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themselves as agents, staff, or officers of the University and extending fraudulent offers of admission and scholarships to students. Protect yourself by understandinghow York is committed to making its Canvas VLE site accessible, in accordance with the Public Sector
Bodies (Websites and Mobile Applications) (No. 2) Accessibility Regulations 2018. Canvas for accessing module content and resources, submitting work, working collaboratively with other students and so on. Compliance status The content
presented on these websites and the mobile application are partially compliant with the Web Content Accessible Content. Accessible Content The software underpinning Canvas is supplied by Instructure, who state in their accessibility
statement that their platform meets WCAG 2.1 at the A/AA level (accessed 13/09/2024). The statement provides detailed information on accessibility features of Canvas, including which areas of WCAG 2.1 are supported by the Canvas platform. As confirmed by our testing, the Canvas platform allows its users to: Zoom in up to
400% magnification without the text spilling off the screen Navigate the content using a screen reader Accessibility is prioritised when materials are developed and created in Canvas by University of York staff. For example we adopt the following good
practices when creating materials in Canvas or uploading documents and adding other content to it: Using logical header hierarchies to structure content and not skipping header levels Using other in-built styles for formatting e.g. lists Supplying appropriate alternative text descriptions of images Ensuring that videos have accurate captions,
transcripts and (where possible) slides included Adding accessible maths content Creating a good experience for screen reader users, e.g. avoiding long titles and full URL links where possible Although our aim is for all of the learning content to be accessible to all users and conform to WCAG 2.2 at the AA level, we are currently aware of some non-
accessible content which we will work to address within the next 12 months. If you become aware of any non-accessible and non-compliant with
the accessibility regulations: Tables - there are some instances of tables with merged cells, and no set header rows, captions or summaries In some cases lists may not have list formatting applied when there isnt a list) File names of module documents and names of
embedded video files may not always be fully transparent and meaningful Captions are checked for accuracy, however with multiple content creators uploading videos, it is possible that some inaccurate captions remain Slide decks are not always included with videos that use them, and where they are included, may not be fully accessible The pages
of learning materials use headers which are decorative and repetitive of the page name, many of these are hidden from screen reader access, however the immersive reader button always appears outside a pages landmarks Although most links are
working as expected and formatted in line with WCAG 2.2, there is a small number that may be tagged as none or not follow for screen reader users Although ALT text should always be applied where relevant, there may be occasions where there is insufficient detail supplied or the description is too long (over 120 characters) How to make contact to
report accessibility issues If you have problems using the Canvas VLE, any files within it or any other content added to it: Contact your module tutors is within the Getting Started area of your module tutor in the first instance. You can find out who your module tutors is within the Getting Started area of your module tutor in the first instance.
person who can. Failing this, you should email your department accessibility contact. To find out who your department accessibility contact is, please ask the York Online-admin@york.ac.uk Consider speaking to your student reps to highlight issues to your department. You can further escalate
any issues to vle-support@york.ac.uk and we will get back to you within 3 working days. You can raise a complaint using the University's complaints procedure. Enforcement procedure Students can use other university services and resources to improve the accessibility of their learning experience, for example: Accessing our Canvas screen reader
user guide (designed to be used in conjunction with this statement) should help users to get started with screen reader access Making use of the Immersive Reader tool where it is available in Canvas (at the time of writing this cannot be used for module homepages or quizzes/exams). A button can be found at the top of relevant pages - this tool allows
screen reading, text manipulation and translation to name just three features Using our Library Accessibility Services, including methods for the creation of alternative formats Investigating the Texthelp suite of tools, which are provided by the University. Both Read&Write and EquatIO in particular could be very useful for supporting accessibility in
your studies Seeking advice from our disabilities advisers if you need specific academic support and adjustments Preparation of this accessibility statement. Version 1 of this statement was prepared on 06/08/2019. This statement has been prepared by sampling and
testing our learning materials in Canvas in both mobile and desktop environments. User testing with screen reader users has also been carried out and tests applied via accessibility checking software. This guide also provides
additional essential guidance to ensure successful access. Blackboard is the schools centrally supported virtual learning, providing a delivery mechanism, student tracking, assessment and access to resources (JISC). Blackboard is used by staff to
deliver online learning resources and is the main technology used by students to support their studies. It is used as a primary method of communication, to facilitate collaborative online learning activities, and for formative and summative assessments. Log in to HYMS Blackboard Learn Ultra Blackboard Learn Ultra log in method The Blackboard
Learn Ultra log in method aligns with access to other core Hull York Medical School platforms, such as Office365, OpenCampus and HYMS email account address + HYMS password with MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication). This same method of log in means access is easy for users to manage and is as
secure as possible (MFA provides an additional layer of security when you access university resources online, and can block over 99.9 percent of all account compromise attacks). Log in to HYMS Blackboard Learn Ultra: on sign in with Microsoft. If you encounter an authentication
expired error message (see image below) please see further guidance on the following help page; Blackboard log in fix authentication expired error message. The guide explains how to clear your browsers cache and cookies, and then upon log out to always choose to end the SSO session. Please note that account passwords, website preferences, and
settings may also be cleared when you clear cache and cookies. You may also be logged out of work currently open. You can alternatively access content in a private browser if you do not wish to clear cache and cookies. Please read on to the section below (additional essential guidance to ensure successful access) for more information about using
private browser instead of clearing cache and cookies. Authentication is via HYMS Office365 account details. Enter your HYMS email address in the format hyxxxx@hyms.ac.uk. *At this point you may be logged in straight away if your account is recognized automatically due to a prior active session, or because you are already logged in to HYMS
Office 365, Open Campus or HYMS timetabling (student access). *Vice-versa, you may also automatically be logged in to those platforms if already logged in to all HYMS school systems. As explained in the essential troubleshooting guidance on this help page,
after entering your password you may need to then further authenticate via Multi-Factor Authenti
the following link to our MFA help pages for further guidance if required; MFA help pages. Upon successfully logging in, you will then be redirected back to the new HYMS Blackboard Learn Ultra Base Navigation), and
a new consolidated view of information across all enrolled modules. You can find out more about Blackboards new Ultra Base Navigation. We will continue to use Blackboards Original course view this academic year 2022/23. This means that navigation within courses will be the same. You
will have access to the same tool set within courses, and materials already within course modules and community sites will persist. We will be transitioning to Blackboard Learn Ultra Log out of HYMS Blackboard Learn Ultra Navigate to the sign out option at
the bottom of the navigation menu to the left of the screen. You will be presented with the option to end the Blackboard session and log outor continue SSO session (keeping you logged into Office365 if open in the same browser and allowing you to log in again to Blackboard in the same browser without re-authenticating).*If you do not select an
option, you will automatically be logged out after two minutes. We highly recommend you choose to end session and log out. You will then be prompted to confirm and end session. You will then see a confirmation message. This will log you out of Blackboard and also Office 365 if open in the same browser (even if you have previously set up to stay
signed into Office365 as a preference). You will need to repeat the log in steps above to log in again. As stated in the troubleshooting guidance below, be mindful that this option will log you out of OpenCampus or HYMS Timetabling (student access). For security reasons and to avoid
technical issues we highly recommend to end the Blackboard session and log out. This ensures you have signed out of Blackboard and Office 365 sessions in the same browser especially relevant if you are using a device that is not your own. It is also advised so as to avoid the authentication expired error message upon your next attempt at log in,
detailed elsewhere on this help page. Additional essential guidance to ensure successful access Authentication expired error message (see image below) please see further guidance on the following help page; Blackboard log in fix authentication expired error message. The guide explains how
to clear your browsers cache and cookies, and then upon log out to always choose to end the SSO session. Please note that account passwords, website preferences, and settings may also be cleared when you clear cache and cookies. You may also be cleared when you clear cache and cookies.
