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Wiki, online enciclopedia free where everyone can edit. With over 6,9 million articles in English and more than 117 thousand active editors, is a huge knowledge base. American military supported Allied troops during World War II, moving them across the Rhine River at Oberwesel in January 1945. The Allies had to cross the Rhineland, which was experiencing heavy rainfall and flooding, but they were able to bridge the Rhine River with railways and pipelines. Most supplies were delivered by train, while the Motor Transport Service organized an express service to move goods from railheads to forward units. Recently, notable events include Guandimiao being featured, as well as the story of mining engineer William H. Shockley discovering specimens used to describe new plant species, and the recovery of autograph pages from one of Bach's chorale cantatas.
* 1643 - The first siege of Wardour Castle ended with the surrender of the Royalist garrison under Lady Blanche Arundell.
* 1842 - A train derailed and caught fire near Versailles, France, killing at least 52 people.
** 1927 - French aviators Charles Nungesser and François Coli disappeared during their attempted non-stop flight to New York from Paris.
* 1963 - In Huế, South Vietnam, soldiers killed nine Buddhists protesting against a government ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag.
* 1972 - Four members of Black September hijacked Sabena Flight 571 demanding the release of 316 Palestinians convicted on terrorism charges. The Auxiliary Territorial Service was formed in 1938 as the women's branch of the British Army during World War II. It existed until it was merged into the Women's Royal Army Corps in 1949. The year 1643 was significant in various ways around the world. In Europe, King Louis XIII of France passed away at age 41, and his four-year-old son became King Louis XIV. The Taj Mahal, one of the most iconic buildings in history, opened to the public on February 6th. In terms of events, 1643 was marked by:
* Abel Tasman's exploration of Tonga and Fiji
* Battles fought during the English Civil War and Irish Confederate Wars
* Granting of a city charter to Ämål, Sweden
* Execution of Francisco de Luena, former Portuguese Secretary of State
The year also saw various calendar systems in use around the world. The Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar at this time. Historical events from different perspectives:
* King Louis XIII's death and succession by his son
* Opening of the Taj Mahal to the public
* Battles fought during conflicts in Europe
Note: I've tried to preserve the original text's structure while paraphrasing it for easier understanding. Let me know if you'd like any further changes!
Louis XIII ruled France from age 4 until his death at 76, a record 72-year reign for any European monarch. In 1643, the Thirty Years' War saw the French defeat the Spanish at Rocroi, while the New England Confederation formed as a military alliance between several colonies. The Dutch launched an expedition to Valdivia in Chile, plundering and establishing a short-lived colony. The First English Civil War raged on, with key battles at Adwalton Moor, Lansdowne, and Roundway Down, ultimately leading to a Parliamentary victory at Newbury. The Shunzhi Emperor of China was crowned at age 5, and the Dutch ended their occupation of Valdivia. Empress Meishō abdicated in Japan, and Emperor Go-Kōmyō took the throne. The Thirty Years' War continued with the Battle of Tuttingen, where France was defeated by the Holy Roman Empire. The Torstenson War began as Swedish forces entered Danish territory, and the Parliamentarians defeated the Royalists at Alton. Christmas Island was discovered, and the Dutch expedition to Valdivia returned to Recife. Notable events included the invention of the mercury barometer, the placement of the first Mount Royal Cross, and the publication of the Acta Sanctorum. Miyamoto Musashi began dictating The Book of Five Rings, which he would complete before his death in 1654. In this year, several notable individuals were born or passed away. One significant event was the publication of "A Key into the Language of America" by John Williams, co-founder of Rhode Island. In Oslo, Norway, the first professional book publisher to use a printing press was established. Among those who passed away in this year were:
* Eleonora d'Este, an Italian princess who later became a nun (died 1722)
* Sir Isaac Newton, an English scientist and mathematician (died 1727)
* Various other politicians, prelates, poets, and nobles from countries such as England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey.
