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Skip to main content Renew your Professional Membership before the June 30, 2025 deadline. Renew Today! 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)260 viewsThe document provides guidelines for advanced life support (ALS) and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), outlining the steps of immediate recognition of cardiac arrest, initiation of chest ...AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave acls 2017 For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined [illegible] ACLS International Eng... BLS English First AID CPR AED; Int... Handbook English - 202... HS FA CPR AED; Interna... HS FA CPR AED; (العرب... PALS International Eng... PALS English PALS International Eng... PEARS International En... PEARS IVE PALS International Eng... ACLS English ACLS IVE BLS Eng First Aid CPR & AED - ... Pediatric Advanced Lif... PEARS PEARS IVE ACLS Videos BLS Videos Heartsaver Videos PALS Videos International English ... English عربي; Arabic The International English (IVE) version of the Pediatric Emergency, Assessment, Recognition, and Stabilization (PEARS®) Instructor Manual is adapted for training outside the United States and Canada. تم تحديد مواد تدريب IVE وكذا ن المترية ومعايير أخرى لا تنطبق على طلاب الولايات المتحدة وكندا information and Lesson Plans that AHA PALS & PEARS Instructors need to teach the PEARS courses, including full classroom and blended learning versions. Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to: ‘ Perform BLS consistent with the 2015 AHA Guidelines Update for CPR and Emergency Cardiovascular Care (ECC) · Evaluate a seriously ill or injured child by using the pediatric systematic approach · Apply effective team dynamics · Demonstrate initial stabilization of a seriously ill or injured child, including a child with cardiac arrest, respiratory distress, or shock Please note, because this tool is electronic, there are no separate instructor resources available through the eBook store (e.g., rosters, guides.) All instructor resources are accessible electronically through CPRverify, www.cprverify.org. تعرف على المزيد Welcome to the America Heart Association’s movement to change the future of health and be the progress that ensures longer, healthier lives for all. By driving breakthroughs in science, policy, and care – together -- we can overcome today’s biggest health challenges and transform lives every day. The American Heart Association is the nation’s oldest and largest voluntary organization dedicated to fighting heart disease and stroke. We are advocates of good health and promoters of positive behaviors, nutritious eating habits and healthy lifestyles. We also fund cutting-edge research and professional education programs. We promise to have an extraordinary impact on your life by empowering you and your loved ones to save lives, live healthier and enjoy more peace of mind about cardiovascular health. Join our communities: Facebook: X: YouTube: Pinterest: Instagram: TikTok: americanheartassociation Heart News: ASA Facebook: ASA X: Science News: CPR Facebook: CPR X: Go Red for Women Facebook: Go Red for Women X: Advocacy Facebook: Advocacy X: Primary 7272 Greenville Ave Dallas, Texas 75231-4596, US Get directions S La Salle St Chicago, IL 60628, US Get directions 156 Milestone Way Greenville, SC 29615, US Get directions 1818 Patterson St Nashville, TN 37203, US Get directions 51 US-1 Scarborough, ME 04074, US Get directions The delicious fresh fruits and vegetables are just part of the happiness your local Farmers Market can bring. Make plans to get some fresh air, support local growers and meet up with your neighbors. Heart disease is women’s greatest health threat. Kidney function is closely connected to heart health, and kidney disease increases heart risks. Keep tabs on your blood glucose (sugar), weight and blood pressure and talk to your doctor about an annual kidney screening. American Heart Association reposted this Arianna Huffington Arianna Huffington is an Influencer Founder and CEO at Thrive Global 1d Big Food is entering its Big Tobacco moment. Just as the tobacco industry was finally held accountable for the health effects and associated healthcare costs of smoking, a reckoning is happening for the food industry for its role in an epidemic of diet-related diseases. Like tobacco, ultra-processed foods and sugary drinks are a health disaster. And in fact, many of them were developed with the same science when tobacco companies owned several of the big food companies in the 1980s. And the playbook defending them is also the same. As one expert put it: “Deny, denounce, and delay.” But as with tobacco, change is coming. Lawsuits have begun. Public awareness is