not wish to clear cache and cookies. Please read on to the section belowfor more information about using private browser separate from other work A private browser may be appropriate as you may encounter log in issues due to a conflict with any accounts you are already logged into
in a browser (including already being logged into a browser account with HYMS details). Working in a separate browser from other work may be appropriate because when signing out of Blackboard you now have the option to log out of HYMS Office365 at the same time. You may therefore accidentally log out of Office365 work if open in another tab
in that same browser. Open a private browser you need to navigate to the top-right corner of the browser, click on File menu, then click on New Private Window. Alternatively you can use the keyboard shortcut
combination Ctrl-Shift-N (Windows) or Command-Shift-N (MacOS). It may also be possible to use a guest profile in a browser rather than private mode. For example, in Edge, navigate to the profile icon in the top right-hand corner of the browser. Then choose browse as guest from the drop-down menu.* Please also avoid using Internet Explorer when
accessing University resources as you may encounter access issues / loss of functionality. Ensure you know your HYMS email account address + password, and have set up Multi-Factor Authentication. Please access the following link
to our MFA help pages for further guidance if required: MFA help pages. Please do not confuse access to HYMS Blackboard Learn Ultra with access to HYMS content. Staff access: ensure you have been granted access to relevant Blackboard courses /
organizations. Please contact the relevant HYMS course administrator to ensure you have been granted access to any relevant courses / organizations. Clinical staffcan also check with the relevant HYMS Student Liaison Office., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,144 active editors 7,022,918 articles in English School in Sketty, Swansea,
photographed in 1854The period between 1701 and 1870 saw an expansion in access to formal education to the poor during the 18th century. In the early to mid-19th century, charitable schools were established to provide a basic
punished children for speaking Welsh, despite government studies that found such methods ineffective. The government did little to promote bilingual education was limited. Dissenter academies and theological colleges offered higher education
 (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: White dwarfBattle of GroixScott CarpenterArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutSae Kitamura... that Sae Kitamura (pictured) has had her university students contribute to the Japanese Wikipedia as part of their coursework?... that the lead actress of The Grub-Stake brought her personal menageriewhich
included bears and wolvesto the set for use as extras?... that James Patrick Shea thought that an invitation to meet with Pope BenedictXVI at the White House was a hoax?... that Robby Krieger was unable to record his guitar solo for "You're Lost Little Girl" until he got stoned on hashish?... that all three podium finishers at the 2024 Tour de France
were members of cycling's Big Four?... that the directors of Final Destination Bloodlines "debated the ethics" of a character being killed by an MRI machine?... that Galidor has been described as Lego's biggest failure?... that the first review of Ellen
Countess of Castle Howel complained that its marriage plot focused too much on love? ArchiveStart a new articleVera Rubin Observatory (pictured) in Chile releases the first light images from its new 8.4-meter (28ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win
the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of Ukrainetimeline Sudanese civil
wartimelineRecent deaths: Lucien NedziAnne BurrellFrederick W. SmithRon TaylorMohammad KazemiMarita Camacho QuirsNominate an articleJune 25 Original rainbow flag1658 Anglo-Spanish War: The largest battle ever fought on Jamaica, the three-day Battle of Rio Nuevo, began.1910 The United States Congress passed the Mann Act, which
prohibited the interstate transport of females for "immoral purposes".1944 World WarII: U.S. Navy and Royal Navy ships bombarded Cherbourg, France, to support U.S. Army units engaged in the Battle of Cherbourg, France, to support U.S. Army units engaged in the Battle of Cherbourg.
parade.2009 Singer Michael Jackson died as a result of the combination of drugs in his body. Giovanni Battista Riccioli (d.1671) Elosa Daz (b.1866) George Michael (b.1963) Farrah Fawcett (d.2009) More anniversaries: June 24 June 25 June 26 Archive By emailList of days of the year About 1795 Turban Head eagle with original reverse 1797 Turban Head
eagle with heraldic eagle reverseThe Turban Head eagle was a ten-dollar gold piece, or eagle, struck by the United States Mint from 1795 to 1804. The piece was designed by Robert Scot, and was the first in the eagle series, which continued until the Mint ceased striking gold coins for circulation in 1933. The common name is a misnomer; Liberty
does not wear a turban but a cap, believed by some to be a pileus or Liberty cap: her hair twisting around the headgear makes it appear to be a turban. The number of states in the Union, but with the number at 16, that idea was abandoned in favor of using 13 stars in honor of
the original states. The initial reverse, featuring an eagle with a wreath in its mouth, proved unpopular and was replaced by a heraldic eagle. Increases in the price of gold made it profitable for the coins to be melted down, and in 1804, President Thomas Jefferson ended coinage of eagles; the denomination was not struck again for circulation for more
than 30 years. These Turban Head eagles are in the National Museum of American History. Coin design credit: United States Mint; photographed by Jaclyn NashRecently featured: SpringbokGeraldine UlmarShah Mosque (Isfahan) ArchiveMore featured pictures Community portal The central hub for editors, with a support of the National Museum of American History.
Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki
software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree textbooks and manuals WikisourceFree textbooks
EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from "2This article saturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorsk nynor
may be challenged and removed. Find sources: 1658 news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (January 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Year Shillennium 2nd millennium 2nd millen
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1404 or 632June 14: Battle of the Dunes1658 (MDCLVIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1658th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 58th year of the 17thcentury, and the 9th
year of the 1650s decade. As of the start of 1658, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 30 The "March Across the Belts" (Tget ver Blt), Sweden's use of
winter weather to send troops across the waters of the Danish straits at a time when winter has turned them to ice, begins. Within 17 days, Sweden's King Karl X Gustav leads troops across the ice belts to capture six of Denmark's islands as Swedish territory. February 5 Prince Muhi al-Din Muhammad, one of the sons of India's Mughal, Emperor Shah
Jahan, proclaims himself Emperor after Jahan names Muhi's older brother, Dara Shikoh, as regent, and departs from Aurangabad with troops. February 6 Swedish troops of Charles X Gustav of Sweden and Denmark-Norway is concluded in
 Roskilde by the Treaty of Roskilde, under which Denmark is forced to cede significant territory. This leads to Sweden reaching its territorial height during its territorial height during its time as a great power. April 15 In India, the Battle of Dharmat is fought in the modern-day state of Madhya Pradesh between rival claimants to the throne of the Mughal Empire. Prince Muhi al
Din Muhammad, the son of the Emperor Shah Jahan, leads 30,000 men in a triumph over 22,000 troops led by Jaswant Singh Rathore. Despite heavy losses, with more than 11,000 casualties, Prince Muhi, who has adopted the name Aurangzeb, continues toward Samugarh and Agra and captures the throne at the end of
July. April 16 In Skneland, a region recently ceded by Denmark to the Swedish Empire, representatives of the nobility of the provinces of Blekinge, Halland and Scania gather at the Scanian city of Malm to swear their allegiance to King Charles X Gustav of Sweden. May 1 Hydriotaphia, Urn Burial and The Garden of Cyrus are published by Thomas
Browne in England. May 29 Aurangzeb wins the Battle of Samugarh as Indian Mughal regent Dara Shikoh makes a last effort to defend the Mughal capital Agra. June 3 Pope Alexander VII appoints Francis de Laval vicar apostolic of New France. June 14 Anglo-Spanish War (163460) and Franco-Spanish War (163559): In the Battle of the Dunes, a
Spanish force attempting to lift a siege of Dunkirk is defeated by the French and English. England is then given Dunkirk, for its assistance in the victory. June 2527 In the Battle of Rio Nuevo, part of the Anglo-Spanish War, a Spanish invasion force fails to recapture Jamaica from the English. July 2 The Siege of Toru begins in Poland as troops of the
PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and of Austria seek to recapture the city of Toru from a garrison of the Swedish Army. Within six months, the Swedish occupiers surrender. July 18 Prince Leopold of the House of Habsburg, son of the late Ferdinand III, is elected as the new Holy Roman Emperor. July 31 After Shah Jahan completes the Taj Mahal, his
son Aurangzeb deposes him as ruler of the Mughal Empire July arhda's Manchu fleet annihilates Onufriy Stepanov's Russian flotilla, on the Amur River. August 1 The coronation of Leopold I takes place in Frankfurt. August 5 Just six months after winning territory from Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty, Sweden's King Charles X Gustav
declares a second war against Denmark. By August 11, the King's troops have surrounded Denmark's capital, Copenhagen, while the Swedish Navy blocks the harbor to prevent the city from being resupplied, and begins bombardment. August 14 The League of the Rhine (Rheinische Allianz) is formed by 50 German princes whose cities are on the
Rhine river. September 3 Oliver Cromwell dies and his son Richard assumes his father's position as Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. September 17 Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho and Minho army, having crossed the Minho and Minho army, having crossed the Min
arrested are either released or given less harsh sentences. November 8 (October 29 old style) The Battle of the Sound takes place between the navies of the Dutch Republic (with 41 warships) and of Sweden (with 45) at the resund, a strait between Denmark and Sweden's newly-acquired territory, the former Danish island of Scania. The Dutch
Republic is successful at breaking the Swedish Navy's blockade of Copenhagen, and Sweden is forced to retreat, bringing an end to the attempted conquest of Denmark. November 2 and was buried at Westminster Abbey two weeks later) is carried out
in London. A little more than two years later (in January 1661), his body will be disinterred and his head severed and placed on a spike. December 11 Abaza Hasan Pasha, an Ottoman provincial governor who is attempting to depose the Grand Vizier, wins a battle at the Turkish city of Ilgin, defeating loyalist forces led by Murtaza Pasha. The victory is
the last for the rebels. Two months later (February 16, 1659) Abaza Hasan is assassinated after being invited to peace negotiations by the loyalists. December 20 Representatives of the Russian Empire and the Swedish Empire sign the Treaty of Valiesar at the Valiesar Estate near Narva, part of modern-day Estonia. In return for ceasing hostilities
between the two empires in the Second Northern War, Russia is allowed to keep captured territories in Livonia (part of modern-day Latvia) for a term of three years. December 25 Polish and Danish forces defeat a Swedish Army in the Battle of Kolding in Denmark. December 30 The Siege of Toru ends almost six months after it started, with Poland
recapturing the city from Sweden. Portuguese traders are expelled from Ceylon by Dutch invaders. The Dutch in the Cape Colony start to import slaves from India and South-East Asia (later from Madagascar). Mary of ModenaJanuary 9 Nicolas Coustou, French artist (d. 1733)[3]January 17 Samson Wertheimer, European rabbi (d. 1724)January 17
Francis Seymour, 5th Duke of Somerset (d. 1678)February 18 Charles-Irne Castel de Saint-Pierre, French writer (d. 1743)March 5 Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, French explorer (d. 1730)March 23 Jean-Baptiste Santerre, French painter (d. 1717)March 30 Muro Kys, Japanese Neo-
Confucian scholar (d. 1734)April 11 James Hamilton, 4th Duke of Hamilton, Scottish peer (d. 1712)April 19 Johann Wilhelm, Elector Palatine, German noble (d. 1716)April 22 Giuseppe Torelli, Italian violist, violinist, pedagogue and composer (d. 1710)May 30 Sir Henry Furnese, 1st Baronet, English merchant and politician (d. 1712)June 10 Johann Wilhelm, Elector Palatine, German noble (d. 1716)April 22 Giuseppe Torelli, Italian violist, violinist, pedagogue and composer (d. 1709)May 30 Sir Henry Furnese, 1st Baronet, English merchant and politician (d. 1712)June 10 Johann Wilhelm, Elector Palatine, German noble (d. 1716)April 22 Giuseppe Torelli, Italian violist, violinist, pedagogue and composer (d. 1709)May 30 Sir Henry Furnese, 1st Baronet, English merchant and politician (d. 1712)June 10 Johann Wilhelm, Elector Palatine, German noble (d. 1716)April 22 Giuseppe Torelli, Italian violist, violinist, pedagogue and composer (d. 1709)May 30 Sir Henry Furnese, 1st Baronet, English merchant and politician (d. 1712)June 10 Johann Wilhelm, Elector Palatine, Elector Pa
March, Massachusetts businessman, colonel (d. 1736)June 11 Victor Honor Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1736)July 10 Luigi Ferdinando Marsili, Italian soldier and naturalist (d. 1730)July 14 Camillo Rusconi, Italian artist (d. 1738)July 17 Diogo de Mendona Corte-Real, Portuguese politician (d. 1730)July 14 Camillo Rusconi, Italian artist (d. 1730)July 17 Diogo de Mendona Corte-Real, Portuguese politician (d. 1730)July 18 Camillo Rusconi, Italian artist (d. 1730)July 19 Camillo Rusconi, Italian artist (d. 1730)July 19 Camillo Rusconi, Italian artist (d. 1730)July 19 Camillo Rusconi, Italian artist (d. 1730)July 10 Luigi Ferdinando Marsili, Italian artist (d. 1730)July 11 Luigi Ferdinando Marsili, Italian a
1736)July 21 Alexis Littr, French physician and anatomist (d. 1726)July 25 Archibald Campbell, 1st Duke of Argyll, Scottish privy councillor (d. 1703)July 28 Roelof Diodati, Dutch Governor of Mauritius (d. 1723)August 1 Pierre Joseph Garidel, French botanist (d. 1737)August 5 Claude Audran III, French painter (d. 1734)August 10 Susanne Maria von
 Sandrart, German engraver (d. 1716) August 11 Sir Justinian Isham, 4th Baronet, English baronet and Member of Parliament (d. 1730) August 16 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1722) August 22 John Ernest IV, Duke of Saxe-
Coburg-Saalfeld (d. 1729) August 28 Honor Tournly, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 Jacques Bernard, French theologian and publicist (d. 1734) September 24 Sir Robert Anstruther, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician (d. 1737) September 30 Elisabeth Eleonore of Brunswick-
Wolfenbttel, Duchess consort of Saxe-Meiningen (d. 1729)October 2 Nicholas Roosevelt (16581742), Dutch-American politician (d. 1742)October 18 Alexander of Courland, German prince (d. 1789)October 19 Adolphus
Frederick II, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (d. 1718)November 2 Baptist Noel (MP), English politician (d. 1722)October 24 Marko Gerbec, Carniolan physician, scientist (d. 1718)November 2 Baptist Noel (MP), English politician (d. 1722)October 24 Marko Gerbec, Carniolan physician, scientist (d. 1718)November 2 Baptist Noel (MP), English politician (d. 1720)October 24 Marko Gerbec, Carniolan physician, scientist (d. 1718)November 2 Baptist Noel (MP), English politician (d. 1720)October 24 Marko Gerbec, Carniolan physician, scientist (d. 1718)November 2 Baptist Noel (MP), English politician (d. 1720)October 24 Marko Gerbec, Carniolan physician, scientist (d. 1718)November 2 Baptist Noel (MP), English politician (d. 1720)October 24 Marko Gerbec, Carniolan physician, scientist (d. 1720)October 24 Marko Gerbec, Carniolan physician p
Gottfried Roesner, Prussian burgomaster (d. 1724)November 27 Tsarevna Catherine Alekseyevna of Russia, daughter of Tsar Alexis of Russia (d. 1718)November 27 Hercule-Louis Turinetti, marquis of Pri (d. 1726)December 2 Sir Thomas Roberts, 4th Baronet, English politician (d. 1706)December 20 Tsarevna Catherine Alekseyevna of Russia, daughter of Russia, daughter of Russia, daughter of Russia (d. 1718)November 27 Tsarevna Catherine Alekseyevna of Russia (d. 1718)November 27 Tsarevna Catherine Alekseyevna of Russia, daughter 
1743)date unknown Elizabeth Barry, English actress (d. 1713)John ClevelandWitte Corneliszoon de WithJanuary 1 Caspar Sibelius, Dutch Protestant minister (b. 1590)January 2 Sir William Armine, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1622)January 7 Theophilus Eaton, English-born Connecticut colonist (b. 1590)January 13 Edward Sexby, English
Puritan soldier (b. 1616) February 19 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1612) March 25 Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1607) February 27 Adolf Frederick I, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (15921628 and again 16311658) (b. 1588) March 29 Bertuccio Valiero, Doge of Venice (b. 1596) April 7 Juan Eusebio Nieremberg, Spanish
mystic (b. 1595)April 19Kirsten Munk, second wife of Christian IV of Denmark (b. 1588)Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, English colonial administrator and a
of prophecies (b. 1613)June 18 Louis Cappel, French Protestant churchman and scholar (b. 1585)June 8 Sir Henry Slingsby, 1st Baronet, English baronet (b. 1602)June 27 Ercole Gennari, Italian drawer and painter (b. 1581)August 5 Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court
official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 6 Elizabeth Claypole, daughter of Oliver Cromwell (b. 1629) August 19 Christine of Hesse-Kassel, Duchess of Saxe-Eisenach and Ireland (b. 1599) September 17 Kaspar von Barth, German philologist and writer (b.