Some notable birthdays in this year include:
* January 4: Sir Isaac Newton
* March 25: Louis Moréri, a French priest and encyclopedist
* April 3: Charles V, Duke of Lorraine
* May 7: Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the first native-born mayor of New York City
Overall, this year saw the birth or passing of many influential individuals across Europe and beyond.
Birthdays and Deaths in 1600s
This section lists notable people who were born or died during the 17th century.
September Births and Deaths
* On September 6, François-Joseph de Beauport de Sainte-Aulaire, a French poet, was born (d. 1742).
* Jeremiah Dummer, an American silversmith, passed away on September 14 (1718).
* Francis Howard, 5th Baron Howard of Effingham, an English peer, died on September 17 (1694).
* Gilbert Burnet, a Scottish philosopher and historian, passed away on September 18 (1715).
* Solomon Stoddard, pastor of the Congregationalist Church in Northampton, Massachusetts, died on September 27 (1729).
October Births and Deaths
* On October 5, Zinat-un-Nissa, a princess of the Mughal Empire, was born (d. 1721).
* Bahadur Shah I, Mughal Emperor of India, passed away on October 14 (1712).
* Georg Ludwig Agricola, a German composer, died on October 25 (1676).
November Births and Deaths
* On November 1, John Strype, an English historian and biographer, was born (d. 1737).
* Jean Chardin, a French jeweller and traveller, passed away on November 16 (1713).
* René-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, a French explorer, died on November 22 (1687).
December Births and Deaths
* On December 24, Israel Kolmodin, a Swedish hymnwriter and priest, was born (d. 1709).
* Salomon van Til, a theologian of the Dutch Reformed Church, passed away on December 28 (1713).
...and so on.
Note: I've kept the original formatting and condensed the text to make it easier to read.
October 1581 - John Bainbridge, English astronomer
November 3, 1598 - Brilliana, Lady Harley, English noble
November 14, 1593 - Sun Chuanting, Ming dynasty general
November 15, 1606 - George Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau, German nobleman
1567 - Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier
16th century timeline marks key events in Renaissance Europe, shaping modern science and politics. 1500s Decade began with the Julian year MDI (1501) and ended with either MDXII (1600) or MDC (1600), depending on whether one used the Julian or Gregorian calendar. The Renaissance saw breakthroughs by Copernicus in heliocentric theory, Tycho Brahe's measurement of supernovae, and a major scientific revolution led by Galileo Galilei. 1500s Columbian trade expanded from European colonizers like Spain and Portugal to include the Americas, Africa, and Asia. The Portuguese dominated trade with Brazil and coasts of Africa, while Spain controlled the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and Pacific trade. 1500s Galileo Galilei made a substantial impact in physics and astronomy, contributing to the Scientific Revolution. Meanwhile, English and French privateers targeted Spanish and Portuguese treasures. 1572 Tycho Brahe measured a Milky Way supernova, supporting his rejection of celestial spheres theory. 1582 The Gregorian calendar introduced a 10-day gap between MDLXII (1592) and MDCL (1601). 1590s European politics were plagued by religious conflicts. The Reformation weakened the Catholic Church's authority in England, with Alberico Gentili writing about public international law. Years leading up to the end of the century saw the Ottoman Empire expand its territories in the Middle East, while Persia faced a resurgence under the Safavid dynasty. In India, the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire fell, giving rise to new powers such as the Sur Empire, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire, founded by Emperor Babur. Japan underwent a period of civil war known as the Sengoku period, emerging unified under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which grew increasingly isolationist, leading to conflicts with Japan over Korea and pirates. In Africa, Christianity began to spread in Central and Southern Africa, while most of the continent remained uncaptured until the late 19th century. Notable events during this time include the reign of the Safavid dynasty in Iran, the foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar in modern Sudan, and the birth of Nostradamus, who would later play a role in shaping European history. 1506: A wave of violence swept through Lisbon, Portugal, killing at least two thousand converted Jews in a riot. Similarly, Christopher Columbus died in Valladolid, Spain. Meanwhile, Poland was invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. In the New World, smallpox broke out on the island of Hispaniola, decimating the native Taino population. 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque seized control of Hormuz and Muscat in the Persian Gulf, expanding Portuguese influence. The Christian-Islamic conflict spilled over to the Indian Ocean during the Battle of Chaul. In 1508, Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel ceiling, while the Portuguese defeated a joint fleet at the Battle of Diu, establishing their dominance of the Spice trade. 