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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Ballast and Cement Calculator A poorly made shed base can cost over £1,000 to fix over its life. But, with the right use of ballast and cement, you can make a strong base. This guide will show you how ballast and cement are key for a lasting shed base. It will give you the knowledge to make smart choices and get a top-quality result. Understand the importance of a sturdy shed base in preventing structural damage and prolonging the life of your shed Learn how to calculate the required amount of ballast and cement needed for your shed base Discover the optimal techniques for preparing the ground, mixing the concrete, and pouring a level foundation Explore the different types of ballast and cement and their suitability for your project Gain insights into common mistakes to avoid when building a shed base Building a strong and level shed base is key for your shed's long-term stability and performance. It stops structural damage and makes installing your shed easy. This way, you can use your shed for many years. Without a proper shed base, your shed can face issues like cracking and uneven settling. These problems can harm your shed's structure, leading to expensive repairs or even a full replacement. A well-made base protects your shed from damage over time and the elements. A level shed base is vital for easy installation and smooth use of your outdoor storage. It helps with setting up shelves and accessing your items. A flat and stable base makes a big difference. Having a strong shed base brings many benefits, like protecting your investment and offering a solid base for storage. Choosing the right materials and methods for your shed's foundation is a smart move. It will benefit you for many years. Building a strong shed base starts with knowing its size and dimensions. This info helps you figure out how much ballast and cement you'll need. Proper planning ensures your shed has a solid, lasting foundation. The base size depends on your shed's dimensions. Measure the shed's length and width. Then, add 150-300mm (6-12 inches) to each side for stability. This extra space spreads the shed's weight evenly, preventing future problems. With the base size in mind, you can work out the materials needed. You'll need about 1 tonne of ballast per 10m² (108 square feet) of base. Cement needs vary by base depth, but a common mix is 1 part cement to 5-6 parts ballast. For a 4m x 3m (13 ft x 10 ft) base, you'll need around 1.2 tonnes of ballast and 200-240kg (440-530 lbs) of cement. This mix makes a strong concrete base. Shed Base SizeBallast Needed (Tonnes)Cement Needed (kg)3m x 2m (10 ft x 6.5 ft)0.6100-1204m x 3m (13 ft x 10 ft)1.2200-2405m x 4m (16 ft x 13 ft)2.0330-400 These are just estimates. The actual amount of materials you'll need may change based on your base's depth and project specifics. It's wise to have a bit more material than you think you'll need. Getting your shed base ready is a key step in building. Before mixing and pouring concrete, prepare the ground well for a stable and even foundation. Here are the steps to prepare your shed base site: Clear the Area: Start by removing any debris, plants, or uneven surfaces from the area. This makes a clean, flat surface to work on. Level the Ground: Use a shovel or a hand tamper to level the ground. Make sure it's even, without any high or low spots. This ensures the shed sits evenly. Compact the Soil: Compacting the soil is crucial for a strong base. Use a hand tamper or a mechanical compactor to make the soil firm and solid. Add a Layer of Gravel: For extra stability, add a 4-inch layer of crushed gravel or hardcore over the compacted soil. This helps with drainage and stops the base from settling. Preparing the ground well sets the stage for a strong and lasting shed base. The foundation's quality affects the shed's stability and how long it lasts. For the thickness of the concrete needed for a shed base, aim for at least 4 inches. For a 6×4 shed, you'll need about 1 cubic metre of gravel for a solid base. The concrete mix ratio for a shed base is usually 1:2:4, which means cement, sand, and aggregate in that order. Shed SizeGravel QuantityConcrete ThicknessConcrete Mix Ratio6×4 feet1 cubic metre4 inches1:2:4 (cement:sand:aggregate)8×6 feet1.5 cubic metres4 inches1:2:4 (cement:sand:aggregate)10×8 feet2 cubic metres4 inches1:2:4 (cement:sand:aggregate) These are general guidelines, but your shed base may need different requirements. This depends on the soil type and your shed's weight. Always check with a professional or local building rules to make sure your foundation is strong and reliable. Choosing the right ballast and cement is key to a strong shed base. It's important to know the different types of ballast and which cement suits your project. This choice ensures your shed has a solid and even base. Ballast is a vital part of your shed base, available in various forms. Each type affects the shed's stability and drainage. For example, a 25kg bag of ballast covers about 1 square metre, depending on how deep you lay it. Crushed stone ballast: Excellent for stability and load-bearing, a top choice for shed bases. Gravel ballast: Great for drainage, ideal for areas with lots of rain or moisture. Pea gravel ballast: Provides a smooth surface, perfect for sheds that look good. Choosing the right cement is crucial for your shed base. The amount you need depends on your shed's size. Generally, one 25kg bag of cement covers 3 to 4 bags of sand. Look for cement with the right strength, setting time, and weather resistance for a strong foundation. Cement TypeStrengthSetting TimeWeathering ResistanceOrdinary Portland Cement (OPC)HighStandardGoodRapid-Setting CementHighFastGoodSulfate-Resistant CementHighStandardExcellent By picking the right ballast and cement, you'll get a shed base that lasts long and supports your shed well. Building a strong shed base is key, and using the right mix of ballast and cement is vital. These materials help your shed last longer and stay strong. It's important to know how much bigger should a concrete base be than the shed? The base should be at least 6 inches (15 cm) bigger than the shed on all sides. This extra space helps with anchoring and makes the foundation stable. Some wonder, can you use paving slabs for shed base? Paving slabs can be used, but they might not be as stable or long-lasting as a concrete base. Over time, paving slabs can move and settle, causing uneven surfaces and problems with the shed's structure. Figuring out how much concrete do I need for a shed foundation? depends on your shed's size. Generally, you'll need about 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm) of concrete. Always check with a professional or the manufacturer's guidelines to get the right amount for your shed. Getting the right mix of ballast and cement is crucial for a strong shed base. By considering these factors, you can make sure your shed is sturdy and reliable for many years. Mixing the ballast and cement right is key for a strong shed base. Follow these steps for the right mix and a solid foundation: The best mix usually has: 1 part cement 2 parts sand 3 parts ballast This mix gives the concrete the strength and durability it needs. But, the exact mix might change based on your project and where you live. For a 10×8 shed base, you'll need about 1 cubic metre of concrete if the base is 4 inches deep. Adding plastic under the concrete can stop moisture from getting in. This can prevent the concrete from cracking or heaving later. Shed SizeConcrete Needed (4-inch depth)10×8 ft1 cubic metre12×10 ft1.5 cubic metres14×12 ft2.3 cubic metres The amount of sand and cement you'll need may change with the shed's size and foundation depth. Building a strong and level shed base is key for your shed's stability and life span. Paying close attention to pouring and levelling the concrete is crucial. By using these expert tips, you can make a smooth and even surface. This will be the base for your shed. Here are steps to get a smooth and nice-looking concrete shed base: Prepare the Area: Make sure the ground is dug and levelled well. If you're laying concrete on soil, the soil must be packed down and clear of any debris or plants. Pour the Concrete: Pour the concrete mix evenly over the shed base. This stops any uneven spots that could affect the foundation's levelness. Level the