1587)September 22 Georg Philipp Harsdrffer, German poet (b. 1607)October 14 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1610)October 23 Thomas Pride, Parliamentarian general in the English Civil WarNovember 4 Antoine Le Maistre, French Jansenist (b. 1608)November 6 Pierre du Ryer, French dramatist (b. 1606)November 7 Maeda
Toshitsune, Japanese warlord (b. 1594)November 8 Witte de With, Dutch naval officer (b. 1599)November 26 Duke Francis Henry of Saxe-Lauenburg (b. 1604)November 29 Margrave Charles Magnus of Baden-Durlach (b. 1621)December 6 Baltasar Gracin y Morales, Spanish writer (b. 1601)December 15 Carlo Emanuele Madruzzo, Italian prince-
bishop (b. 1599)December 20 Jean Jannon, French typefounder (b. 1580)Date unknown: Osoet Pegua, Thai businesswoman (b. 1615)^ "killing". Oxford Reference. Retrieved December 14, 2021.^ Brems, Hans (June 1970). "Sweden: From Great Power to Welfare State". Journal of Economic Issues. 4 (2, 3). Association for Evolutionary Economics: 116
doi:10.1080/00213624.1970.11502941. JSTOR4224039. A swift and brilliantly conceived march from Holstein across the frozen Danish waters on Copenhagen, by Karl X Gustav in 1658, finally wrests Bohuslin, Sk'ane, and Blekinge from Denmark-Norway. Denmark no longer controls both sides of Oresund, and Swedish power is at its peak. "Nicolas
Coustou | French sculptor | Britannica". www.britannica.com. Retrieved December 14, 2021.Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600This article by 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) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15 th century 17 t
leaders 15 th century 16 th century 17 th century 17 th century 17 th century 17 th century 18 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 1600
(MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1]The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric
universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy
and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in
Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers
began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars
of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international
law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a
resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Majority-Sunni Muslim world. [2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged
the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and
emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa in the Scramble for Africa in t
late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Main article: 1500sMona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c.15031506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty
reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5]1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Laborator of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Labo
World1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence.1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms.1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later.1503: Nostradamus is born on either
December 14 or December 21.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile be
Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation.1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and
unity, 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot
 Portugal.1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain.1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate.1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Tano population. [6]1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among
Persian Gulf, taking control of the Gulf.1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War15081512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling.1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk
Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese dominance of the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Indian 
receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca.1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Main article: 1510sAfonso de Albuquerque15091510: The 'great plague' in various
parts of Tudor England.[8]1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India.1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia.1512: The southern part (historical
core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon.1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687.1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serro. Serro is
shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9]1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs.1513: The Battle of the Spurs.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lyares lands at Macau, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Macau at Macau at Macau at 
Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces.1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey).1513: Vasco Nez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do
so.1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.1514: Dzsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517.1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty.1515: Ascension of Francis I of France as King of
France following the death of Louis XII.1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran.1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant.1517: The Sweating
sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10]1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of
whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack.1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab.1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of
Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X.1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month.1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 15191519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor
of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao.1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519:
Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor (ruled until 1556).15191522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec
Empire. Main article: 1520sFerdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial
encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands
on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a tr
invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces.1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year.1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China.1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in
present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves.1521: Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana.1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the
Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach)1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9]1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portuguese permit to build fortress in
Sunda Kelapa.1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union.1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernn Corts15241525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire.1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland.1524: Ismail
I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525; Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman Janissaries and Jan
forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured.1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohcs.1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur.1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end
of the Italian Renaissance.1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden.1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power
and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah.1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day
came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary.1527: Mughal Empire at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to
Spain.1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the EthiopianAdal War.Main article: 1530sSpanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: The Church of England breaks away
from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church.1531: The Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarr
becomes Queen of England.1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born.1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France.1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids.1535: The Mnster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to
establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed.1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan.1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in
England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco,
north-east of Brazil.1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.1538: Gonzalo Jimnez de Quesada founds Bogot.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza.1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North
America. Main article: 1540sNicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri dynasty as rulers of North India
during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540).1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored
by Francisco de Orellana.1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire.1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia.1542: The Italian War of 15421546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and
Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam
Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan.1544: The French defeat an ImperialSpanish army at the Battle of
Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern
Italy).1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica.1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547)1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55.1547: Francis I dies in the Chteau de
Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the age of 9.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January at the England On 28 Jan
first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo.1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all
foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tom de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill
Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). Main article: 1550sThe Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul.1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.15501551: Valladolid
debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas.1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000,
sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.1553: Mary Tudor becomes the First queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau.1554: Missionaries Jos de Anchieta and Manuel
da Nbrega establishes So Paulo, southeast Brazil.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion.1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company.1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation et Viaggi (terzo volume) by
Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, and illustration of the Hochelaga,
Second battle of Panipat.1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 15561556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun.1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in
from the rest of the world.1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Foland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia.1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France.1559:
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With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, the Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese. Main article: 1560sThe Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in

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15671560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba.1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama warlords of Okehazama.
