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Grubbs outlier test

The Tietjen and Moore paper provides measurements for a uranium isotope, which were analyzed using Grubbs' test to determine if an outlier existed. The results showed that the maximum value was significantly different from the others, indicating that it was indeed an outlier at a 0.05 significance level. Meanwhile, on Wikipedia, there are over 6 million articles in English, with 117,000 active editors contributing to its content. The article about the United States Navy's role in World War II highlights the challenges faced by the Allies during their advance into Germany, including crossing the Rhine river and overcoming logistical challenges. Other notable news includes the recently featured articles on Desert columbine flowers, William D. Leahy, Kingdom Hearts: Chain of Memories, and a biography of mining engineer William H. Shockley who discovered new plant species. Additionally, there are reports on the deportation of Kilmar Armando Abrego Garcia to El Salvador, the acquisition of the Gordon House by the Oregon Garden, and the commissioning of a statue of Johann Gottlieb Schwarz in Indonesia. Furthermore, Yuri Hesse's qualification for the Palau national swimming team at the 2024 Summer Olympics was discovered while she was studying at a restaurant, while the Toledo Progressive Party in Belize faced allegations of being funded by Guatemala. The murder of Patricia Jeschke led to her longest prison tenure as a wrongfully convicted American woman. • Friedrich Merz elected Chancellor of Germany • India conducts missile strikes on Pakistani targets, Pakistan retaliates • Zhao Xintong wins World Snooker Championship • People's Action Party retains majority in Singaporean general election • Israel and Palestine engage in conflict • Russian invasion of Ukraine intensifies • Sudanese civil war continues • Several world leaders born today The Wikimedia Foundation offers various volunteer projects that provide free knowledge to people around the world. Some of these projects include a media repository, software development, coordination, and learning tools. There are also many other Wikipedias available in different languages. Some notable events from 1643 include the death of King Louis XIII of France at age 41, which led to his son becoming the new king at just four years old. The Taj Mahal was also opened to the public during this year. In addition to these events, there are various calendars and systems that can be used to measure time, including the Gregorian calendar, Julian calendar, and many others. January 21, 1643 - Abel Tasman spots the island of Tonga. February 6, 1643 - The Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan opens the nearly-complete Taj Mahal in India to thousands of mourners. March 13, 1643 - English Civil War begins with the Battle of Middlewich. March 18, 1643 - Irish Confederate Wars: English troops defeat those of Confederate Ireland at the Battle of New Ross. April 1, 1643 - City charter granted to Amål, Sweden. April 28, 1643 - Francisco de Luena is executed after being convicted of treason. May 14, 1643 - Louis XIV succeeds his father Louis XIII as King of France at age 4. May 19 - Thirty Years' War: French defeat Spanish forces in the Battle of Rocroi. May 20, 1643 - Dutch expedition to Valdivia lands in Chile. June 30, 1643 - English Civil War: Royalists gain control of Yorkshire at the Battle of Adwalton Moor. July 1, 1643 - Westminster Assembly convened at Westminster Abbey. July 5, 1643 - First English Civil War: Royalist victory near Bath. July 13, 1643 - Henry Wilmot leads crushing defeat over Parliamentarian forces at Roundway Down. August 24, 1643 - Dutch expedition to Valdivia establishes colony in Chile. September 20, 1643 - First Battle of Newbury results in strategic Parliamentarian victory. October 8, 1643 - Shunzhi Emperor crowned at five years old after father's death. October 28, 1643 - Dutch end occupation of Valdivia in Chile. November 14, 1643 - Empress Meishō abdicates and Emperor Go-Kōmyō becomes ruler of Japan. November 24, 1643 - France defeated by Holy Roman Empire forces at the Battle of Tuttlingen. December 13 - First English Civil War: The Parliamentarians defeated the Royalists at the Battle of Alton in Hampshire. December 25 - Christmas Island: Captain William Mynor of the British East India Company's ship Royal Mary sighted and named this island in the Indian Ocean. December 28 - Dutch expedition to Valdivia: A failed Dutch expedition returned to Recife in Dutch Brazil after failing in its mission. Baden-Baden was pillaged by French forces. Calbhach mac Aedh O Conchohbar Donn, the last King of Connacht in Ireland, was inaugurated as chief of his clan. Evangelista Torricelli invented the mercury barometer. Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, placed a cross atop Mount Royal above Montreal. Jean Bolland published two volumes of the Acta Sanctorum. Miyamoto Musashi began dictating The Book of Five Rings to his student, which he would complete in 1654. Roger Williams published A Key into the Language of America. The first professional book publisher using a printing press was established in Oslo, Norway. Mary of Jesus de León y Delgado became a nun and Louis Moreri died. In May 1720, Johann Oswald Harms passed away, leaving behind his legacy as a German Baroque painter. Georg Franck von Franckenau, a notable botanist, and Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the first native-born mayor of New York City, also died in the same month. The following individuals passed away in May 1720: Gabriel Revel, a French painter; Patrick Lyon, the 3rd Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; Johann Ernst von Thun, a Tyrolean Catholic bishop; Durcharde de Volder, a Dutch mathematician; Antonio Tarsia, an Italian composer; Henri Jules, Prince of Condé; Charles de la Rue, a French Jesuit; Mumtaz Shah, a Mughal Empire emperor; William Louis, Prince of Anhalt-Harzgerode; King Afonso VI of Portugal; and Cardinal de Bouillon, a French Catholic cardinal. In September 1720, Jeremiah Dummer, an American silversmith, Joseph de Jouvancy, a French historian, Francis Howard, the 5th Baron Howard of Effingham, Gilbert Burnet, a Scottish philosopher and historian, Solomon Stoddard, a pastor of the Congregationalist Church in Northampton, Massachusetts, Samuel Hoadly, an American-born English schoolmaster, Zinat-un-Nissa, a princess of the Mughal Empire, Bahadur Shah I, a Mughal Emperor of India, Georg Ludwig Agricola, a German composer, and René-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, a French explorer passed away. Additionally, Ilona Zrinyi, a Hungarian heroine; Marie Grubbe, a Danish countess; Eva Krotou, a Khoi translator and interpreter; Hong Taiji; Claudio Monteverdi; and Salomon van Til, a theologian of the Dutch Reformed Church also died in 1720. In January 1720, John Bois, an English scholar, passed away. Here is the paraphrased text: April: Italian composer Rustam Khan born (c. 1583); Dutch theologian Simon Episcopius, German theologian Nicolaus Hunnius, and Count Louis I of Erbach-Erbach born (1579-1643). Also, Benedictine nun Margherita Farnese, composer Christoph Demantius, and Secretary of State Francisco de Luena born. May: King Louis XIII of France born (1601). July: Flemish Baroque sculptor François Duquesnoy, English statesman Robert Pierrepont, 1st Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, and French sculptor Jean-Baptiste Budes born. August: Anne Hutchinson, English Puritan preacher; Margaret of Brunswick-Lüneburg, German noble; Philippe de Carteret II, son of Philippe de Carteret I (1552-); and Johann Georg Wirsung, German anatomist born. September: Irish politician Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork, writer Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, English statesman Robert Dormer, 1st Earl of Carnarvon, and Emperor Hong Taiji of China born. Also, French painter Jean Challeet, Lady Brillianna Harley, English noble, and war heroine, and Chinese general Sun Chuanting born. October: French painter Jean Challeet, Lady Brillianna Harley, English noble, and war heroine, and Chinese general Sun Chuanting born. November: English astronomer and mathematician Paul Guldin, Swiss astronomer and mathematician Antoni Tarsia, an Italian composer; Henri Jules, Prince of Condé; Charles de la Rue, a French Jesuit; Mumtaz Shah, a Mughal Empire emperor; William Louis, Prince of Anhalt-Harzgerode; King Afonso VI of Portugal; and Cardinal de Bouillon, a French Catholic cardinal. In September 1720, Jeremiah Dummer, an American silversmith, Joseph de Jouvancy, a French historian, Francis Howard, the 5th Baron Howard of Effingham, Gilbert Burnet, a Scottish philosopher and historian, Solomon Stoddard, and Italian painter Giovanni Baglione born. Also, date unknown Sophia Brahe, Danish astronomer and horticulturalist, and Maria Pita, Spanish heroine, born. Note: Some dates are approximate or unknown. The text describes historical events and developments during the 16th century. It begins with the year 1501 and ends with either 1600 or 1599, depending on whether the Julian or Gregorian calendar is used. The Renaissance in Italy and Europe