Surface: Use a long straightedge or a screed board to level the concrete. Move the straightedge back and forth for a flat surface. Finish with Troweling: After the concrete has set a bit, use a hand trowel or a power trowel for a smooth finish. This makes the base ready for the shed. The amount of ballast and cement you need depends on your shed base's size and shape. Make sure to calculate the required materials right for a strong and lasting foundation. By using these methods, you can make a damp proof membrane and a level concrete shed base. This will give your outdoor storage a solid foundation. Looking after your shed base is key for its long life and good performance. By doing the right things, your shed base will stay strong and level for a long time. After pouring the concrete for your shed base, curing it right is vital. This means keeping the concrete wet for a few days. This lets it harden fully and get its best strength. Making sure the concrete cures well is the best way to level the ground for your shed. Cover the concrete with a plastic sheet or damp burlap for at least 7 days, spraying or misting it regularly to keep it damp. Avoid letting the concrete dry out too quickly, as this can lead to cracking and reduce its overall strength. Keep an eye on the curing process and adjust the coverage or moisture levels as needed to maintain the ideal conditions. Looking after your shed base well is important to keep it level and strong. Regular checks and small repairs can stop problems before they start. This makes your shed foundation last longer. Check for any cracks, uneven settling, or other damage signs and fix them quickly. When figuring out how much ballast you need for your shed base, remember to consider any ground changes or changes in your shed's size over time. Avoid using cement without sand, as this can weaken the concrete mix's strength and durability. By following these best practices for curing and maintaining your shed base, you can have a strong foundation that supports your shed for many years. Building a strong shed base is key for your shed's long life and stability. Even experienced DIYers can make mistakes that harm the foundation. Knowing these mistakes helps make sure your shed base is solid and safe for storing things. One big mistake is not thinking about how much ballast and cement you'll need. How much ballast and cement do I need for a shed base? is a common question. If you don't get the right amount, your base might not be stable or even. How do I calculate how much ballast and cement I need? It's important to measure your shed and the base depth accurately to figure out the materials you'll need. Another mistake is not preparing the ground properly. How to calculate a shed base? Making sure the ground is flat, packed down, and clear of debris is crucial. If you skip this step, your shed base might settle or become uneven. This can make your shed less stable and shorter-lived. The amount needed depends on the shed's size and dimensions. You must calculate the base's area and volume accurately to know what you need. First, measure the shed base's length and width. Then, multiply these to find the total area. Next, decide on a 4-6 inch concrete thickness and multiply the area by this to get the volume. Finally, use a mix ratio of 1 cement to 5-6 ballast to figure out how much of each material you'll need. To calculate a shed base, follow these steps: 1) Measure the shed's dimensions for the base size. 2) Choose a 4-6 inch concrete thickness. 3) Multiply the base's length and width to get the area. 4) Multiply the area by the thickness for the volume of concrete needed. 5) Use a mix ratio of 1 part cement to 5-6 parts ballast to find the material quantities. A common mix is 1 part cement to 5-6 parts ballast for a shed base. With a 1:5 mix, a ton of ballast (1000kg) requires about 200 bags of 25kg cement. For an 8×6 shed base at 4-6 inches thick, you'll need about 0.9-1.4 cubic metres of concrete. This means 18-28 bags of 25kg cement, with the right amount of ballast for a 1:5 mix. No, 2 inches is too thin for a shed base. Aim for 4-6 inches for a stable foundation. Thinner bases can crack and settle over time. For footings, use a 1 part cement to 5-6 parts ballast mix. This mix creates a strong, durable foundation for your shed. For a 1 part cement to 5 parts ballast mix, you'll need about 50 bags of 20kg cement per cubic metre. For a 4-inch thick base, you'll need about 0.1 m3 of concrete per square metre. This is roughly 2.5 bags of 20kg cement and the right amount of sand or ballast. Using ballast and cement mix is cheaper than pre-mixed concrete. This lets you control the mix and save money. A thinner base and precise calculations can also cut costs. Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. 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Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch Now Transforming your backyard into a haven starts with a rock-solid foundation for your shed. This crucial element will shoulder the weight of your tools, treasures, and memories, ensuring your backyard escape stands strong for years to come. But with so many foundation options available, choosing the right one can feel overwhelming. Worry not, shed enthusiasts! We're here to guide you through the four top contenders, each with its own unique strengths to suit your needs and budget. Concrete: The classic champion, concrete offers unbeatable stability and permanence. Imagine storing your prized lawnmower or heirloom tools with complete confidence! While concrete requires precise leveling and digging, its lifespan is practically unmatched, making it the ideal choice for heavier sheds. Gravel: For a budget-friendly option that thrives on drainage, gravel is your champion. This natural superhero prevents ground moisture from reaching your shed, keeping your belongings dry and protected. Gravel is best suited for lighter sheds and might require occasional leveling, but its affordability and simplicity make it a popular pick. BaseCore Geocell: Uneven terrain? BaseCore Geocell has your back! This innovative geocell grid tackles tricky slopes and dips with ease. Simply fill its compartments with gravel or crushed stone for a weed-resistant, stable base that's perfect for most shed sizes. BaseCore Geocell is a game-changer for uneven backyards and offers a level of adjustability that other options lack. PaveCore: These interlocking plastic grids are the DIY dream team! Create a platform with incredible weight capacity in no time – perfect for smaller sheds and uneven ground. PaveCore's quick installation and easy adjustments make it ideal for those who want to get building fast. Plus, its eco-friendly construction adds an extra layer of feel-good vibes to your project. Remember, each of these foundation options deserves a closer look! We'll be diving deep into the details of each one later, exploring their specific advantages, installation processes, and cost considerations. A lifelong shed only lasts as long as the base you put it on. If you don't choose the right foundation, it can backfire on you a few years down the road. We've seen customers have to invest in new bases or even replacement sheds. Permeability, durability, and affordability are the 3 benchmarks for effective foundations for backyard projects. The base must have enough strength to support the portable building without shifting underneath. Also, the best shed bases allow water to drain through its surface rather than splashback for structural damage. And you'll want it all at a low price. Purchasing a shed foundation that saves you money in the long run is far better than buying an ineffective base from the getgo. Building a sturdy shed foundation is crucial for keeping your tools and treasures safe for years to come. While gravel is a popular and affordable option, especially for lighter sheds, the amount you need can vary depending on whether you use additional structural support. As a rule of thumb, plan for 6 inches of gravel across your entire shed footprint. This depth provides ample clearance, preventing ground moisture from reaching your shed and causing rust or rot. You can easily find gravel in bags or bulk at local retailers and landscape stores. Our handy gravel foundation calculator takes the guesswork out of figuring out how much you need. Simply enter your shed dimensions and preferred depth, and the calculator will do the rest. But