry. In 2005, a compilation album was released, titled, Ek
Kudi Jida Naa Mohabbat... 'Shiv Kumar Batalvi, with numbers sung by Mahendra Kapoor, Jagjit Singh and Asa Singh Mastana.[23] In 2004, a Punjabi play titled Dardaan Da Darya based on Shiv's life was performed at 'Punjab Kala Bhavan', Chandigarh.[24] Several of his poems have been adapted for movies, e.g. "Ajj Din Chhadeya Tere Rang Varga", was
 adapted in 2009 Hindi movie Love Aaj Kal which became an instant hit. In 2012, Album titled "Panchee Ho javan" based on the poem "Maye Ni Maye". In 2014, the rap duo "Swet Shop Boys", consisting of Indo-American
 Himanshu Suri, and British Pakistani Riz Ahmed, released a song entitled "Batalvi" which sampled Shiv Kumar Batalvi's own recitation of "Ikk Kudi Jihda Naam Mohabbat Ghum Hai" from an interview done with Aikam TV in the early 1970s. The song's lyrics explore issues regarding cultural identity faced by many second-generation South Asians living in the
West. Also in 2014, Pakistani pop singer Sarmad Qadeer scored a hit single on the official Asian Download chart in the UK with his interpretation of "Maiye".[25] His poem "Ikk Kudi Jihda Naam Mohabbat Ghum Hai" was made into a song featured in Udta Punjab. Featuring Alia Bhatt, it was sung by Shahid Mallya and later reprised by Diljit
Dosanjh. In 2016, Punjabi rapper Kay Kap's album "Kaagaz" featured a song entitled Pind Bewafaayiyaan, which was inspired & conceptualized from Shiv Kumar Batalvi's poem "Ikk Kudi Jihda Naam Mohabbat Ghum Hai". The song's lyrics concluded from the lost girl named 'Mohabbat (Love)' belonging to the village named 'Bewafaayiyaan (Betrayal)' thus,
giving birth to a new theory based on Shiv Kumar's poem that forms a different set of consequences. [26] In 2020, Punjabi singer Wazir Patar made his debut with a tribute to Shiv by producing his only available vocal recording, "Ki Pushde O Haal Fakiran Da." He later continued to reference him in several of his other songs. [27] In 2022, his poem "Thabba
 Ku Zulfa Waleya" (with additional lyrics by Arjan) was made into a song, sung by Arjan Dhillon. In 2025, his poem "Jindey" was also made into a song, sung by Arjan Dhillon. ^{\circ} "Shodhganga" (PDF). ^{\circ} "Remebering [sic] Shiv Kumar Batalvi: Fan recalls time when poet was the hero". Hindustan
May 2004. ^ Shiv Kumar Batalvi The Tribune, 30 April 2000. ^ "Maye Ni Maiye - Shiv Kumar Batalvi sikh-heritage.co.uk. ^ Sahitya Akademi Award Punjabi 1957-2007 Archived 31 March 2009 at the Wayback
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 Kumar Batalvi, Jiwan Te Rachna, by Dr. Jit Singh Sital. LCCN: 83-900413 Shiv Kumar, kavi vich Birah; by Surjit Singh Kanwal. LCCN: 88-901976 Poems of Shiv Kumar Batalvi Shiv Batalvi www.Shivbatalvi.com
Archived 10 August 2018 at the Wayback Machine A biography on Shiv Kumar Batalvi's Poems Archived 17 October 2013 at the Wayback Machine All Poetry Books of Shiv Kumar Batalvi's interview by BBC Retrieved from ", the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors
7,010,224 articles in English The russet sparrow is a passerine bird in the sparrow family Passeridae, distributed in eastern Asia. A chunky little seed-eating bird with a thick bill, it has a body length of 14 to 15 cm (5.5 to 5.9 in). Its plumage is mainly warm rufous above and grey below. It exhibits sexual dimorphism, with the plumage of both sexes patterned
 similarly to that of the corresponding sex of the house sparrow. Its vocalisations are sweet and musical chirps, which when strung together form a song. The russet sparrow is known well enough in the Himalayas to have a distinct name in some languages, and is depicted in Japanese art. It feeds mainly on the seeds of herbs and grains, but it also eats
berries and insects, particularly during the breeding season. This diet makes it a minor pest in agricultural areas, but also a predator of insect pests. It is a social bird within its own species, but disperses to breed. The typical clutch has five or six whitish eggs. Both sexes incubate and feed the young. (Full article...) Recently featured: Emmy Noether Theorem
Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Pseudastacus Archive By email More featured articles About Opiki Toll Bridge (pictured) was placed on New Zealand's national heritage register decades after its deck was removed? ... that logicians using classical rules of inference can deduce any arbitrary statement from a
including washing baseball uniforms? ... that NFL player Blane Smith, one of 15 children, grew up in a two-room house in conditions like "sardines in a can"? ... that Nourished by Time recorded Erotic Probiotic 2 while ill with COVID-19? ... that
a Mexican restaurant with just four communal tables, no set menu, no reservations, and cash-only payments was awarded a Michelin star? Archive Start a new article Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former
 president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing
Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Vladyslav Gorai Nominate an article June 17 Mumtaz Mahal 1579 - Explorer Francis Drake landed in a region of present-day California, naming it New Albion and claiming it for
 England. 1631 - Mumtaz Mahal (pictured), wife of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, died in childbirth; Jahan spent the next seventeen years constructing her mausoleum, the Taj Mahal. 1919 - Hundreds of Canadian soldiers rioted in Epsom, England, leading to the death of a British police officer. 1952 - Guatemalan Revolution: The Guatemalan Congress