led to significant advancements in various fields, including art, literature, and science. Key figures such as Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, and Galileo Galilei made notable contributions, challenging existing beliefs about the universe and paving the way for major revolutions in astronomy and science. Additionally, the text highlights the emergence of new subjects like accounting and political science, as well as significant events such as the appearance of a Milky Way supernova in 1572. The emergence of new scientific disciplines led to groundbreaking contributions in fields like physics, astronomy, and the development of innovative tools like the thermometer. This period saw European powers expand their reach across Central and South America, while France and England established colonies in North America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese dominated trade between Brazil, Africa, and the East Indies, whereas the Spanish controlled large portions of the Americas and the Pacific Ocean. This era also witnessed privateers like the English and French engaging in persistent plundering of Spanish and Portuguese riches. Mercantilism became a dominant economic philosophy, viewing the economy as a zero-sum game where one party's gain required another's loss. This doctrine fueled many intra-European wars and facilitated European expansion and imperialism throughout the world. The Reformation in Europe challenged the authority of the Catholic Church and the papacy. Notable figures like Alberico Gentili wrote influential works on public international law, while religious conflicts dominated European politics. The groundwork for the Thirty Years' War was laid during this period. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued its expansion, with the sultan adopting the title of caliph. Meanwhile, Persia experienced a resurgence under the Safavid dynasty, which saw the rise of Shia Islam. In India, new powers emerged following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire. The Sur Empire, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and Mughal Empire rose to prominence, with Emperor Babur playing a key role. Japan suffered a civil war during this period, emerging as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. In China, the Ming dynasty was becoming increasingly isolationist and clashed with Japan over control of Korea. Africa remained largely uncolonized until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century. Notable artistic achievements include Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa, created around 1503-1506. Other significant events include Michelangelo's return to Florence to work on his famous statue David and the reunification of Iran under the Safavid dynasty in 1501. Safavid rulers adopted Shia Islam as their branch of faith.[5] In the same year, a pivotal conflict took place between the Third Portuguese Armada and the Kingdom of Cochín's navy under João da Nova in Cannanore. This clash marked the beginning of Portugal's extensive conflicts in the Indian Ocean.[5] In 1502, African slaves were first recorded to be present in the New World. Additionally, that year saw the Crimean Khanate pillage Sarai within the Golden Horde, effectively bringing its reign to an end. Meanwhile, Spain triumphed over France at the Battle of Cerignola, which is regarded as the first battle won by gunpowder small arms. Leonardo da Vinci started working on his iconic Mona Lisa in 1503 and concluded it three years later.[5] Nostradamus was born around this time, with possible birth dates being either December 14 or December 21. A severe drought ravaged Spain that year, accompanied by a famine affecting the entire nation. Isabella I of Castile's demise occurred in 1504; following her death, Joanna of Castile succeeded as Queen.[5] The Sultanate of Samarat was established by Amara Dungaes in what is now modern-day Sudan. The Zhengde Emperor ascended to power within the Ming dynasty around this time. The same year witnessed Martin Luther entering St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, where he initiated a series of events leading up to the Protestant Reformation. Sultan Trenggong built the kingdom of Demak in Java, which would become the first Muslim state on the island. This sparked further establishment of local kingdoms across other Indonesian islands as resistance against Portuguese dominance grew. In 1506, King Afonso I of Kongo won a significant battle against the Portuguese at Mbanza Kongo. This led to Catholicism becoming an integral part of Kongo's national identity.