here's the exciting part: you can actually use significantly less gravel if you incorporate PaveCore or BaseCore Geocell into your foundation! These innovative products act like grids, distributing weight evenly and preventing settling. We'll dive deeper into the details of PaveCore and BaseCore Geocell later, but for now, just know that using them allows you to reduce your gravel depth by up to 70% and shrink the perimeter by a foot. That translates to less material to buy, less time spent shoveling, and ultimately, a more efficient and cost-effective foundation. Forget piles of gravel and intricate calculations – say hello to BaseCore Geocell, the innovative foundation option that's both durable and versatile! This permeable material delivers long-lasting support for your shed, letting rainwater drain through without impacting its stability. Geocell shines for its adaptability. For most lightweight sheds, the BaseCOre HD Geocell 2" provides ample support. But if you're planning on storing heavier items like ATVs or motorcycles, our 3-inch BaseCore HD Geocell version adds an extra layer of muscle. The best part? Both options require significantly less gravel compared to a traditional foundation – reducing your workload by more than 50%! No need to wrestle with awkward panels! BaseCore Geocell panels can be easily trimmed with shears to fit your shed's exact dimensions, minimizing waste and further reducing gravel needs. And when your shed's purpose changes, simply reclaim the Geocell system for another backyard project – its versatility extends beyond the shed world! Calculating Geocell quantities couldn't be easier. Forget complex formulas – all you need is your shed's square footage. This single number tells you exactly how many panels, clips, caps, and geotextile rolls you need for a perfect fit. Our team has witnessed Geocell's magic firsthand, helping clients build stable sheds on flat, uneven, and even sloped surfaces. Its adaptability and strength leave traditional foundations in the dust, making it the go-to choice for a worry-free foundation that's built to last. So, ditch the gravel mountain and embrace the ease and efficiency of Geocell! With its customizable options, reusability, and minimal calculations, Geocell paves the way for a stronger, simpler, and more sustainable shed foundation. Shed Base Calculator for Geocell Ditch the gravel mountains and embrace the streamlined simplicity of PaveCore! This ingenious interlocking paver system lets you build a robust shed foundation without breaking your back or the bank. But how much PaveCore do you actually need? Here's the beauty of PaveCore: each 8-pack covers a generous 22 square feet, with each panel measuring roughly 21×21 inches. These packs come with 8 panels, making calculations a breeze. Simply grab your shed's footprint in square feet, divide by 22, and round up – that's the number of PaveCore packs you'll need! No complex formulas, just simple division and you're ready to lay your foundation. Remember, PaveCore works best on flat surfaces due to its fixed panel system. So, pre-leveling your ground might be needed for optimal results. But once that's done, installation is a breeze – just snap the panels together like building blocks, and voila! Your sturdy, weather-resistant base is ready for your shed to take root. Finally, you can opt for a concrete base, which is what most shed manufacturers and builders recommend. The price upfront is expensive but it provides excellent durability, preventing ground shifting. You'll construct a lifelong shed base with a concrete slab or pier, but it will require repair work due to cracking. By utilizing the calculator, you can make an informed decision about the most suitable base material for your shed, ensuring a strong and long-lasting foundation. Here's a comparison: Concrete: Pros: Known for its durability and longevity, making it an excellent choice for heavy sheds or those facing harsh weather conditions. Cons: It's the most expensive option and requires significant labor for installation. Repairing cracks or damage can also be challenging. Difficulty of Installation: Difficult, often requiring professional assistance. Suitability: It can be adapted to various soil types and weather conditions. Geocell: Pros: Cost-effective, easy to install, and promotes drainage. It's also a more environmentally friendly option due to its permeable nature. Cons: It's slightly more time consuming to install than gravel alone Difficulty of Installation: Easy, often manageable for DIY enthusiasts. Suitability: Best suited for well-draining soil conditions. PaveCore: Pros: Cost-effective, DIY-friendly install, promotes drainage, eco-friendly. Cons: Requires level ground, slightly longer install time. Suitability: Well-draining soil, light to medium loads. Difficulty: Easy, primarily leveling ground and minor trimming (if needed). Gravel: Pros: Affordable, widely available, and easy to level. It offers good drainage and can be a suitable choice for smaller sheds. Cons: It requires regular maintenance, such as compacting and adding more gravel over time. It's also less stable than concrete and not ideal for uneven ground. Difficulty of Installation: Easy, often manageable for DIY enthusiasts. Suitability: It can be adapted to various soil types and weather conditions, but might require additional leveling efforts for uneven ground. The Shed Base Size Calculator can help you compare these options based on: Cost: It considers the material costs, labor expenses, and any necessary equipment rentals. Difficulty of Installation: It assesses your DIY skills and experience, suggesting materials that align with your comfort level. Suitability for Different Soil Types and Weather Conditions: It takes into account your specific soil type and climate, recommending options that will perform well in your area. Setting up a sturdy and stable shed starts with picking the right base material, but it doesn't end there. Determining the correct base size throws down its own set of challenges, and navigating them can feel like a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma (especially if you're not a seasoned DIYer). Let's delve into the common roadblocks you might encounter on your quest for the perfect base size: Size Miscalculations:Underestimating the shed's footprint: Omitting overhangs, gutters, or future add-ons like benches can leave you with a base that's too small, compromising stability and causing overhangs to rest on unsupported ground.Ignoring local building codes: Regulations often dictate minimum base sizes based on shed dimensions and snow load factors. Failing to account for these can lead to fines or even require costly base reconstruction. Materials:Different materials, different needs: Concrete bases require additional space for frost heaving and drainage, while gravel bases might need extra room for compaction and settling. Misunderstanding these material-specific needs can lead to an unstable or uneven base.Soil Surprises: Ignoring your soil type can be a recipe for disaster. Clayey soil tends to expand and contract with moisture, potentially cracking a concrete base, while sandy soil might not provide enough support for heavier sheds. Weather:Hydrologic headaches: Not factoring in rainfall, snow load, and drainage can lead to a waterlogged base. This can weaken the foundation, cause flooding, and even attract unwanted pests.Windy worries: High winds can topple an inadequately anchored shed, so ensuring your base size provides enough surface area for proper anchoring is crucial, especially in windy locations. Future Proofing Considerations:Growth mindset: Planning for potential future expansions or heavier storage needs can save you trouble down the line. Choosing a base that barely accommodates your current shed might necessitate costly modifications later.Accessibility oversight: Skipping accessibility considerations, like wheelchair ramps or wider entryways, can make your shed less functional in the future. Integrating these needs into the base size planning ensures a more inclusive and usable space. Even with using the calculators, you can receive a much more comprehensive quote and project evaluation from a specialist. They can evaluate the shed size, landscape, and other factors to recommend the best base selection. Our team specializes in geocell foundations for sheds, gazebos, and other backyard projects. We'd be glad to explain more about the base and how you can use it for a shed that lasts your family a lifetime. To speak with a backyard specialist and finish your shed as soon as possible, give our team members a call. You can reach us at (888)-897-2224 for a free project consultation. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 109,638 active editors 7,015,139 articles in English Magic tablet from Pergamon The Orphic Hymns are a collection of 87 hymns in ancient Greek, addressed to various deities. Attributed in antiquity to the mythical poet Orpheus, they were composed in Asia Minor (in modern-day Turkey), most likely around the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, and seem to have belonged to a cult community which used them in ritual. The collection is preceded by a proem (or prologue) in which Orpheus addresses the legendary poet Musaeus. The hymns in the collection, all of which are brief, typically call for the attention of the deity they address, describing them and their divinity, and appealing to them with a request. The first codex containing the Orphic Hymns to reach Western Europe arrived in Italy in the first half of the 15th century, and in 1500 the first printed edition of the Hymns was published in Florence. During the Renaissance, some scholars believed that the hymns were a genuine work of Orpheus; later, a more sceptical wave of scholarship argued for a dating in late antiquity. (Full article...) Recently featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured articles About Forrest modeling in 2018 ... that Diandra Forrest (pictured) was bullied for her white skin before becoming a professional model? ... that the Savannah River Site was where the neutrino was discovered? ... that one of the earliest Ukrainian science fiction novels, written in 1918 by Mykola Chaikovsky, features solar power and a radiotelephone? ... that the Philadelphia School of Anatomy began as a private dissection room? ... that having been elected to Indonesia's House of Representatives five times, Muhidin Mohamad Said is its longest-serving incumbent member? ... that Horvat Mazad's walls, which also functioned as storage rooms, were likely a revival of centuries-old military architecture? ... that despite never having visited China, cyclist Howard Wing competed for it at the 1936 Summer Olympics? ... that a leader of a terrorist group in the Russian Empire was revealed in 1908 to have been a police agent for 15 years? ... that Ben Lashes is a talent manager for cat memes? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Trifid and Lagoon nebulae The Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (28 ft) 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 war Iran–Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Arnaldo Pomodoro Mikayla Raines John R. Casani Richard Gerald Jordan Franco Testa Raymond Laflamme Nominate an article June 29: Feast of Saints Peter and Paul (Western Christianity) Jayne Mansfield 1613 – The original Globe Theatre in London burned to the ground after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited the roof. 1764 – One of the strongest tornadoes in history struck Woldegk in present-day northeastern Germany, killing one person. 1950 – The United States defeated England during the FIFA World Cup in one of the greatest upsets in the competition's history. 1967 – Actress Jayne Mansfield (pictured), her boyfriend Sam Brody, and their driver were killed in a car accident outside of New Orleans, while her children Miklós, Zoltán, and Mariska Hargitay escaped with only minor injuries. 2020 – Reddit banned r/The_Donald, a pro-Trump subreddit, for rule violations and antagonizing the company. Ernest Fanelli (b. 1860)Ludwig Beck (b. 1880)Paul Klee (d. 1940)Nestor Binabo (d. 2023) More anniversaries: June 28 June 29 June 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The thousand-yard stare (also referred to as the two-thousand-yard stare) is the blank, unfocused gaze of people experiencing dissociation due to acute stress or traumatic events. The phrase was originally used to describe war combatants and the post-traumatic stress they exhibited but is now also used to refer to an unfocused gaze observed in people under any stressful situation, or in people with certain mental health conditions. The thousand-yard stare is sometimes described as an effect of shell shock or combat stress reaction, along with other mental health conditions. However, it is not a formal medical term. This painting by the war artist Thomas C. Lea III, titled Marines Call It That 2,000 Yard Stare, popularized the term after it was published in Life in 1945. It depicts an unnamed US Marine at the Battle of Peleliu, which took place in 1944. Painting credit: Thomas C. Lea III Recently featured: Myosotis scorpioides Whitehead's trogon Atacamite Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca □□□□□ Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių □□□□□□ Македонски □□□□□□□□□ Norsk nynorsk □□□□□□ Shqip Slovenščina □□□ □□□□□□ اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1590s 1600s 1610s 1620s 1630s Years 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 vte August 29: The Battle of Cape Corvo is fought between Sicily and the Ottoma Empire 1613 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1613 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1613MDCXIIIAb urbe condita2366Armenian calendar1062ԹՎ ՌԿԲAssyrian calendar6363Balinese saka calendar1534–1535Bengali calendar1019–1020Berber calendar2563English Regnal year10 Ja. 1 – 11 Ja. 1Buddhist calendar2157Burmese calendar975Byzantine calendar7121–7122Chinese calendar壬子年 (Water Rat)4310 or 4103 — to —癸丑年 (Water Ox)4311 or 4104Coptic calendar1329–1330Discordian calendar2779Ethiopian calendar1605–1606Hebrew calendar5373–5374Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1669–1670 - Shaka Samvat1534–1535 - Kali Yuga4713–4714Holocene calendar11613Igbo calendar613–614Iranian calendar991–992Islamic calendar1021–1022Japanese calendarKeichō 18(慶長１８年)Javanese calendar1533–1534Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar3946Minguo calendar299 before ROC民前299年Nanakshahi calendar145Thai solar calendar2155–2156Tibetan calendar阳水鼠年(male Water-Rat)1739 or 1358 or 586 — to —阴水牛年(female Water-Ox)1740 or 1359 or 587 1613 (MDCXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1613th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 613th year of the 2nd millennium, the 13th year of the 17th century, and the 4th year of the 1610s decade. As of the start of 1613, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 11 – Workers in a sandpit in the Dauphiné region of France discover the skeleton of what is alleged to be a 30-foot tall man (the remains, it is supposed, of the giant Teutobochus, a legendary Gallic king who fought the Romans).[1] January 20 – King James I of England successfully mediates the Treaty of Knäred between Denmark and Sweden.[2] February 14 – Elizabeth, daughter of King James I of England, marries Frederick V, Elector Palatine.[3] February 24 – King Anaukpetlun of Burma blockades the Portuguese port at Syriam with 80 warships and 3,000 men, then sets about to tunnel into the city. March 3 (February 21 O.S.) – An assembly of the Russian Empire elects Mikhail Romanov Tsar of Russia, ending the Time of Troubles. The House of Romanov will remain a ruling dynasty until 1917. March 27 – The first English child is born in Canada at Cuper's Cove, Newfoundland to Nicholas Guy. March 29 Explorer Samuel de Champlain becomes the first unofficial Governor of New France in Canada. Burmese soldiers, tunneling under the walls of the Portuguese colonial fortress at Syriam (now Thanlyin), bring down a section of the walls and sack the city. Portuguese Governor Filipe de Brito e Nicote and rebel Burmese General Natshinnaung are captured, and executed by impalement on April 9. April 13 – Samuel Argall captures Algonquian princess Pocahontas in Passapatanzy, Virginia, to ransom her for some English prisoners held by her father, Chief Powhatan. She is brought to Henricus as a hostage.