 passed Decree 900, redistributing unused land greater than 224 acres (0.91 km2) in area to local peasants. M. C. Escher (b. 1898)Richard Gagnon (b. 1948)Amari Cooper (b. 1994)Mohamed Morsi (d. 2019) More anniversaries: June 16 June 17 June 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About Igor Stravinsky (17 June 1882 - 6 April 1971) was a Russian
(1911), and The Rite of Spring (1913), the last of which caused a near-riot at its premiere in Paris. His compositional style varied greatly, being influenced at different times by Russian folklore, neoclassicism, and serialism. His ideas influenced at different times by Russian folklore, neoclassicism, and serialism. His ideas influenced at different times by Russian folklore, neoclassicism, and serialism.
 tonality, rhythm, and form. This photograph of Stravinsky in the early 1920s is from the collection of the American photojournalist George Grantham Bain. Photograph credit: Bain News Service; restored by MyCatIsAChonk Recently featured: Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Raspberry Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The
central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository
MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionaryDictionar
 and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles وارسة Erançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català
 Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Επιείε Asturianu Azərbaycanca מוווון Ενγκ Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לפננט Угуsk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לפנננו באלווום Ενγκικά Esperanto Euskara בערית בית Επιείες Asturianu Azərbaycanca (מווון Ενγκικα Ενραμαία Ευρίες Αστισία Ευρίες Επιείες Αστισία Ευρίες Επιείες Αστισία Ευρίες Επιείες Αστισίας Επιείες Αστισίας Επιείες Αστισίας Επιείες Επιείες
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common year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Gregorian calendar. January 6 - The Union of Arras unites the southern Netherlands under the Duke of Parma, governor in the name of king Philip II of Spain.[1] January 23 - The Union of Utrecht unites the northern Netherlands in a confederation called the United Provinces. William I of Orange becomes
 Stadtholder, and the Duc d'Anjou, younger brother of Henry III of France, is invited to become hereditary sovereign.[1] February 4 - The Ghent Republic joins the Union of Utrecht.[2] February 28 - The seizure in September by Willem IV van den Bergh, of the Boxmeer Castle in September in the Netherlands is condemned by the other Dutch members of the
 Union of Utrecht.[3] March 1 - Off of the coast of what is now Ecuador, the English galleon Golden Hind, captained by Francis Drake, captures the Spanish freighter Nuestra Señora de la Concepción (unofficially called "Cagafuego") and its cargo, including 26 tons of silver and 1,000 pounds of gold.[4] March 2 - Battle of Borgerhout in Brabant (now
 Belgium): Spanish troops under the command of the Duke of Parma overwhelm rebels fighting for the Union of Utrecht.[5] March 12 - The Siege of Maastricht, a center of the Duke of Parma.[6] The siege will last almost four months
 January. The Union of Utrecht continues its resistance against Spain while the County of Hainaut, the County of Artois, and the cities of Douai, Lille, Orchies and Arras agree to a separate peace under Spainsh rule.[8] May 21 - Battle of Mimaomote: In Japan, Doi Kiyonaga defeats the forces of Kumu Yorinobu.[9] June 17 - Francis Drake, during his
 will show all lands north of New Spain and New Mexico under this name. July 1 - Maastricht surrenders to Spanish troops after a surprise attack by the Duke of Parma, who had besieged the city for more than three months. July 13 - Karlovac in Croatia is founded.[12][13] July 17 - James FitzMaurice FitzGerald lands with a small force of Irish, Spanish, and
 Italian troops at Smerwick, on the Dingle Peninsula in south-western Ireland, and commences the Second Desmond Rebellion against the rule in Ireland of Elizabeth I of England. [14] August 6 - In the Spanish-controlled Netherlands, the representatives of the Union of Utrecht declare that they will no longer respect the authority of King Philip of Spain
 August 17 - "Yasuke", a man of African origin who has been hired as a manager by the Chancellor of the Realm, Oda Nobunaga, arrives in Japan. Called "The Black Samurai" in dramatizations of his experience, he begins a service of three years to the Chancellor, ending on June 21, 1582. August 30 - Livonian War: In what is now Belarus, the city of Polotsk
 falls to the forces of Stephen Báthory, Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland.[15] September 10 - (5th waning of Tawthalin 941 ME) In the Kingdom of Mrauk U in what is now Myanmar and Bangladesh, King Min Phalaung becomes the owner of the first of three white elephants, and gives himself the title of Hsinbyushin.[16] September 12 -
 Amendments are made to the May 17 Treaty of Arras, with further concessions to Spain by the Union of Arras. The final version is promulgated by King Philip of Spain in Mons, one of the regions in the Arras Union.[8] September 28 - In Switzerland, a mutual assistance pact was signed at Lucerne between representatives of Roman Catholic cantons by the
 efforts of the Catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17] October 5 - At Banda Aceh, on the island of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the new Sult