[5] The following year saw Leonardo da Vinci complete his renowned Mona Lisa. Christopher Columbus died in Valladolid, Spain. Tatars from the Crimean Khanate invaded Poland during this period. A devastating smallpox epidemic swept across Hispaniola, decimating the native Taíno population.[6] Afonso de Albuquerque conquered several strategic bases in the Persian Gulf for Portugal, asserting their dominance over the region at the entrance of the Gulf. In 1508, clashes between Christian and Islamic forces spilled into the Indian Ocean as part of the Portuguese-Mamluk War. Michelangelo began painting the Sistine Chapel ceiling that same year.[5] The Battle of Diu marked a turning point in the Spice trade and Portuguese dominance over the Indian Ocean. Afonso de Albuquerque led an expedition to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade routes, but Sultan Mahmud Shah repelled them. The Javanese fleet was subsequently destroyed in Malacca.[7] In 1509, Krishnadevaraya ascended to power within the Vijayanagara Empire. The 'great plague' afflicted various parts of Tudor England during this period.[8] Portugal seizes control of Goa in India. Afonso de Albuquerque leads Portugal's conquest of Malacca, a strategic port in present-day Malaysia, in 1511. In 1512, Nicolaus Copernicus publishes Commentariolus and asserts the Sun as the central hub of the Solar System, marking a significant shift in astronomical understanding. The Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon, with the southern region falling under their control. The Qutb Shahi dynasty takes over Golconda Sultanate in 1512, ruling until 1687. Meanwhile, Portugal sends its first exploratory mission to find the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku), led by Francisco Serrão. Although shipwrecked, Serrão adapts and wins favor with local leaders in Hitu (northern Ambon). In 1513, Machiavelli pens The Prince, a treatise on political philosophy that would significantly impact future leadership strategies. Portugal's Jorge Álvares reaches Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty, marking the beginning of European contact with the region. Henry VIII triumphs over the French at the Battle of the Spurs and later defeats invading Scots forces at Flodden Field. Sultan Selim I orders mass killings of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). Vasco Núñez de Balboa becomes the first European to reach the Pacific Ocean, landing in present-day Panama. The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. Dózsa rebellion sparks a peasant uprising in Hungary. Martin Luther kicksstarts the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517, initiating profound changes within Christianity. The Ottomans emerge victorious against the Safavid dynasty after the Battle of Chaldiran and go on to claim control over Eastern Anatolia. Francis I ascends to the French throne following Louis XII's death. In 1516-17, the Ottomans defeat the Mamluks, securing Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant under their rule. The Sweating sickness epidemic sweeps through Tudor England in 1517. Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses marks the beginning of the Reformation in Saxony. The Treaty of London is signed by major European powers, agreeing to refrain from attacking one another and offer mutual aid. Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. Leo Africanus is captured by Spanish pirates, presented to Pope Leo X. Leonardo da Vinci passes away on May 2, 1519. Wang Yangming, a Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, outlines his intentions for using governance as an opportunity to cultivate character and morality. 1519: Rebel forces in China are suppressed by the firepower of the fo-lang-i, a breech-loading Portuguese culvern. 1519: The Ottoman Empire's naval power is on display as Barbary pirates, led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: A new emperor rises in Europe - Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, who will rule until 1556 after the death of his father, Emperor Maximilian. 1519-1522: Spanish explorers, including Magellan and Elcano, become the first Europeans to circumnavigate the globe. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire in what is now Mexico. The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-1566) marks the peak of the Ottoman Empire's power. In 1520, a European diplomatic mission arrives in Ethiopia, while Vijayanagara forces defeat the Adil Shahi at the Battle of Raichur. Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah expands his empire in Indonesia. The Portuguese establish a trading post on the island of Solor and begin to build a fort on the eastern coast of Maluku. In 1522, the Ottomans and Knights of Saint John clashed at Rhodes, while the Timurid forces under Babur defeated the Lodi dynasty at Panipat, marking the end of the Delhi Sultanate. The Battle of Pavia saw German and Spanish forces triumph over France, with Francis I captured in the process. The Ottoman Empire's dominance continued as they conquered Hungary at Mohács, while also establishing the Mughal Empire through Babur. The Kingdom of Rome faced turmoil as the city was sacked by a force not affiliated with its ruler. Pope Clement VII escaping and Swiss Guards defending their post. This event marked the end of the Italian Renaissance. The Protestant Reformation began to take shape in Sweden around this time, amidst the decline of Majapahit, which saw its last ruler fall from power due to Demak's rise under Pangeran (later Sultan Fatah). The Portuguese had success against the Javanese forces at Sunda Kelapa Harbor, renaming it Jayakarta and marking a turning point in Jakarta's history. The Mughal Empire expanded with victories over the Rajputs led by Rana Sanga of Mewar, while Austria defeated the Ottoman Empire at Vienna. The Treaty of Zaragoza attributed territories to Portugal and Spain. A notable battle took place between Imam Ahmad Gurey and Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II, setting off the Ethiopian-Adal War. The early 16th century also saw the rise of Spanish conquistadors in Mexico against the Otomies. England's Church broke away from Rome with King Henry VIII as its head. The Inca Civil War took place between brothers Atahualpa and Huáscar, while Francisco Pizarro led the conquest of the Inca Empire. Foundation stones were laid for São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. Anne Boleyn became Queen of England as Elizabeth Tudor was born, amidst further territorial expansion by France under Jacques Cartier and the Ottomans' capture of Baghdad from the Safavids. The Münster Rebellion ended in bloodshed, and the Portuguese deposed Sultan Tabariji, sending him to Goa where he converted to Christianity. 1536 - Anne Boleyn is executed in England for adultery and treason. - The Inquisition begins in Portugal. - Pedro de Mendoza founds Buenos Aires, present-day Argentina. 1537 - William Tyndale publishes his partial English Bible translation. - Portuguese establish Recife in Brazil's Pernambuco region. 1538 - Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. - Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539 - Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. 1540 - Ignatius of Loyola and six companions found the Jesuit Society with Pope Paul III's approval. - Sher Shah Suri establishes the Suri dynasty in South Asia. 1541 - Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago, Chile. - Charles V's Algerian campaign is unsuccessful. - Francisco de Orellana explores the Amazon River. 1542 - Henry VIII allies with Emperor Charles V during the Italian War of 1542-1546. - Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort. - Philip II's name is officially given to the Philippines archipelago. 1543 - Copernicus publishes his theory on solar system orbits. - The Nanban trade period begins with Portuguese contact with Japan. - Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat Adal army at the Battle of Wayna Daga. 1544 - French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. - Michelangelo Buonarroti becomes St. Peter's Basilica chief architect. - Francis Xavier establishes a permanent mission in Ambon and Ternate islands. 1545 - Songhai forces sack Niani, Mali capital. - Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent, Italy. 1546 - Michelangelo Buonarroti is appointed St. Peter's Basilica chief architect. - Francis Xavier lays foundations for a permanent mission in Ambon and Ternate islands. 1547 - Henry VIII dies at 55 years old. - Francis I dies at 52 years old, succeeded by Edward VI as King of England Events leading up to and including 1557 are described in this passage, covering various regions such as Ireland, Europe, China, Japan, Brazil, Timbuktu, Africa, and India. The text mentions monarchs and rulers being crowned or defeated, the establishment of libraries, the banning of foreign trade, and significant architectural achievements like the Süleymaniye Mosque. It also covers events related to diseases, piracy, conquests by various empires including Mughal, Jesuit missions in China, and notable publications during this period. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies, occurring in 1557, 1560, 1575, and 1596. In 1557, the Portuguese established a settlement in Macau, while the Ottomans captured Massawa, isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. The same year saw Elizabeth Tudor become Queen Elizabeth I at age 25, marking the start of the English Renaissance. The next few years saw various conflicts and events unfold: the Livonian War between Poland, Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia lasted from 1558 to 1603; England lost Calais to France after two centuries; the Italian Wars concluded with the Peace of Cateau Cambresis in 1559. Tensions rose between Sultan Hairun of Ternate and the Portuguese over Christianization activities. Other significant events include Oda Nobunuga's victory at the Battle of Okehazama, making him a prominent warlord in Japan; Jeanne d'Albret declaring Calvinism the official religion of Navarre; and Sir Francis Bacon's birth in London. In 1562, Mughal emperor Akbar reconciled Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput caste. The French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots lasted from 1562 to 1598, marked by the Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux. The Portuguese Dominican priests built a fortress in Indonesia, only for it to be burned down by Javanese Muslims. In 1564, Galileo Galilei was born, as well as William Shakespeare, who was baptized. Other notable events include the Deccan sultanates defeating the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota; the Hospitallers defeating the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta; and Miguel López de Legazpi establishing the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines. The Royal Exchange was founded by Thomas Gresham, while Suleiman the Magnificent died during the battle of Szigetvár. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente by Cipriano de Rore 1567 Jijiang emperor die in Forbidden City Longqing emperor take Ming dynasty throne Mary queen of Scots get imprison by Elizabeth I 1568 Transylvanian Diet inspired by Ferenc David promulgate Edict of Torda first law freedom religion and conscience world Morisco Revolt in Spain 1568-1571 Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan 1568-1600 Hadjiwijaya send adopted son kill Arya Penangsang 1569 Rising North England 1569 Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth created with Union Lublin Peace treaty signed Sultan Hairun Ternate Governor Lopez De Mesquita Portugal 1570 Ivan the Terrible order massacre Novgorod inhabitants Pope Pius V issue Regnans in Excelsis excommunicate Elizabeth I Catholics rebel Sultan Hairun Ternate killed by Portuguese Babullah become next sultan 1570 Nicosia Cyprus massacred church palace looted fall Ottoman Turks 1571 Pope Pius V completes Holy League respond fall Cyprus Ottomans Battle Lepanto Spanish navy destroy Ottoman Empire Crimean Tatars attack Moscow burn Kremlin American Indians kill Spanish missionaries Jamestown Virginia Spanish conquistador establish Manila Philippines The year 1574 witnessed significant events including the Saint Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants and Middelburg declaring for the Protestants in the Eighty Years' War. Leiden saw a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory after a four-month siege. Oda Nobunuga captured Nagashima fortress, while Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese following five years of war. In 1576, Tahmasp I passed away as Safavid shah. The Battle of Haldighati saw Maharana Pratap clash with Emperor Akbar's forces led by Raja Man Singh. Antwerp was sacked by Spanish soldiers due to poor pay. Francis Drake embarked on a journey circling the world between 1577 and 1580. Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede, and King Sebastian of Portugal was killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. The Portuguese established a fort on Tidore but shifted their main activities to Ambon. Sonam Gyatso was recognized as the third Dalai Lama by Altan Khan. The Castilian War against Brunei began in 1578, and the Union of Utrecht unified the northern Netherlands in 1579. The same year saw the Union of Arras unify the southern Netherlands. In 1580, Drake's attacks on Spanish possessions influenced Philip II to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbors were impounded. Spain united with Portugal under Philip II, ending the Portuguese Empire and uniting the crowns for 60 years. 