 Francis Bacon is born in London.1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place.1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith.1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste.15621598: French
 Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huquenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the
Christianisation of the local population.[12]1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease.1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir
Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three
hundred years.1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje.1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham.1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar.Siege of
 Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 156715661648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands.1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore.1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty.1567: Mary, Queen of
Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ference Dvid, the former king of Hungary inspired by the teaching the teachi
World.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang.1569: Rising of the North in England.1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by
Gerardus Mercator, 1569: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795.1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. Main article: 1570sThe Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of
Novgorod.1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her.1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan.1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred
and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united
Lepanto.1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish East Indies.1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg
 Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War.1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco.1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre.1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day
 massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Lus Vaz de Cames, three years after the author returned from the East.[14]1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of
Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor.1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a
comprehensive Dutch rebel victory.1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress.1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies.1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces
under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh.1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers.15771580: Francis Drake circles the world.1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede.1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir.1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main
 centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12]1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15]1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war
 against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands (Netherlands) and the northern Netherlands (Neth
 feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] Main article: 1580s The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal
 reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until
1640.15801587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits.1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain.1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65.1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honn-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide.1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The
 last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 15841585
After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17]1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan
died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market).1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North
 America.15851604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic.1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I.1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived.1588:
Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life.1588: England repulses the English Armada.1589: Spain repulses the English Armada.1589: Spain repulses the English Armada.1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69.Main articles: 1590s and 1600sAbu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting
 Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of
Tondibi.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions.15931606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks.1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro
Valignano.1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18]1596: Birth of Ren Descartes.1596: June, de Houtman.[18]1596: Birth of Ren Descartes.1596: June, de Houtman.[18]1596: Birth of Ren Descartes.1596: June, de Houtman.[18]1596: June, de Houtman.[18]1596:
It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18]1597: Romeo and Juliet is published.1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of
 Religion.1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598.15981613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles.1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the
Battle of Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mxico is established in Northern New Mexico, the New Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico is established in Northern New 
Battle of Jenn.1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600)1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the Spice Islands of Maluku.[18]1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege
of Fiakovo castle during the Long Turkish War1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period.1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch would
have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19]1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia.1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of elimbr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius'
The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20]Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (14851547) Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando livarez de Toledo
(15071582)Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (15201566)Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain, King of Spain (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)Related article: List of 16th
century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under
Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de Len sights Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525
Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon.154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River.154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory of complex
numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy.15591562: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St.
Augustine.1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812.1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map.1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Catholic
countries.c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the
title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'.1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer.1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen.1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri.Entertainment in the 16th century^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse
catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review.
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LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 13481665". Archived 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-04-25.
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Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp.xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and
geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN2-7605-1588-5^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia
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approaching quieter end-of-year period on campus, and the University closure days, you may find that you need to work on campus outside of normal working hours when absolutely necessary: Only low-risk work should be carried out; If high-risk work is
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 Printers8am 10pm30Library@Piazza7:30am 10pmYorCreate Flashforge Printers8am 10pm We're among the country's top university in North Yorkshire, EnglandThis article is about the university in England. For the Canadian university, see York University in North Yorkshire, EnglandThis article is about the university in England. For the Canadian university, see York University in North Yorkshire, EnglandThis article is about the university in England. For the Canadian university, see York University in North Yorkshire, EnglandThis article is about the university in England. For the Canadian university, see York University in North Yorkshire, EnglandThis article is about the university in England.
For other and similar uses, see York University (disambiguation). University of YorkLatin: University of YorkLatin: University Established 1963; 62 years ago(1963) Endowment 7.85 million (2024)[1] Budget 515.5 million (2023/24)[1] Chancellor Heather
 Melville[2]Vice-ChancellorCharlie Jeffery[3]Academic staff2,655 (2023/24)[4]Students22,445 (2023/24)[5]20,230 FTE (2023/24)[5]Undergraduates6,765 (2023/24)[5]Undergraduates15,680 (2023/24)[5]Undergraduates6,765 (2023/24)[5]Undergraduates15,680 (2023/24)[5]Undergraduates6,765 (2023/24)[5]Undergraduates15,680 (2023/24)[5]Undergrad
Affiliations ACUEUAN8 Group Russell Group Sutton 13 Universities UKWhite Rose Consortium WUNWebsiteyork.ac.uk The University in York, England. Established in 1963, the university has expanded to more than thirty departments and centres,
covering a wide range of subjects. South-east of the city of York, [8] the university campus is about 500 acres (200 hectares) in size. [9] The original campus, Campus West, incorporates the York Science Park and the National Science Learning Centre, and its wildlife, campus lakes and greenery are prominent. In May 2007 the university was granted
permission to build an extension to its main campus, on arable land just east of the nearby village of Heslington. The second campus, Campus East, opened in 2009[10] and now hosts five colleges and three departments as well as conference spaces, a sports village and a business start-up 'incubator'. The institution also leases King's Manor in York
 city centre. The university had a total income of 515.5million in 202324 of which 100.4million was from research grants and contracts, with an expenditure of 379.4million.[1]York was one of the first of the plate glass universities established in the 1960s, and runs a distinctive collegiate system, which currently consists of eleven colleges.[11] The
 eleventh college, David Kato, opened in 2022.[12][13] The university is a member of regional research group. The first petition for the establishment of a university in York was presented to James I in 1617.[14] In 1641, a second petition was drawn up
but was not delivered due to the English Civil War in 1642.[15] A third petition was created in 1647 but was rejected by Parliament.[15] In the 1820s there were discussions about the founding of a university in York, but this did not come to fruition owing to the founding of Durham University in 1832.[15] In 1903, F. J. Munby and the Yorkshire
 Philosophical Society, among others, proposed a "Victoria University of Yorkshire".[16]Oliver Sheldon a director of Rowntree's and co-founder of York Civic Trust, was a driving force behind the university's establishment.[14] York accepted its first students theorem.
 year of Morrell's death, 1963, opening with 216 undergraduates, 14 postgraduates, and 28 academic and administrative staff.[18] The university consisted of three buildings, principally the historic King's Manor in the city
 centre and Heslington Hall, which has Tudor foundations and is in the village of Heslington on the edge of York. A year later, work began on purpose-built structures on the Heslington Campus, which now forms the main part of the university. Baron James of Rusholme, the university's first Vice-Chancellor, said of the University of York that "it must be
collegiate in character, that it must deliberately seek to limit the number of subjects and that much of the Politics Department, students are involved in the governance of the university at all levels, and his model has since been widely
adopted.[20]York's first two Colleges, Derwent and Langwith, were founded in 1965, as was the University of York Library.[21] These were the first residential colleges. They were followed by Alcuin and Vanbrugh in 1967, as was the University was noted for its inventive approach
to teaching. It was known for its early adoption of joint honours degrees which were often very broad such as history and biology. It also took an innovative approach to social science introducing a five-year-long degree in the subject. [23] After 1972 the construction of Colleges ceased until 1990 with the foundation of James College. Initially James was
intended to be a postgraduate only college. However, the university began to expand rapidly, almost doubling in size from 4,300 to 8,500 students. [24] In 1993, therefore it was decided that the college should become open to undergraduates.
 which was named 'Halifax Court'; the members of Halifax Court were members of other college of the university and was renamed Halifax College. Central Hall and the lake In 2003, the university set out plans to create a campus for 5,000
 additional students, and to introduce a number of new subjects such as law and dentistry.[27][28][29] For a number of years, the university's expansion plans were limited by planning restrictions. The City of York planning conditions stipulate that only 20% of the land area may be built upon, and the original campus was at full capacity.[30]In 2004,
 plans were finalised for a 117 hectare extension to the campus East and Campus West. The plans set out that the new campus would be built on arable land between Grimston Bar park and ride car park and Heslington village.