[4] May 12 – Mikhail Romanov arrives in Moscow to begin his reign as Tsar of Russia, after having been elected on March 3. May 14 The city of Hanthawaddy (now Bago) is restored as the capital of Burma by King Anaukpetlun, who relocates the government from Ava (now Inwa). The ruler of the principality of Martaban, Binnya Dala, surrenders to the armies of King Anaukpetlun of Burma. May 23 – War of the Montferrat Succession: The defenders of the Italian city of Nizza Monferrato successfully resist a nine-day siege by the troops of Charles Emmanuel I, Duke of Savoy. May 27 – After getting an official proclamation that he is the French Governor of New France, explorer Samuel de Champlain begins exploration of the area westward from Quebec, traveling along the Ottawa River. June 28 (July 8 N.S.) – From Jamestown, John Rolfe makes the first shipment to England of tobacco grown in Virginia, dispatching it on the ship The Elizabeth. [5] The tobacco arrives in England after a voyage of three weeks. June 29 – Fire destroys London's famed Globe Theatre, during a performance of Shakespeare's Henry VIII.[6] July 20 (July 30 N.S.) – The first American-grown tobacco, produced in the British colony of Virginia, arrives in England after being dispatched 22 days earlier by John Rolfe. [5] July 26 – Diego Marín de Negron, the Spanish Governor of Rio de la Plata y Paraguay, is assassinated by poisoning at his palace in Buenos Aires.C. Antonio Zinny, History of the governors of the Argentine provinces from 1810 to the present (Editoriales Huemul, 1941) p.105 July 28 – Gregor Richter, the chief pastor of Görlitz, denounces Jacob Boehme as a heretic, in his Sunday sermon. August 29 – The Sicilians under de Aragon defeat the trade fleet of the Ottoman Empire, ending the Battle of Cape Corvo. September 29 – The New River is opened, to supply London with drinking water from Hertfordshire. October 21 – Gabriel Bathory, ruler of the Principality of Transylvania, is removed from office by vote of the nobles meeting at Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia in Romania).[7]:279 Bathory refuses to vacate the palace at the Transylvanian capital at Várad, (now Oradea in Romania), and is murdered on October 27.[7] October 23 – Gabriel Bethlen is elected as the new Prince of Transylvania.[8] October 28 – Keichō embassy: Hasekura Tsunenaga departs Japan in the Date Maru with a Japanese diplomatic mission to the Holy See, scheduled to first travel to Acapulco in New Spain, with a goal of concluding an agreement between Tokugawa Ieyasu and the East India Company, permitting English merchants to live and trade in Japan. November 3 – English royal favourite Robert Carr is created 1st Earl of Somerset. November 30 – King Anaukpetlun of Burma sends an army of 4,000 troops to drive the Siamese occupiers from the Tenasserim coast. December 26 – The Date Maru, carrying the Japanese diplomatic mission commanded Hasekura Tsunenaga, reaches North America, sighting Cape Mendocino on the California coast.[9] The Earl of Somerset marries Frances Howard, following the September 25 annulment of her marriage to Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex; the event is the inspiration for John Donne's Eclogue.[10] December 26 – The Burmese Army defeats the Siamese Army at Tavoy. The city is now part of Myanmar as Dawei. December 27 – Mateo Leal de Ayala becomes the new Governor of Rio de la Plata y Paraguay, covering what will become the nations of Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. He succeeds Diego Marín de Negron, who was poisoned on July 26. A locust swarm destroys La Camarque, France. Kuwait City is founded. Sultan Agung of Mataram takes the throne of the kingdom of Mataram in Java. Near Jamestown, Virginia, Sir Thomas Dale starts a settlement called Bermuda City, which later becomes part of Hopewell, Virginia. Mattia Preti Stjepan Gradić André Le Nôtre Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang Claude Perrault January 14 – Pier Martire Armani, Italian painter (d. 1699) January 15 – Giovanni Pietro Bellori, Italian art historian (d. 1696) January 21 – George Gillespie, Scottish theologian (d. 1648) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1649) William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (d. 1689) February 7 – Johannes Musaeus, German theologian (d. 1681) February 24 – Mattia Preti, Italian painter (d. 1699) February 28 – John Pearson, English theologian and scholar (d. 1686) March 6 Stjepan Gradić, Croatian philosopher and scientist (d. 1683) Anna Moroni, Italian educator (d. 1675) March 11 – Francesco Caetani, 8th Duke of Sermoneta, Governor of the Duchy of Milan (d. 1683) March 12 – André Le Nôtre, French landscape and garden designer (d. 1700)[11] March 19 – John Swinfen, English politician (d. 1694) March 24 – Antonia of Württemberg, princess, literary figure, patron and Christian Kabbalist (d. 1679) March 28 – Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1688)[12] March 29 – Louis-Isaac Lemaistre de Sacy, French Bible translator (d. 1684) April 1 Giulio Bartolocci, Italian Biblical scholar (d. 1687) Charles de Saint-Évremond, French soldier and writer (d. 1703) April 7 – Gerrit Dou, Dutch painter (d. 1675) April 18 – Philip Wharton, 4th Baron Wharton, English soldier (d. 1696) April 21 – Franciscus Plante, Dutch painter, chaplain (d. 1690) April 29 – Christoph Bach, German musician (d. 1661) May 9 – Mattias de' Medici, Italian noble (d. 1667) May 10 – François Chauveau, French painter (d. 1676) May 15 – George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1648) May 31 – John George II, Elector of Saxony (1656–1680) (d. 1680) June 1 – William Wirich, Count of Daun-Falkenstein, German nobleman (d. 1682) June 13 – Johann Ernst, Count of Hanau-Münzenberg (1641–1642) (d. 1642) June 16 – John Cleveland, English poet (d. 1658) July 15 – Gu Yanwu, Chinese philologist and geographer (d. 1682) July 16 – Alderano Cybo, Catholic cardinal (d. 1700) August 7 – William Frederick, Prince of Nassau-Dietz, Dutch stadtholder (d. 1664) August 15 – Gilles Ménage, French scholar (d. 1692) August 18 – Sir Thomas Peyton, 2nd Baronet, English politician (d. 1684) August 20 – Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1676) August 24 – Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a religious community, visionary, writer of prophecies (d. 1658) August 29 – John Jolliffe, English politician and businessman (d. 1680) September 8 – Henri Albert de La Grange d'Arquien, Catholic cardinal (d. 1707) September 15 – François de La Rochefoucauld, French writer (d. 1680)[13] September 19 – Sir John Norwich, 1st Baronet, English Member of Parliament (d. 1661) September 25 – Claude Perrault, French architect (d. 1688) October 3 – Marion Delorme, French courtesan known for her relationships with the important men of her time (d. 1650) October 12 – Jacques d'Arthois, Flemish painter (d. 1686) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1666) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1661) October 19 – Charles of Sezze, Italian Franciscan friar and saint (d. 1670) October 28 – Edmund Bowyer, English politician (d. 1681) November 5 – Isaac de Benserade, French poet (d. 1691)[14] November 12 – Sir Ralph Verney, 1st Baronet, of Middle Claydon, English Baronet (d. 1696) November 16 – Frederick, Prince of Anhalt-Harzgerode (1635–1670) (d. 1670) November 20 – Tyman Oosdorp, Dutch Golden Age brewer and magistrate of Haarlem (d. 1668) November 24 – John Knight, Member of the Parliament of England (d. 1683) November 25 – Philip VII, Count of Waldeck-Wildungen (1638–1645) (d. 1645) December 4 (bapt.) – Samuel Butler, English satirist (d. 1680) December 10 – Izaak van Oosten, Flemish painter (d. 1661) December 11 – Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (d. 1644) December 23 – Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Field Marshal of Sweden (d. 1676) December 28 – Bullen Reymes, English courtier, diplomat and politician (d. 1672) Henry Vane, English politician (d. 1662) Khushal Khan Khattak, Afghan poet (d. 1690) Richard Crashaw, English poet (d. 1649) Juan García López-Rico Ikeda Terumasa Sigismund Báthory January 2 – Salima Sultan Begum, Empress of the Mughal Empire (b. 1539) January 12 – George Blackwell, English Catholic archpriest (b. 1545) January 18 – Antoon Claeissens, Flemish Baroque painter (b. 1536) January 27 – Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (b. 1567) January 28 – Thomas Bodley, English diplomat and library founder (b. 1545)[15] February 14 – Juan García López-Rico, Spanish Catholic priest from the Trinitarian Order, founded the Order of Discalced Carmelites (b. 1561) February 16 – Johannes Letzner, German Protestant priest and historian (b. 1531) February 27 – Pietro Facchetti, Italian painter (b. 1539) March 2 – Rudolph Snellius, Dutch linguist and