growing. Companies are scrambling to diversify with healthier brands. And the science is unequivocal: ultra-processed foods are driving chronic disease, early death, and enormous healthcare costs. It’s time to act on the science and help people live longer, healthier lives. Read more in my latest piece for Fortune: DID YOU KNOW 1 in 5 women will have a stroke at some point in their lives? This May, give moms and the women in your lives the gift of more time with their loved ones by memorizing the early signs of a stroke and donating to help save lives from cardiovascular disease. Right now, your gift will make 4X the impact thanks to The Million Dollar Match in Honor of Moms, made possible by Valerie and Lee Shapiro, as well as the Tullman family and anonymous donors. Make QUADRUPLE the impact at today. ♥ Let’s give a warm welcome to our Summer 2025 interns! Today kicks off an exciting chapter as they join us in advancing our mission to build healthier communities for all. Drop your best advice and words of encouragement in the comments to help them start strong! We’re so glad you’re here, interns! Welcome to #TheAHALife 1,108,924 followers 2d Edited When employees are supported in prioritizing their mental health, they show up with greater focus, creativity, and resilience—and Jacque Marianno, our Region Sr. Digital Marketing Director, knows that impact firsthand. In 2019, she used the benefits we offer to travel to 9 countries and 32 cities. “I came back from my trip with a refreshed perspective and mindset,” she shares. During Mental Health Awareness Month, we recognize how vital it is to give employees the space and support to become who they want to be. In #TheAHALife, work-life balance isn’t just encouraged—it’s built into our culture. For Jacque, our benefits and flexible work environment provide time for her daughter’s dance class, midday workouts, and the ability to “have a full life that includes family, friends, hobbies, and mundane errands,” all while achieving her career goals. “It’s one of the many reasons I stay at the AHA—we prioritize balance and well-being that aligns with my values.” Explore how you can build a career with purpose and balance, just like Jacque, at and prioritize your mental health this #MentalHealthAwarenessMonth ❤ أناتومي للدكتور سامح دوس - جميع كتب التشريح Anatomy books by... Internal Medicine Books, Dr. Ahmed Mowafy (2020-2021) جميع كتب د. محمد المطري في الجراحة للتحميل د/... Student books by dr... تجريني الشخصي : أفضل مرجع تذاكر منه كل مادة لطلاب الطب البشري... Internal medicine Books Dr. Mahmoud Allam (2021) كل كتب الباطنة لـ د / ... BLS: Qquestion and Answer by (NHCPS) True or False: The jaw-thrust... من أفضل كتب ال Clinical or False: Synchroni... Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. 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. American Heart Association Donate Once Donate Monthly , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,526 articles in English Pound in 1918 Ezra Pound (1885–1972) was an American poet and critic, a major figure in the early modernist poetry movement, and a World War II collaborator in Fascist Italy. His works include Ripostes (1912), Hugh Selwyn Mauberley (1920), and the epic poem The Cantos (c. 1917–1962). Pound helped shape the work of contemporaries such as H.D., Robert Frost, T. S. Eliot, Ernest Hemingway, and James Joyce. He moved to Italy in 1924, where he embraced Benito Mussolini's Italian fascism and supported Adolf Hitler. During World War II, Pound recorded hundreds of radio propaganda broadcasts attacking the United States, praising the Holocaust in Italy, and urging American soldiers to surrender. In 1945 Pound was captured and ruled mentally unfit to stand trial. While confined for over 12 years at a psychiatric hospital, his The Pisan Cantos (1948) was awarded the Bollingen Prize for Poetry causing great controversy. Released in 1958, he returned, unrepentant, to Italy, where he died in 1972. (Full article...) Recently featured: Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Cher Archive By email More featured articles About Bust of a Chinese Gentleman ... that a bust of a Chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on any actual subject? ... that a 15-second commercial for a streaming service has been blamed for causing arguments and domestic violence? ... that Darko Pešić ran the 100-metre race at the 2024 Summer Olympics with a broken foot? ... that the chimney in a work by Herman Melville has been described as a "a bastion of phallic, assertive, and aggressive masculinity"? ... that Robert Brodribb Hammond established the Sydney suburb of Hammondville to house families made homeless by the Great Depression? ... that fake Buddhist monks scam tourists out of money to build non-existent temples? ... that Lou Romanoli ran a semi-pro baseball team whose attendances sometimes exceeded that of a nearby MLB team? ... that an Antiguan man who escaped from custody in Canada is suspected of stealing a yacht and sailing it directly into Hurricane Larry? ... that junior archaeologists used to ask John Papadimitriou to walk over their sites for good luck? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicuşor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicuşor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas–CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Nominate an article May 23: Aromanian National Day Louis of Nassau 1568 – The Dutch Revolt broke out when rebels led by Louis of Nassau (pictured) invaded Friesland at the Battle of Heiligerlee. 1873 – The North-West Mounted Police, the forerunner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was established to bring law and order to and assert Canadian sovereignty over the Northwest Territories. 1934 – During a strike against the Electric Auto-Lite company in Toledo, a fight began between nearly 10,000 American strikers and sheriff's deputies, later involving the Ohio National Guard. 1999 – Professional wrestler Owen Hart died immediately before a World Wrestling Federation match after dropping 70 feet (21 m) onto the ring during a botched entrance. Ignaz Moscheles (b. 1794)Franz Xaver von Baader (d. 1841)David Lewis (d. 1981)Luis Posada Carriles (d. 2018) More anniversaries: May 22 May 23 May 24 Archive By email List of days of the year About Entrance sign to Mojave National Preserve There are 21 protected areas of the United States designated as national preserves. They were established by an act of Congress to protect areas that have resources often associated with national parks but where certain natural resource-extractive activities such as hunting and mining may be permitted, provided their natural values are preserved. Eleven national preserves are co-managed with national parks or national monuments; because hunting is forbidden in those units, preserves provide a similar level of protection from development but allow hunting and in some cases grazing. National preserves are located in eleven states; Alaska is home to ten of them, including the largest, Noatak National Preserve. Their total area is 24,651,566 acres (99,761 km2), 86% of which is in Alaska. All national preserves except Tallgrass Prairie permit hunting in accordance with local regulations. (Full list...) Recently featured: 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Historic places in Mackenzie District Seattle Reign FC seasons Archive More featured lists The Cocoanuts is a 1929 pre-Code musical comedy film starring the Marx Brothers (Groucho, Harpo, Chico, and Zeppo). Produced for Paramount Pictures by Walter Wanger, who is not credited, the film also stars Mary Eaton, Oscar Shaw, Margaret Dumont and Kay Francis. The first sound film to credit more than one director (Robert Florey and Joseph Santley), it was adapted to the screen by Morrie Ryskind from the musical play by George S. Kaufman. Five of the film’s tunes were composed by Irving Berlin, including "When My Dreams Come True", sung by Oscar Shaw and Mary Eaton. Principal photography began on February 4, 1929, at Paramount’s Astoria studio, and it premiered on May 23, 1929, at the Rialto Theatre in New York. Film credit: Robert Florey and Joseph Santley Recently featured: In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre 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. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This 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 Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O’zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azarbaycanca Беларуская Bosanski Corsu Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių Македонски Монгол Norsk nynorsk Occitan Shqip Slovenščina Ślązôk Українська اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 1571 vte May 23: Battle of Heiligerlee by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1568 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1568MDLXVIIIAb urbe condita2321Armenian calendar1017ԹՎ ՌՃԺԷAssyrian calendar6318Balinese saka calendar1489–1490Bengali calendar974–975Berber calendar2518English Regnal year10 Eliz. 1 – 11 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2112Burmese calendar930Byzantine calendar7076–7077Chinese calendar丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit)4265 or 4058 — to —戊辰年 (Earth Dragon)4266 or 4059Coptic calendar1284–1285Discordian calendar2734Ethiopian calendar1560–1561Hebrew calendar5328–5329Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1624–1625 - Shaka