The land was removed from the green belt especially for the purpose of extending the university. After a lengthy consultation and a public inquiry into the proposals[31] in 2006, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government gave the go-ahead in May 2007.[32] Constantine College was founded in 2014. In May 2008 the City of York
 planners approved the design for the residential college, Goodricke. In The Press on 28 July 2008, Shepherd Construction was named as the preferred contractor for the Goodricke College buildings.[33] The proposal included landscaping the whole area, constructing a lake with marsh borders, planting light woodland and many specimen trees, and
 maximising biodiversity. Construction began in 2008, with the first buildings, including Goodricke college should be moved. Goodricke College was selected for this and moved onto the new campus in 2009 with James taking over its
building on Campus West. Goodricke was officially opened by the Duke of York in April 2010.[34] In 2012, the same process took place with Langwith moving to Campus East and Derwent taking over its previous buildings. In 2014 Campus East saw the establishment of the ninth college, named Constantine College after the Roman emperor
Constantine the Great, who was proclaimed Augustus in York in 306 AD.[35]Work began in December 2019 to build two new sculed so new social spaces. The university says that "development has been designed to optimise the beautiful landscape and will be built
with respect for the existing ecological diversity around the lake".[36]The campus from the air looking south in September 2005In 1964, work began on the campus facilities in the grounds of Heslington Hall. The marshy land was drained, the winding lake that dominates the campus was built, and the area was landscaped. The original buildings were
designed by architects Sir Andrew Derbyshire and Sir Stirrat Johnson-Marshall, with input also from the Vice-Chancellor Lord James, Professor Patrick Nuttgens[37][38] and the Registrar, John West-Taylor.[39] The new structures were assembled using the CLASP system of prefabricated construction, hence York's inclusion among the so-called plate
glass universities.[23] The buildings are connected by numerous covered walkways and bridges. Most of the university's arts departments occupy premises in the college buildings, while many of the science departments occupy premises in the college buildings, while many of the science departments occupy premises in the college buildings. Main article: Central Hall, University of YorkA landmark buildings are connected by numerous covered walkways and bridges.
 hall used for convocations and examinations, as well as theatrical and musical performances. It is a Grade II-listed building, as is the West campus landscape. [40] It has played host to the Wailers, George Melly, Soft Machine, Pink Floyd, and Paul McCartney. Performances by big-name acts have been rarer at the university following a 1985 the
Boomtown Rats concert, during which the cover of the orchestra pit was damaged.[41] A ban on pop performances, and in particular dancing, in Central Hall is still used for classical concerts and since a rock concert was held there on 13 March 2010 it has been
available again for full booking. Public concerts are regularly held in the music department's Sir Jack Lyons Concert Hall, the Arthur Sykes Rymer Auditorium and in some of the colleges. Main article: University of York Library The University One University of York Library The University One Unive
Robert Mathews, Johnson-Marshall and partners.[42] The primary site of library comprises a series of three linked buildings to the Raymond Burton library was added to the site
designed by Leach Rhodes Walker architects and houses both the Humanities research reading room and the Borthwick institute for a SCONUL Design award. In 2012 the Library had a 20million renovation incorporating the neighbouring Fairhurst building, now housing the
 majority of libraries study spaces including the postgraduate study lounge.[44]A secondary site of the library is located in the King's Manor building. The decision by Sir Andrew Derbyshire and Stirrat Johnson-Marshall to give the
university a lake had two motivations: one, to give the university a distinct image and identity while also create a drainage basin for the relatively flat agricultural site as it was feared the construction of the new buildings would increase the risk of flooding.[39] The lake has attracted a
large population of wild and semi-wild waterfowl, including greylag, Canada, barnacle and snow geese, coots, moorhens and large numbers of ducks, including mallards, tufted ducks, and common pochards. There is also a growing population of black swans and a few great crested grebe. Grey herons have also been sighted on the lake. The southern
end of the lake has been established as a bird sanctuary. Fishing is permitted in season, on purchase of a licence. On occasions the lake has been applied to the whole lake,[46] to the Derwent fish pond,[47] and to the end of the lake around
Wentworth.[48] No historic use of the term has been found to add support to any of these terms use. Other parts of the campus support a large rabbit population. On at least one occasion, students have been cautioned by the university for hunting rabbits.[49] Campus West has both indoor and outdoor sports facilities, including an all-weather
AstroTurf pitch and County standard cricket pitch. A large, tent-like structure allows for indoor sport, gymnastics and dance. In 2013 it was reported that the university was planning a major redevelopment of Campus West, which would also result in the creation of a tenth college. [50] Heslington Hall was built in 1568 Main article: Heslington
HallHeslington Hall is a Grade II* listed rebuilt manor house consisting of a central nine-bay two-storey block with attics and two two-storey wings at each end. It is built of brick in English bond with sandstone ashlar dressings. The original Manor house was constructed in 1568 for Sir Thomas Eynns, the Secretary and Keeper of the Seal to the
Council of the North; and his wife Elizabeth.[51]At the outbreak of the Second World War, the house was vacated by the family after the war. In 1955 the hall was given Grade II* listed
building status.[52] When the university was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the administrative headquarters of the university were at that time in the East Riding of Yorkshire although they are now part of the University were at that time in the East Riding of Yorkshire although they are now part of the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the administrative headquarters of the university was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the administrative headquarters of the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the administrative headquarters of the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the administrative headquarters of the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the administrative headquarters of the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard Feilden supervised its conversion into the University was founded, Sir Bernard 
Science Park are organisations including the Higher Education Academy, the UK head office of AlphaGraphics, the accelerated mass spectrometry specialists Xceleron Ltd, and the Leeds, York &
North Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce. The Science Park is also home to some parts of the School of Physics, Engineering and Technology. The Department of Physics moved its Plasma Physics and Fusion Group to the Genesis buildings in the
Science Park at the newly created York Plasma Institute, [53] and moved its Physics of Life group to the Science Park in winter 2019. York Conferences are located on the university campus, the historic King's Manor began
as the Abbot's House of St Mary's Abbey and went on to become the headquarters of the Council of the Morth following the dissolution of the monasteries. For many years after 1966, the King's Manor housed the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies (IoAAS). The IoAAS was a postgraduate institute primarily specialising in providing mid-career
 education for architects and others. In particular, it became well known for its one-year Diploma Course in Conservation Studies departments, and is regularly used by other related departments such as History. It has a public restaurant and is used for art
displays. Not far from the King's Manor is the Minster Library, in Dean's Park. Students and staff of the university are able to use the Minster Library, which shares staff and cataloguing with the main university announced in 2024
that it would stop using King's Manor for teaching and research due to the cost of maintaining the property and problems with accessibility, with the departments moving to the main Heslington campus EastSeveral departments have purpose-built facilities on
Campus East, including Law and the York Management School. In October 2010, several department of Computer Science. [57] Campus East including the Department of Theatre, Film and Television and the Department of Computer Science.
outdoor velodrome, the only one in Yorkshire or the North East of England.[58]The university owns several other properties including Catherine House, 54 Walmgate, and Fairfax House. The university publishes an annual code of practice for student accommodation[59] to help students living off-campus. Main article: Colleges of
the University of YorkPhysics Block, University of YorkPhysics Block, University and has eleven colleges have equal status, and each has its own College by a Senior College Council, which contains a combination of university and has eleven colleges have equal status, and each has its own College Council, which contains a combination of university and has eleven colleges have equal status, and each has its own College is governed by its own College Council, which contains a combination of university and has eleven colleges have equal status, and each has its own College Council, which contains a combination of university and has eleven colleges have equal status, and each has its own College Council, which contains a combination of university and has eleven colleges have equal status, and each has its own constitution.
Fellow. The day-to-day running of the colleges is managed by administrative Senior Colleges Manager. In 2023, the university substituted the academic role of College Principal for the unrenumerated post of Senior College Fellow. Most
 colleges have a Junior Common Room for undergraduate students, which is managed by the elected Junior Common Room, which is managed by elected representatives of the college's academic and administrative members.