1557 was a year when Antwerp's port became crucial for world trade, handling about 40% of global commerce and generating seven times more revenue for the Spanish crown than the entire Americas. This same year also saw Ki Ageng Pemanahan pass away, leading to Sutawijaya, his son, taking over as the new ruler in Mataram with the title "Loring Ngabehi Market." Meanwhile, Akbar annexed Kashmir and incorporated it into the Kabul Subah. In 1585, a colony was established at Roanoke in North America, marking a significant event in the continent's history. The Anglo-Spanish War commenced from 1585 to 1604, showcasing the global conflicts of the time. Notable figures like Mary, Queen of Scots, were executed by Elizabeth I in 1587, while Abbas I's reign marked the peak of the Safavid dynasty in Persia. That same year also saw a devastating eruption of Mount Merapi, which troops storming Pajang Mataram Sultanate narrowly escaped. England successfully repelled the Spanish Armada in 1588, while Spain turned the tables and repulsed an English Armada in 1589. Catherine de' Medici passed away at 69. In 1590, the unification of Japan was achieved with the siege of Odawara by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, forcing the Go-Hojo clan to surrender. Morocco's victory over Mali and Korea's resistance against Japanese invasions were notable events of this period. The Long War between the Habsburgs and Ottomans began in 1593. 1594 saw the founding of St. Paul's College in Macau by Alessandro Valignano, while Cornelis de Houtman led a Dutch expedition to Indonesia in 1595. René Descartes was born in 1596, as were other historical milestones. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, unifier of Japan. 1599: Mali Empire defeated at Battle of Jenné; van Neck expedition returns to Europe with a 400% profit. March 1599: Dutch fleet under Jacob van Neck reaches the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku. 1600: Giordano Bruno burned at stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during Long Turkish War. Battle of Sekigahara in Japan, ending Warring States period and beginning Edo period. Portuguese win major naval battle in Ambon bay. Later in 1600, Dutch join forces with Hituese against the Portuguese; English East India Company granted charter by Elizabeth I, marking English advance in Asia. Michael the Brave unifies Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania after Battle of Slăbăntari from 1599. Mississippian culture disappears. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German, and French. Medallion rug, Star Ushak style, made in Anatolia (modern Turkey), now kept at Saint Louis Art Museum. Notable individuals: Hernan Cortes, Henry VIII, Don Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Suleiman the Magnificent, Ivan IV the Terrible, Oda Nobunaga, Sir Francis Drake, Alberico Gentili, Philip II of Spain, Akbar the Great. 1559-1562: Spanish colonies in Alabama/Florida and Georgia face challenges from hurricanes and local Native American conflicts. 1565: The Spanish establish a settlement at St. Augustine, Florida. Also this year, the graphite pencil is invented by Conrad Gesner in a wooden holder, with modernized designs emerging in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map, used for navigation and cartography. 1572: Tycho Brahe observes the supernova SN 1572 in the Milky Way galaxy. 1582: The Gregorian calendar is introduced by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. Around this time, Galileo Galilei discovers the consistent swing of a pendulum, leading to advancements in reliable timekeeping. 1585: The earliest known reference to the "sailing carriage" is recorded in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame for knitting stockings. 1591: Sir John Harrington introduces the first flush toilet design, published as "The Metamorphosis of Ajax". 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer to measure temperature. 1596: William Barents discovers the Spitsbergen islands. 1597: Opera is performed in Florence by Jacopo Peri. 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 Teller (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p. 308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5. ↑ a b c d e f Rucklifs (1991), page 27 ↑ a b Rucklifs (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 online of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons You can do anything allowed by this license without worrying about any issues. You don't have to follow the rules if the material is already in the public domain or if there's a special permission for your specific situation. There are no promises of quality, and you might still need extra permissions for things like publicity or privacy.