Samvat1489–1490 - Kali Yuga4668–4669Holocene calendar11568Igbo calendar568–569Iranian calendar946–947Islamic calendar975–976Japanese calendarEiroku 11(永禄 1 1 年)Javanese calendar1487–1488Julian calendar1568MDLXVIIIKorean calendar3901Minguo calendar344 before ROC民前344年Nanakshahi calendar100Thai solar calendar2110–2111Tibetan calendar阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 — to —阳土龙年(male Earth-Dragon)1695 or 1314 or 542 Year 1568 (MDLXVIII) was a leap year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar. May: Mary, Queen of Scots, flees to England. January 6 – In the Eastern Hungarian Kingdom, the delegates of Unio Trium Nationum to the Diet of Torda convene in a session that ends on January 13, during which freedom of religion is debated. January 28 – The Edict of Torda, Europe's first declaration of religious freedom, is adopted by the Kingdom of Hungary. February 7 – Members of a Spanish expedition, commanded by Álvaro de Mendaña de Neira, become the first Europeans to see the Solomon Islands, landing at Santa Isabel Island.[1][2] February 16 – Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, 3rd Duke of Alba, governor of the Spanish Netherlands issues an edict condemning to death those who rebel against Spanish authority to combat religious unrest. February 17 – Treaty of Adrianople (sometimes called the Peace of Adrianople): The Habsburgs agree to pay tribute to the Ottomans.[3][4] February 23 – Akbar the Great of the Mughal Empire captures the massive Chittor Fort in northern India after a siege that began on October 23, 1567.[5][6] February 28 – French Huguenots begin the Siege of Chartres, but fail to take the walled city after 15 days.[7][8] March 23 – The Peace of Longjumeau ends the Second War of Religion in France.[9] Again Catherine de' Medici and Charles IX make substantial concessions to the Huguenots. April 23 – Eighty Years' War: The Battle of Dahlen takes place in the Duchy of Jülich near the modern-day Rheindahlen borough in the German city of Mönchengladbach, North Rhine-Westphalia. Spanish troops, commanded by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 – The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, escapes from Lochleven Castle. May 13 – Marian civil war in Scotland: Battle of Langside – The forces of Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by a confederacy of Scottish Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, regent of Scotland and her half-brother.[11] May 16 – Mary, Queen of Scots, flees across the Solway Firth from Scotland to England[12] but on May 19 is placed in custody in Carlisle Castle on the orders of Queen Elizabeth I of England, her cousin. May 23 – Battle of Heiligerlee: Troops under Louis of Nassau, brother of William the Silent, defeat a smaller loyalist force under the Duke of Arenberg, in an attempt to invade the Northern Netherlands. This effectively begins the Eighty Years' War.[13] June 1 – A mass execution is carried out in the Spanish Netherlands at Sablon, near Brussels, as 18 persons who signed the Compromise of Nobles on April 5, 1566, are beheaded.[14] June 13 – Thomas Lancaster is consecrated as the Archbishop of Armagh, spiritual leader of the Church of Ireland, succeeding Archbishop Adam Loftus. June 27 – Ottoman pirate Kılıç Ali Pasha, formerly Italian farmer Giovanni Dionigi Galeni, is appointed as the Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Algeria by the Sultan Selim II. July 21 – Battle of Jemmingen: The main Spanish army of the Duke of Alba utterly defeats Louis of Nassau's invading army in the Northeastern Netherlands.[15] August 18 – The Third War of Religion begins in France, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Royalists to capture Condé and Coligny, the Huguenot leaders. September 24 – Battle of San Juan de Ulúa (Anglo-Spanish War): In the Gulf of Mexico, a Spanish fleet forces English privateers under John Hawkins to end their campaign.[16] September 29 – The Swedish king Eric XIV is deposed by his half-brothers John and Charles.[17] John proclaims himself king John III the next day. October 5 – William the Silent invades the southeastern Netherlands.[18] October 18 – Ashikaga Yoshiaki is installed as Shōgun, beginning the Azuchi–Momoyama period in Japan.[19][20] October 20 – Battle of Jodoigne: Spanish forces under the Duke of Alba destroy William the Silent's rearguard and William abandons his offensive.