Other colleges however combine undergraduate and postgraduate representation together into student associations. The colleges are deliberately assigned undergraduate students and staff from a wide mixture of disciplines.[11] The Sunday Times noted, "The colleges are tight-knit communities within the university and enjoy a
healthy rivalry." The colleges share practical features of the halls of residence of other UK universities, as well as the traditional Oxbridge and Durham colleges. In recent years, the university has built three new colleges on Campus East. The ninth college was founded in 2014 and was named Constantine after the Roman emperor Constantine I, who
 was proclaimed Augustus in York in 306 AD.[35] The tenth was founded in 2021 and named after David Kato.[60]NameFoundationNamed after David NameDavid NameDavid NameDavid NameDavid NameDavid NameDavid N
to Charlemagne[63]Vanbrugh College1967Sir John Vanbrugh, designer of Castle Howard[64]Goodricke, astronomer[65]Wentworth College1968[b]John Goodricke, astronomer[65]Wentworth College1967Sir John Vanbrugh, designer of Castle Howard[64]Goodricke, astronomer[65]Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford[22]James College1968[b]John Goodricke, astronomer[65]Wentworth College1967Sir John Vanbrugh, designer of Castle Howard[64]Goodricke, astronomer[65]Wentworth College1967Sir John Vanbrugh, designer of Castle Howard[64]Goodricke, astronomer[65]Wentworth College1968[b]John Goodricke, astronomer[65]W
College2014Emperor Constantine the Great[35]Anne Lister College2021Anne Lister, Yorkshire landowner and diarist[66]David Kato College2022David Kato Colleg
became a postgraduate only college was originally postgraduate only, but changed to accept undergraduates in 1993. Halifax College was originally Halifax College status in 2002.[26]The Archeology Department of the University of YorkThe university hosts a number of interdisciplinary research centres.
including the Borthwick Institute for Archives, Centre for Renaissance and Early Modern Studies, the Centre for Medieval Studies, the Institute for Effective Education and the Institute for the Public Understanding of the Past. The Department of Politics hosts the Post-war
 Reconstruction and Development Unit and the Centre for Applied Human Rights. Campus West hosts the National Science Learning Centres dedicated to revitalising science teaching in schools. It is operated by the White Rose University Consortium (which
comprises the Universities of Leeds, Sheffield and York) together with Sheffield Hallam University. Department of Archieology Department of Economics and Related Studies Department of Biology Department of Computer Science Department of Economics and Related Studies Department of Econo
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SociologySchool of Arts and Creative TechnologiesHeather Melville OBE, the incumbent Chancellor (2022)George Lascelles, 7th Earl of Harewood (19621967)Kenneth Clark, Baron Clark (19671978)Michael Swann, Baron Swann (19791990)Dame Janet Baker (19912004)[19]Greg Dyke (20042015)Sir Malcolm Grant (20152022)Dr Heather Melville,
OBE (2022)Eric James, Baron James of Rusholme (19621973)Morris Carstairs (19731978)Berrick Saul (19791993)Ron Cooke (19932002)Brian Cantor (20122013)[19]Jane Grenville, acting (2013)Koen Lamberts (20142018)Saul Tendler, acting (20182019)Charlie Jeffery (2019present)[67]Matthias Ruth (20192025)Pro-vice-chancellor of researchKiran
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total expenditure of 379.4million (2022/23 496.6million), 54.8million from tuition 
7.1 million) and 4.1 million from donations and endowments (2022/23 3.2 million).[1]University of York Music Press (UYMP) was founded in 1995 by David Blake with Bill Colleran.[68] UYMP maintains online catalogues for
 composers and their music. At present, there are a total of twenty-seven house composers and thirty-one associate composers whose music is published by UYMP are David Blake[71] and Anthony Gilbert.[72]RankingsNational
rankingsComplete (2026)[73]12Guardian (2025)[74]25Times / Sunday Times (2025)[78]146=University of York's national league table performance over the past ten yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the past ten yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the past ten yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the past ten yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the past ten yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the past ten yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the past ten yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the past ten yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the past ten yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the past ten yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and at 167 in 2024 and 184 in 2025. [79][80][81] The University of York's national league table performance over the yearsQS placed York at 162 for 2023 and 2024 and 2025 and 202
York is ranked 29th globally in the OS Sustainability Rankings for 2024,[82] All three major national rankings place York in the top 21, with The Times placing it at 17,[83] The Guardian at 21,84] and The Complete University Guide at 20 for 2023,[85]In The Sunday Times 10-year (19982007) average ranking of British universities based on consistent
league table performance, York was ranked 6th overall in the UK.[86] In 2000, the Sutton Trust named York as a leading university of the Year" at the Times Higher Education Awards, achieving praise from the judges for its "success in combining
 academic excellence with social inclusion, as well as its record in scientific discovery".[88] In 2014 York was named the eighth best university under 50 years old in the world, and first within the United Kingdom.[89]In the Times Higher Education rankings York is listed as 34th for Life Sciences & Biomedicine in 2015.[90] In 2018 CWTS Leiden
 recorded there to have been 2833 publications by York between 2013 and 2016 which placed it at 425 in the world by quantity and 128 in terms of its proportion of top 10% publications by York between 2013 and 2016 which placed it between 401 and 500 for 2021,[92] In the 2022 Shanghai Academic Ranking of World Universities the top
ranked research disciplines at York were sociology (49th), atmospheric science and economics (both ranked in the range 5175).UCAS Admission Statistics20242023202220212020Applications/Accepted [][93]5,5055,1854,9555,2955,060Applications/Accepted Ratio[]5.95.86.15.24.90ffer Rate (%)[]
[94]79.378.978.783.681.4Average Entry Tariff[95]158157149 a b c Main scheme applications, International EU2%2International Non-EU19%19Undergraduate
Widening Participation Indicators[96][98]Female59%59Independent School13%13Low Participation Areas[c]10%10The Quiet Place by Heslington HallInformation for entry standards gathered from the 2022/23 academic year by the HESA shows that the average student at the University of York achieved 158 points in the UCAS tariff, the 26th
highest in the UK.[99] The university gives offers of admission to 78.5% of its applications for every undergraduate place, and a completion rate of 93.2% with around 80% of graduates graduating with a First/2:1.[101]17.9% of York's undergraduates are privately
educated, the joint 20th highest proportion amongst mainstream British universities.[102] In the 201617 academic year, the university had a domicile breakdown of 80:5:16 of UK:EU:non-EU students respectively with a female to male ratio of 56:44.[103] 56.2% of international students enrolled at the institution are from China, the third highest
proportion out of all mainstream universities in the UK.[104]In response to 'financial challenges' revealed in January 2024, the university will lower entrance requirements for international students to the equivalent of BBC at A Level or the equivalent of a 2:2 degree for postgraduate courses.[105]Coat of Arms above King's Manor.Main articles
University of York Students' Union Heslington Hall in winterThe students' Union and is referred to as YorkSU. Its membership is currently the entire students union, the Graduate Students Association (GSA) in 2024. In 2008 YUSU was able to open its
first Union-run licensed venue The Courtyard. Each college has its own JCRC or students' association which provide a variety of services; they also organise the Freshers' Fortnight activities in their college. Non-partisan political societies are well represented at the university, with the York Student
Think Tank, which produces student policy research and hosts informal debates; [106] the York Dialectic Union, which hosts speakers and debates; [107] and the debating society, which competes in inter-varsity debating tournaments against other universities.