1509: The Sultan of Gujarat allied with Egypt and the Ottoman Empire was defeated by the Republic of Venice and the Portuguese in the Battle of Diu. Portuguese king Diogo Lopes de Sequeira launched an expedition to find Malacca, but was initially repelled by Sultan Mahmud Shah. Krishnadevaraya became the ruler of Vijayanagara Empire. 1509: The 'great plague' struck Tudor England, and Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Goa in India. In 1511, he seized Malacca from the Sultanate of Malacca. Copernicus wrote Commentariolus, proclaiming the Sun's centrality to the Solar System. The Kingdom of Navarre was invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The Qutb Shahi dynasty ruled Golconda Sultanate until 1687. The first Portuguese exploratory expedition set sail from Malacca towards the Spice Islands. Machiavelli wrote The Prince, while Jorge Álvares landed at Macau, China. Henry VIII defeated the French at the Battle of the Spurs and won the Battle of Flodden Field against invading Scots. 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa reached the Pacific Ocean across Isthmus of Panama. Sultan Selim I ordered the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517, 1515 marked a pivotal year in global politics with several significant events taking place. The Ottoman Empire made substantial gains against its rivals, including the Safavids and Mamluks, securing control over Eastern Anatolia, Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. Meanwhile, Europe witnessed the onset of the Reformation as Martin Luther posted his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. In England, the Sweating sickness epidemic spread, claiming numerous lives. 1521: Key Events
Jiajing Emperor ascended to China's Ming dynasty throne. Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reached Maluku in Indonesia and returned to Europe with a load of cloves. In the Philippines, Pati Unus led an invasion of Malacca against the Portuguese. 1522: Major Events
Rhodes fell to the Ottomans, while Portugal allied themselves with Ternate rulers and built a fort. Luso-Sundanese Treaty was signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom for building a fortress in Sunda Kelapa. The Cacao bean was introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés. 1524: Key Events
Giovanni da Verrazzano explored the Atlantic coast of North America. Ismail I, founder of Safavid dynasty, died and Tahmasp I became king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries defended Rhodes against the Ottomans. 1525: Major Events
Timurid Empire forces defeated the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, ending the Delhi Sultanate. German and Spanish forces defeated France at the Battle of Pavia, capturing Francis I of France. 1526: Key Events
The Ottomans defeated the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur in India. 1531-1532: Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex describes significant global events, including:
1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between Atahualpa and Huáscar. Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire in 1532. The Portuguese establish São Vicente as their first permanent settlement in the Americas in 1532. Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England in 1533, while Elizabeth Tudor is born the same year. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France, and the Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. The Affair of the Placards sees King Francis I more actively repressing French Protestants. In 1535, the Münster Rebellion ends in bloodshed, while the Portuguese depose Sultan Tabarji in Ternate and send him to Portugal. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies, and Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. The Inquisition is established in Portugal, and Pedro de Mendoza founds Buenos Aires. William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published in 1537. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá, while the Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at Preveza. Hernando de Soto explores North America, and Nicolaus Copernicus's work on heliocentric models begins to gain recognition. 1540: The Society of Jesus is founded by Ignatius of Loyola with Pope Paul III's approval. Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, defeating Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile, while Charles V's Algerian campaign is unsuccessful. 1541: The Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia, capturing Buda and absorbing Hungary into the Ottoman Empire. 1542: The Italian War resumes between Francis I and Emperor Charles V, with Henry VIII allied to the Emperor. 1542: Akbar the Great is born in Rajput Umarkot Fort, while Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos names Samar and Leyte La Sias Filipinas. 1542-1558 Major Events Timeline
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