 years, is assassinated in Constantinople.[19] October 13 - Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 19 - King James VI of Scotland makes his ceremonial entry into Edinburgh to assume the throne at the age of 13, after being declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled
 by regents since 1567, when James was declared king. October 20 - Nicolò Doria is elected to a two-year term as the new Doge of the Republic of Genoa.[21] November 3 - The English puritan John Stubbs, author of numerous pamphlets against the doctrines of the Church of England, is
convicted of sedition, and his right hand is amputated as punishment.[22] November 13 - During the Second Desmond, carry out the Sack of Youghal and massacre the English Army garrison, then pillage and burn the homes of local residents.[23] November 21 - Iancu Sasul
becomes the new Prince of Moldavia as Peter the Lame steps down for the second time.[24] Peter will replace Sasul on October 17, 1582. November 23 - Jeremias II Tranos is removed from office as Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, whom he deposed
on May 4, 1572.[25] December 16 - After Willem van Pamele, the Spanish Governor of Flanders to convene at Douai as the temporary Flemish capital.[26] December 24 - German astronomer Michael Maestlin makes the first
Mughal Empire in India, Akbar abolishes the jizya, the tax placed upon non-Muslim residents. Akbar issues a mazhar signed by the leading ulamas, putting himself as the highest religious authority, allowing him to interpret the Quran. [29] The municipality of Boac in Marinduque, Philippines is founded. [30] The Bible of Kralice begins publication. The first
complete translation of the Bible into the Czech language (with notes), it is prepared by the Unity of the Brethren, and published at Kralice nad Oslavou, Bohemia.[31] Tokugawa Hidetada January 4 - Willem Teellinck, Dutch pastor (d. 1629)[32] January 6 - Juan Manuel Pérez de Guzmán, 8th Duke of Medina Sidonia, Spanish nobleman, Knight of the Order of
the Golden Fleece (d. 1636)[33] January 23 - Marie of Prussia, Margravine of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (d. 1649)[34] January 27 - Antonio Tornielli, Italian Catholic prelate who served as Bishop of Novara (1636–1650) (d. 1650) February 24 - Johann Jacob Grasser, Swiss poet, historian and theologian (d. 1627)[35] March 23 - Francis Mansell, English academic
(d. 1665)[36] April 10 - Augustus the Younger, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1666)[37] April 12 - François de Bassompierre, French courtier (d. 1662) May 2 - Tokugawa Hidetada, Japanese shōgun (d. 1632) June 17 - Louis I, Prince of Anhalt-Köthen, German prince
 (d. 1650)[39] June 18 - Afonso Mendes, Patriarch of Ethiopia (d. 1659) July 2 - Janusz Radziwiłł, Lithuanian and Polish nobleman (d. 1620)[40] July 6 Bernardino de Almansa Carrión, Spanish Catholic prelate and Archbishop (d. 1633)[41] Francis Norris, 1st Earl of Berkshire, English noble (d. 1622)[42] July 13 - Arthur Dee, English physician and alchemist (d. 1650)[40] July 6 Bernardino de Almansa Carrión, Spanish Catholic prelate and Archbishop (d. 1633)[41] Francis Norris, 1st Earl of Berkshire, English noble (d. 1622)[42] July 13 - Arthur Dee, English physician and alchemist (d. 1650)[40] July 6 Bernardino de Almansa Carrión, Spanish Catholic prelate and Archbishop (d. 1633)[41] Francis Norris, 1st Earl of Berkshire, English noble (d. 1622)[42] July 13 - Arthur Dee, English physician and alchemist (d. 1630)[41] Francis Norris, 1st Earl of Berkshire, English physician and English physician
 1651)[43] August 1 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish dramatist and novelist (d. 1644)[44] August 18 - Countess Charlotte Flandrina of Nassau, Dutch-French abbess (d. 1638)[46] August 23 - Thomas Dempster, Scottish scholar and historian (d. 1625)[47] September 1 -
 John Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, Prince-Bishop, German Catholic archbishop (d. 1643)[49] September 3 - Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach (1606-1643) (d. 1643)[49] September 16 - Samuel Coster, Dutch writer (d. 1665)[50] September 17 - Charles Howard, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, English noble (d. 1642)[51] October 4 - Guido Bentivoglio, Italian
cardinal (d. 1644)[52] October 18 - Anthony Abdy, English merchant (d. 1630)[53] November 11 - Frans Snyders, Flemish painter (d. 1637)[54] November 12 - Albrecht of Hanau-Münzenberg, German nobleman (d. 1635)[55] November 16 - Federico Baldissera Bartolomeo Cornaro, Italian Catholic
cardinal (d. 1653)[56] December 9 - Martin de Porres, Peruvian monk, Roman Catholic saint (d. 1625)[57] December 20 (bapt.) - John Fletcher, English Civil War (d. 1652)[59] Arthur Johnston, Scottish physician and poet (d. 1641)[60] John
Ogilvie, Scottish Jesuit, Roman Catholic saint (martyred 1615)[61] Johannes Meursius, Dutch classical scholar and antiquary (d. 1639)[62] Sokollu Mehmed Pasha February 5 - Countess Consort of Hanau-Münzenberg (1551-1561) (b. 1532) February 16 - Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, Spanish explorer (b. 1509)[63]
 February 20 - Nicholas Bacon, English politician (b. 1509)[64] March 12 - Alessandro Piccolomini, Italian humanist and philosopher from Siena (b. 1530)[67] May 20 - Isabella Markham, English courtier (b. 1527)[68] June 17 - Johannes Stadius