mathematician (b. 1546) March 13 – Giovanni Battista Caccini, Italian artist (b. 1556) March 16 Sigrid Sture, Swedish Governor (b. 1538) Ikeda Terumasa, Japanese daimyō (b. 1565) March 23 – Jerónimo de Ayanz y Beaumont, Spanish inventor (b. 1553) March 27 – Sigismund Báthory, Prince of Transylvania (b. 1572) April 27 – Robert Abercromby, Scottish Jesuit missionary (b. 1532) June 3 – Allahverdi Khan, Georgian-born Iranian general (b. 1590) June 8 – Cigoli, Italian painter (b. 1559) June 15 – Magdalena Moons, Dutch heroine (b. 1541) July 2 – Bartholomaeus Pitiscus, German astronomer and mathematician (b. 1561) July 19 – Nicolaus van Aelst, Flemish engraver (b. 1526) July 20 – Sebastian Lubomirski, Polish-Lithuanian nobleman (szlachcic) (b. c. 1546) July 30 – Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (b. 1564) August 1 Francesco Grimaldi, Italian architect (b. 1543) Thomas Twyne, English actor (b. 1543) August 7 – Thomas Fleming, English judge (b. 1544) August 14 – David Lindsay, Scottish bishop (b. 1531) August 18 – Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 22 – Dominicus Baudius, Dutch historian and poet (b. 1561) August 25 – William Waldegrave, English Member of Parliament (b. 1540) September 8 Carlo Gesualdo, Italian composer (b. 1566)[16] James Pemberton, British goldsmith (b. 1550) September 14 – Thomas Overbury, English poet and essayist (murdered) (b. 1581) October 9 – Henry Constable, English poet (b. 1562) October 11 – John Petre, 1st Baron Petre, English politician (b. 1549) October 22 – Mathurin Régnier, French satirist (b. 1573) October 26 – Johann Bauhin, Swiss botanist (b. 1541) October 27 – Gabriel Báthory, Prince of Transylvania (b. 1589) November 4 – Cristóbal Rodríguez Juárez, Spanish Catholic archbishop (b. 1547) November 16 – Trajano Boccalini, Italian satirist (b. 1556) November 21 – Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1526) November 23 – Charles Philippe de Croÿ, Marquis d'Havré, Belgian noble and politician (b. 1549) November 26 – Henry Berkeley, 7th Baron Berkeley, English politician (b. 1534) December 6 – Anton Praetorius, German pastor (b. 1560) December 7 – Simon VI, Count of Lippe, imperial count and ruler of the County of Lippe (Germany) since 1563 (b. 1554) date unknown Phùng Khắc Khoan, Vietnamese military strategist, politician, diplomat and poet (b. 1528) Beatrice Michiel, Venetian spy (b. 1553) ^ W.A. 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ISBN 978-0-404-60195-9. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) ^ Church Monuments: Journal of the Church Monuments Society. The Society. 1993. p. 61. ^ David Mason Greene; Constance Green (1985). Greene's Biographical Encyclopedia of Composers. Reproducing Piano Roll Fnd. p. 81. ISBN 978-0-385-14278-6. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "16th century" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Timelines 15th century 16th century 17th century State leaders 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 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. Until the Scramble for Africa in the 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: 1500s Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503–1506, 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 João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: 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; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's 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 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 Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance 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 War 1508–1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk 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 king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially 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: 1510s Afonso de Albuquerque 1509–1510: 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: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 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 Serrão. Serrão 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 philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of 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 Núñez 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: Dózsa 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 gains decisive victory against 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. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516–1517: 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 Descrittione dell’Africa (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 1519 1519: 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 of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519–1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519–1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Main article: 1520s Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519–1522. 1520–1566: 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 Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to 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 leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. 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 Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted 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 Hernán Cortés 1524–1525: 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 at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish 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 Mohács. 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 forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: 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 Ethiopian–Adal War. Main article: 1530s Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531–1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster 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 Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The 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 Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish–Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Main article: 1540s Nicolaus 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 founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal 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: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 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 1542–1546 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 López 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 Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial–Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole.Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: 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 Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the 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: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 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: Tomé 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: 1550s The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550–1551: 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 first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave 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 José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São 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 Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556–1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558–1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558–1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. Main article: 1560s The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: 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: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir 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. 1562–1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 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: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López 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 1567 1566–1648: 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 Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: 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 Polish–Lithuanian 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: 1570s The 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 fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of 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 conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the 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 Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, 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: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the 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. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 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. 1577–1580: 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 northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium.The Irish Gaelic chieftain's 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 of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580–1587: 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 Honnō-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 Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584–1585: 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 Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585–1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 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 Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Main articles: 1590s and 1600s Abu'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. 1592–1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592–1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593–1606: 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 René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. 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. 1598–1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México 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. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 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 Fiľakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: 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 join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which 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 Șelimbăr 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 (1485–1547) Henry VIII, (1491–1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507–1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520–1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530–1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534–1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 – 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552–1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556–1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556–1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is 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 León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519–1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (√) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541–42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542–43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: 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. 1559–1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: 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 Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted 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. 63 (3): 710–733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009. ^ "History of Smallpox – Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348–1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. 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ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ 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 Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mauritius (links | edit) Post office (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1688 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/16th_century" home / other / concrete calculator The Concrete Calculator estimates the volume and weight of concrete necessary to cover a given area. Purchasing slightly more concrete than the estimated result can reduce the probability of having insufficient concrete. Slabs, Square Footings, or Walls Hole, Column, or Round Footings Circular Slab or Tube Curb and Gutter Barrier Stairs RelatedVolume Calculator Concrete is a material comprised of a number of coarse aggregates (particulate materials such as sand, gravel, crushed stone, and slag) bonded with cement. Cement is a substance that is used to bind materials, such as aggregate, by adhering to said materials, then hardening over time. While there are many types of cement, Portland cement is the most commonly used cement, and is an ingredient in concrete, mortar, and plasters. Concrete can be purchased in multiple forms, including in 60 or 80-pound bags, or delivered in large amounts by specialized concrete mixer trucks. Proper mixing is essential for the production of strong, uniform concrete. It involves mixing water, aggregate, cement, and any desired additives. Production of concrete is time-sensitive, and the concrete must be placed before it hardens since it is usually prepared as a viscous fluid. Some concretes are even designed to harden more quickly for applications that require rapid set time. Alternatively, in some factory settings, concrete is mixed into dryer forms to manufacture precast concrete products such as concrete walls. The process of concrete hardening once it has been placed is called curing, and is a slow process. It typically takes concrete around four weeks to reach over 90% of its final strength, and the strengthening can continue for up to three years. Ensuring that the concrete is damp can increase the strength of the concrete during the early stages of curing. This is achieved through techniques such as spraying concrete slabs with compounds that create a film over the concrete that retains water, as well as ponding, where concrete is submerged in water and wrapped in plastic. Enter your measurements Input the length, width, and depth of the area you need to pour concrete into. Instant Concrete Volume Calculation Once you enter all dimensions, the calculator instantly provides the required concrete volume in cubic meters (m^3), ensuring accuracy for your project. Avoid over or under ordering The result helps ensure you order the right amount of concrete, reducing waste and preventing costly shortages. Works for any project Suitable for concrete slabs, foundations, driveways, and patios, making it easy for both builders and DIYers to get accurate estimates. Account for wastage It's wise to add 5–10% onto the required amount to avoid shortages, as it's always worth accounting for spillages and uneven surfaces. Concrete Strength Estimated Price per m^3 C20 / GEN3 £95 – £115 C25 £100 – £120 C30 £110 – £130 C35 / Commercial £115 – £140 Specialist mixes £130+ (varies by additives) If your depth is measured in millimetres (mm), convert it to metres (m) before calculating. Just divide by 1,000. For example, 100mm = 0.1m. Use metres for all dimensions. Multiply length × width × depth to get your volume in cubic metres (m^3). Example: $3m \times 5m \times 0.1m = 1.5m^3$ of concrete needed. Always allow for a margin of error. Add 5–10% on top of your calculated volume to account for spillage, uneven surfaces, or overfill. For $1.5m^3$, ordering 1.6–$1.65m^3$ ensures you're covered. Calculate the amount of concrete you need for your base with this easy-to-use tool.How to Use the Concrete Base CalculatorTo use this calculator, please fill in all the fields with the required measurements and densities. Here is an explanation of each field:Length (ft): The length of the concrete base in feet.Width (ft): The width of the concrete base in feet.Thickness (in): The thickness of the concrete base in inches.Rebar Density (kg/m3): The density of the rebar in kilograms per cubic meter.Concrete Density (kg/m3): The density of the concrete in kilograms per cubic meter.Click the “Calculate” button once you have entered all the required values. The calculated results will be displayed in a table below the button.Calculation MethodThis calculator determines the total volume of the concrete base in both cubic feet and cubic meters. It then calculates the weight of the concrete and rebar based on their respective densities.Total Volume (cubic ft): Calculated by multiplying the length, width, and thickness (converted to feet).Total Volume (cubic m): Total volume in cubic feet converted to cubic meters (1 cubic foot = 0.0283168 cubic meters).Concrete Weight (kg): Volume in cubic meters multiplied by concrete density.Rebar Weight (kg): Volume in cubic meters multiplied by rebar density.LimitationsNote that this calculator assumes uniform thickness and densities. It may not be suitable for irregularly shaped or layered concrete bases.Use Cases for This CalculatorDetermining Concrete Volume for Garden PathwaysWhen planning a beautifully paved garden pathway, estimating the amount of concrete needed is crucial. You can measure the length, width, and depth of the area to calculate the volume, ensuring you purchase the right amount of concrete for a pristine finish.Estimating Concrete for DrivewaysYour driveway deserves the best, and selecting the right amount of concrete is essential for durability. By inputting the length, width, and depth, you can quickly find the total cubic yards required to create a lasting surface that enhances your home’s curb appeal.Calculating Concrete for FootingsBuilding any structure begins with solid footings, and accurate concrete calculations can save you money. By measuring the dimensions of the footings, you can determine the volume needed, ensuring they can adequately support your new construction.Preparing for a Concrete Slab FoundationFor new construction, a concrete slab offers a stable base, but you must know how much concrete to order. With the dimensions of the slab at hand, you can easily calculate the volume, leading to a smooth construction process without costly delays.Figuring Amount for Retaining WallsRetaining walls not only serve a functional purpose but also add aesthetic value to your landscape. By calculating the volume of concrete needed based on the wall’s height and length, you ensure stability and longevity in your outdoor project.Concrete Needs for Swimming Pool SurroundsCreating a beautiful and safe swimming pool area involves precise planning and accurate concrete measurements. You can determine the volume required for the surrounding deck by measuring its dimensions, ensuring a perfect fit for lounging and relaxation.Concrete Volume for PatiosIf you’re dreaming of a stunning patio to entertain or unwind, knowing how much concrete to order is fundamental. By calculating the area’s measurements, you can confidently commit to a quantity that will leave you with a flawless finished surface.Estimating Concrete for Steps and StairsConcrete steps can enhance both aesthetics and accessibility at your home. By measuring the rise and run of each step, you can accurately estimate the concrete volume needed to create a safe and stylish entryway.Calculating Concrete for Columns and PillarsColumns and pillars provide structural support and a striking visual element, making accurate concrete calculations vital. By inputting your desired dimensions, you’ll calculate the volume required to ensure these features are both sturdy and stylish.Assessing Concrete for Curbing and EdgingWhether you’re landscaping or defining garden borders, concrete curbs can finish off your outdoor space beautifully. You can calculate the necessary volume by measuring the desired length and height, ensuring you have enough material to create a polished look without waste. Shed Base Concrete Formula: \[\text{Volume (cu yd)} = \frac{\text{Length (ft)} \times \text{Width (ft)} \times \text{Thickness (ft)}}{27} \] Definition: This calculator estimates the volume of concrete required for a shed base in cubic yards based on the length, width, and thickness in feet. Purpose: It helps DIY enthusiasts and builders determine the amount of concrete needed for constructing a shed base. 2. How Does the Calculator Work? The calculator uses the formula: \[\text{Volume (cu yd)} = \frac{\text{Length (ft)} \times \text{Width (ft)} \times \text{Thickness (ft)}}{27} \] Where: \(\text{Length} \) — Length of the shed base (ft) \(\text{Width} \) — Width of the shed base (ft) \(\text{Thickness} \) — Thickness of the concrete slab (ft) Explanation: The length, width, and thickness are multiplied together, then divided by 27 to convert the volume from cubic feet to cubic yards. 3. Importance of Shed Base Concrete Calculation Details: Knowing the volume of concrete required ensures that you purchase the correct amount of materials, avoiding waste or shortages. 4. Using the Calculator Tips: Enter the length, width, and thickness in feet (all values must be > 0). The calculator computes the volume in cubic yards, rounded to 3 decimal places. 5. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) Q1: Why is the result in cubic yards? A: Cubic yards are a common unit for measuring concrete volume, especially for large projects like shed bases. Q2: How do I measure the thickness? A: Thickness is typically measured in inches but should be converted to feet (e.g., 4 inches = 0.333 feet) for this calculator. Q3: Does this include waste? A: No, this is a base calculation. Add 5-10% extra volume before purchasing to account for waste or spillage. Shed Base Concrete Calculator© - All Rights Reserved 2025 High-Quality Products: Sourced from trusted brands. Accurate Calculations: Minimize waste with our accurate Shed Calculator Fast Delivery: Local delivery available throughout Glasgow and surrounding areas. Trusted by Tradesmen: Serving the construction industry for years.Ready to start your project? Use the calculator above and order all the materials you need from Kelvin Timber today!ALL DELIVERIES ARE DELIVERED TO KERBSIDE OR DRIVEWAY. All of the Forest products are delivered flat-packed, (other than fence panels which are delivered fully constructed) direct to your home, and are supplied with a set of instructions to support assembly.If you have ordered more than one item, they may arrive at different times.DeliverySupplier Direct products are delivered on Kelvin Timber behalf from our network of trusted suppliers. After you place your order, our trusted supplier will contact you regarding delivery.The delivery timescales to these areas may be extended by up to 5-10 working days: AB, CB, CO, CT, DD, DG, EH, EX, FK, G, IP, IV, KA, KW, KY, ME, ML, NR, PA, PE, PL, PH, TD, TN, TW, TR, TQ.We are sorry but Forest does not deliver or offer an assembly service to the following Postal Codes: BT1-BT99, GY1-GY9, HS1-HS9, IM1-IM9, IV41-IV56, JE1-JE5, KA27-KA28, KW15-KW17, PO30-PO41, PO49, TR21-TR25.Prior to DeliveryOnce you have a confirmed delivery date if you provide us with a mobile number this should be the first number and not the alternative number), we can confirm the day before delivery if your delivery will be morning or afternoon.Upon DeliveryYour order will be delivered kerbside or on your driveway. Due to health, safety, and insurance liabilities, the driver will not be able to take your goods to the back of your property but – upon request – may place the product at the side of the house if there are no access issues. This is to avoid risking damage to your property while delivering to an unsafe location. We will not be able to go through your property.We advise against arranging for a third party to install the product before its delivered and checking that all parts are present, we cannot be held liable for any third-party costs caused by delays.AssemblyIf you have selected the service for installation, we can confirm that delivery and installation will occur on different days, and the length of time required for delivery and installation will depend on the specific item you have chosen. You will not be able to pre-book a delivery or installation date when placing your order, as this will be arranged directly with the manufacturer. Within 5 working days of placing your order, the manufacturer will contact you via email to explain how to prepare the base for installation. The base must be either a solid, level timber supportive base, concrete, concrete slabs, or a pro shed base (plastic base). You should ensure that there is a clearance of 18 inches (450mm) of working space around the base so that the installers can access all areas of the structure. Shortly after receiving the email from the manufacturer, you will receive a phone call to schedule a convenient delivery and installation date. Installation may occur within 15 working days of delivery. Note: This service is not available on all Forest products, please check if this is available for your chosen product under the ‘Choose Additional Options’ above.