Club, the University of York Liberal Democrat Society, the University of York Conservative and Unionist Association and the University of York Green Party Society; campaigning on issues both on and off campus, as well as organising debates and talks by high-profile speakers. There is also a branch of People and Planet, which campaigns on
environmental and ethical issues. Additionally, there is an active Palestinian Solidarity Society, and multiple pro-Palestinian protests and encampments have appeared over the past few years. [109][110]There are multiple organisations for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and queer (LGBT) students. The York SU LGBTQ+ Network is a liberation society
built into the students' union, which represents LGBTQ+ students by campaigning for issues on campus, offering welfare & support and running events for all LGBTQ+ students to attend, such as cabaret evenings and chilled mixers. YorQueer, formerly the LGBTQ Social Society, also organises social events aimed at LGBTQ+ students and their
friends. In November 2024 the two officially merged, [111] however as of May 2025 they still use both the YorQueer and Network labels for different events. They have strong links with the Staff LGBTI+ Matters Forum, which offers a largely similar provision to staff members of the university. Additionally, the 2024/25 academic year saw the creation
of the Sapphic Society, which "aims to provide an uplifting and inclusive space for all students interested in Sapphic culture, identity and history".[112]The university's Students' Union run a number of bars and venues across both campuses, namely The Courtyard, The Kitchen, The Glasshouse, The Lounge and Vanbrugh Arms.[113] Additionally, the
Union also ran a venue known as D-Bar (located in Derwent College) but had to temporarily close it due to the COVID-19 pandemic.[114] D-Bar later reopening as a bar, D-Bar was hosting an LGBTQ+ event when it was gate crashed by Derwent
College Rugby team[116] which was called out by the then-LGBTO+ Officers, Matt Rogan and Daniel Loyd.[117][118]In 2020, Patrick O'Donnell, the president of YUSU, unveiled a new, purpose built venue named The Forest which would be used for a wide variety of events.[119] Later that year, Brian Terry, the then Student Activities Officer, had the
venue used as part of a week long Freshers Fair, advertising societies and clubs to student Television (YSTV) was founded at the university as founded at the uni
in 1967 and is England's oldest student television station.[123] YSTV once held the world record for longest continuous television broadcast under a single director.[124] It was named the best student television station at the 2012, 2014, 2019[125] and 2025[126] NaSTA Awards.[127] The University of York Filmmaking Society was a student-run
filmmaking group; between 1999 and 2014 its members made two feature films and many shorts, some of which were shown at national film festivals. University Radio Awards Best Station Award 2020. [128] Nouse was established in 1964 and
was 2005 NUS/Mirror Student paper of the year and 2009 NUS Best Student Media.[129] It has also won multiple Guardian Student Newspaper awards throughout the past decade, for both its pioneering website[130] and outstanding individual journalists. Its rival newspaper, Vision, was named Guardian Student Newspaper of the Year for three
consecutive years between 2002 and 2004the only time this has occurred in the 27-year history of the prestigious awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again in 2007.[131] In 2011, it won the award for a fifth time, making it the most awardsand won it again awardsand won it again.
Media Awards. The Lemon Press, York's satire magazine, was launched in 2009, in both print and online formats. In 2010 it won the NUS Award for Best Student media awards [131] after running for only
a few months, though has not published since 2023. York Student Cinema (YSC), operating since the late 1960s, show around 30 films a term using a professional 35mm projector, an industry standard Christie CP2000 digital projector, and a full size CinemaScope screen in one of the largest rooms on campus. It has won the BFFS film society of the
year award several times and celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2016. In 2019, the History of Art department began publishing Aspectus, an annual research journal edited by current postgraduates within the department. The university teams play in black-and-gold colours. York is a member of British Universities and Colleges Sport (BUCS) and has 65
teams participating.[133] At the end of the 2013/14 BUCS season York came 38th out of 145 participating institutions.[134]As well as BUCS every summer term the university take part in the Roses Tournament, a sports competition against Lancaster University, which is the largest inter-university tournament in Europe.[135] The venue of the event
alternates each year between York and Lancaster, and involves numerous sports clubs, including the conventional (football, hockey) and the more unusual (octopush, ultimate frisbee). As of 2015[update] Lancaster are leading York with 30 wins to 28, with one draw in 1974.[136][137][138]The university has also previously also been in the White Rose
Varsity Tournament. This started in 2005 against York's other university, York St John University, York won all six of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournaments held.[139] In 2011 attempts to try and increase the competitiveness of the tournamen
scrapped in 2013.[141]In 2014 a new tournament, "College Varsity", was created, which was held between the colleges of the University of York Music Society and University and University of York Music Society and University and Universi
Drama Society[143] are two of the largest student society performs a number of shows and showcases every year. Other performing societies include the Gilbert and Sullivan Society, PantSoc who stage a student-written pantomime
three times a year, and York ComedySoc, one of the most active comedy societies in the UK, putting on a show every week along with workshops in stand-up, improv and sketch writing/acting. ComedySoc sends two shows to the Edinburgh Fringe each year: The Shambles, ComedySoc, one of the most active comedy troupe and The Dead Ducks[citation]
needed], ComedySoc's in-house sketch comedy troupe. Both troupes perform throughout the year on campus and in/around York and have received critical acclaim for their shows at the Edinburgh Fringe. Main article: Long BoiLong Boi was a 70-cm tall Indian Runner-Mallard Duck cross that lived by Derwent College, and became an unofficial mascot
to the university.[144] In 2022 students campaigned to erect a life-sized statue of Long Boi due to his 'cultural significance' and 'construct a statue.[145] In spring 2023, after several months without a confirmed sighting, the university
announced that Long Boi was presumed to be dead. [146] A fundraising campaign raised enough money to commission a life-size bronze statue of Long Boi by sculptor Neil Mason. [147][148] The statue was formally unveiled by BBC Radio Presenter Greg James in The University of York's Central Hall on 26 September 2024. [149] However, on the night
of 14 November 2024, the statue was vandalised and sustained damage to its left leg. It was later removed indefinitely, [150] and a subsequent investigation failed identify the responsible party. [151] Main article: List of alumni of the University of YorkFormer Member of Parliament Harriet Harman is an alumna of York, York has a large number of
alumni who have been active in politics, including at least twenty Members of the European Parliament, one Members of the Euro
Portugal Anbal Cavaco Silva, completed his doctorate in linguistics from York.[152] The former Governor-General of Belize Colville Young holds a doctorate in linguistics from York.[153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank Group Dr Mahmoud Mohieldin holds a doctorate in linguistics from York. [153] The Senior Vice President of the World Bank G
also represented by alumni educated in the liberal arts such as English literature, social sciences, economics, philosophy, medieval history, and music. The author Anthony Horowitz attended York and graduated in 1973 with a degree in English literature and art history, [154] Greg Dyke, Chair of the Football Association and British Film Institute, is a
former student, and graduated in 1974 with a BA in Politics, returning to York as university Chancellor from 2004 to 2015. Writer, critic and broadcaster, Victor Lewis-Smith, studied music in the late 1970s. The current Director of the Natural History Museum, Sir Michael Dixon, has a PhD in zoology from York.[155] Youtuber and web developer Tom
Scott graduated with a degree in linguistics from York.[156] Businesswoman and Dragons' Den star Sara Davies graduated from York with a business degree in 2006.[157]More recently, due to expansion into areas of technology, it has also produced notable computer scientists, such as the Ethereum co-founder Gavin Wood,[158] computer scientists
Chris Lilley, [159][160] and computational biologist Sue Jones. [161] Prominent academics associated with the University of York include the distinguished literary teacher F. R. Leavis and anti-apartheid activist Adrian Leftwich, [162] and York doctorate, Professor Jennifer Smith (sociolinguist), FRSE, now at the University of Glasgow studying Scottish
dialects.[163]Armorial of UK universitiesList of UK university white Rose Theatre, theatre company originating at the university in York^ Not be confused solely with White British^ Includes those who indicate that they identify as Asian,
Black, Mixed Heritage, Arab or any other ethnicity except White. Calculated from the Polar4 measure, using Quintile1, in England and Wales. Calculated from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) measure, using SIMD20, in Scotland. A b c d e f "Annual Report and Financial Statements 2024" (PDF). University of York. Retrieved 23
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Retrieved 19 October 202 Out event on Friday; homophobia has absolutely no place here at York and to see members of Derwent Rugby participate in this bigotry is appalling. Unfortunately, apologies alone are very rarely effective in changing bigoted attitudes such as they can be so easily brushed aside by those involved. Considering how severe the incident was, I strongly encourage Derwent College Rugby to show that they will not tolerate this type of behaviour and suspend the members involved from the team; I believe any actions short of this only serve to perpetuate a hostile atmosphere towards the LGBTQ+ community. I'd also like to thank the JCRC members who intervened on the night and who did their best to remove the individuals involved." Apologies on the delay for this, this was originally supposed to be published in vision ". Instagram. Retrieved 18 January 2023. Stone, Iwan (14 August 2020). "The Forest: YUSU's NEW VENUE Announced". York Vision. 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