 Flemish astronomer, astrologer, mathematician (b. 1527)[69] June 25 - Hatano Hideharu, Japanese samurai (b. 1541) July 3 - Edward Fitton, the elder, Irish politician (b. 1527)[70] August 5 - Stanislaus Hosius, Polish Catholic cardinal (b. 1504)[71] August 12 - Domenico Bollani, Bishop of Milan (b. 1514)[72] October 11 - Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, Turkish
 Janissary and Grand Vizier (b. 1505) October 13 - William Drury, English politician (b. 1527)[73] October 21 - Tanegashima Tokitaka, Japanese Daimyo (b. 1528)[74] November 9 - Philip VI, Count of Waldeck (1567-1579) (b. 1551)[75] November 15 - Francis David, Hungarian religious reformer (b. 1510)[76]
 English Biblical scholar and religious reformer (b. 1524)[82] Voravongsa I, Laotian king of Lan Xang probable - Hans Staden, German adventurer (b. 1525) a b Mack P. Holt (2 May 2002). The Duke of Anjou and the Politique Struggle During the Wars of Religion. Cambridge University Press. p. 114. ISBN 978-0-521-89278-0. Despretz, André (1963). "Despretz, André (1963)."
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hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources; "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · ISTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message)
Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th centur
victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The
15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century
can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England
following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire,
fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles
in the development of the Renaissance. [2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic
Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate [5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was
subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African
coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Vongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the
Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher
Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottomar
and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403–1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves
the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing [7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia,
Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The
Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights, 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr, 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the
governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the Stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1415: Battle of Agincourt founding the Sayyid dynasty.
large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The
East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420:
Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I return
of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1430: Rajah Lontok
and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is
burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France.
1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's Approach showi
the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and
emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league of Mayapan slaves are trade with a shipment of African slaves and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan slaves are trade with a shipment of African slaves and the slaves are trade with a shipment of African slaves are trade with a shipment of
begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An
Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as
monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was
abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled
Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1453: The Fall of Constantine XI and the beginning of the Ottoman Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Hundred Years' War and the
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first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League

of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan disintegrates distributed as the league of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan disintegrates distributed as the league of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan disintegrates distributed as the league of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan disintegrates distributed as the league of Mayapan disintegrates distributed as the league of Mayapan disintegrates distributed as the league of Mayapan distributed as the league o February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483), July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France succeeds Charl defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succeeds Giris 1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec Capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian wars lead to University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang. [14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali. [15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Fortuguese navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Fortuguese navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449). Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468). royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1450) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). "The Conguestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. 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