[21] November 12 – Dutch rebels commanded by William the Silent defeat Spanish Habsburg troops led by Sancho d'Avila in the battle of Le Quesnoy in northern France. November 22 – The second treaty of Roskilde is signed between representatives of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of Sweden to end the Northern Seven Years' War. Sweden cedes the Duchy of Estonia (Estland) to Danish control. November 27 – Burmese-Siamese War: Dispatched by King Bayinnaung, 50,000 Burmese troops invade Phitsanulok (in northern Thailand) and drive back the attacks by a smaller force of Siamese (Thai land) Lan Xang (Laos), then attacks Ayutthaya. The rebellion by Ayutthayan King Maha Thammarat[22] December 24 – The Morisco Revolt against King Philip II of Spain begins in Granada. Leaders include Hernando de Valor and Fernando de Córdoba, who proclaims as King of the Granadan rebels. December 28 – Ludwig III becomes the Duke of Württemberg in German Bavaria after the death of his father, Christoph. The Russo-Turkish War begins in Astrakhan. Álvaro I succeeds his stepfather Henrique I as ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo[23] forming the Kwilu dynasty that rules the kingdom without interruption until May 1622. Polybius' The Histories are first translated into English, by Christopher Watson.[24] Pope Urban VIII January 6 – Henri Spondanus, French historian (d. 1643)[25] January 14 – Johannes Hartmann, German chemist (d. 1631)[26] January 20 – Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 – Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1607) January 30 – Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1636) February 2 – Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1622)[28] February 11 – Honoré d'Urfé, French writer (d. 1625)[29] March 9 – Aloysius Gonzaga, Italian Jesuit and saint (d. 1591)[30] March 16 – Juan Martínez Montañés, Spanish sculptor (d. 1649)[31] March 28 – Johannes Polyander, Dutch theologian (d. 1646)[32] March 30 – Henry Wotton, English author and diplomat (d. 1639)[33] April 5 – Pope Urban VIII (d. 1644)[34] April 17 – George Brooke, English aristocrat (d. 1603)[35] April 21 – Frederick II, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (d. 1587)[36] April 28 – Teodósio II, Duke of Braganza, Portuguese nobleman and father of João IV of Portugal (d. 1630)[37] May 9 – Guglielmo Caccia, Italian painter (d. 1625) May 11 – Christian I, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, German prince of the House of Ascania (d. 1630)[38] May 17 – Anna Vasa of Sweden, Swedish princess (d. 1625)[39] May 29 – Virginia de' Medici, Duchess of Modena and Reggio (d. 1615)[40] June 6 – Sophie of Brandenburg, Regent of Saxony (1591–1601) (d. 1622)[41] June 25 – Gunilla Bielke, Queen of Sweden (d. 1597)[42] July 1 – Philip Sigismund of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, German Catholic bishop (d. 1623)[43] August 27 – Hercule, Duke of Montbazon (d. 1654)[44] September 3 – Adriano Banchieri, Italian composer (d. 1634)[45] September 5 – Tommaso Campanella, Italian theologian and poet (d. 1639)[46] October 2 – Marino Ghetaldi, Croatian mathematician and physicist (d. 1626)[47] October 18 – Henry Wallop, English politician (d. 1642)[48] November 18 – Augustus the Elder, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Lutheran Bishop of Ratzeburg (d. 1636) December 17 – Jonathan Trelawny, English politician (d. 1604)[49] date unknown Nikolaus Ager, French botanist (d. 1634)[50] John Welsh of Ayr, Scottish Presbyterian leader[51] Edward Chichester, 1st Viscount Chichester (d. 1648)[52] Nakagawa Hidemasa, Japanese military leader (d. 1592) Fernando de Alva Cortés Ixtlilxóchitl, Mexican historian (d. 1648)[53] Gervase Markham, English poet and writer (d. 1637)[54] Robert Wintour, English conspirator (executed 1606) Wei Zhongxian, Grand Secretary of China (d. 1627)[55] Ōtsu Ono, Japanese woman poet, koto, and writer (believed to have learned how to write from Nobutada Konoe) (d. 1631) Albert, Duke of Prussia January 26 – Lady Catherine Grey, Countess of Hertford (b. 1540)[56] February 15 – Hendrick van Brederode, Dutch reformer (b. 1531)[57] March 19 – Elizabeth Seymour, Lady Cromwell, English noblewoman (b.c. 1518) March 20 (plague) Albert, Duke of Prussia (b. 1490)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 – Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[60] April 7 – Onofrio Panvinio, Italian Augustinian historian (b. 1529)[61] April 27 – Giovanni Michele Saraceni, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1498)[62] May 6 – Bernardo Salviati, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1508)[63] May 15 – Anna of Lorraine (b. 1522)[64] May 23 – Jean de Ligne, Duke of Arenberg (b. 1528)[65] June 3 – Andrés de Urdaneta, Spanish explorer (b. 1508)[66] June 5 Lamoral, Count of Egmont, Flemish statesman (b. 1522)[67] Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn (b. c. 1524)[68] June 11 – Henry V, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Prince of Wolfenbüttel 1514–1568 (b. 1489)[69] July 1 – Levinus Lemnius, Dutch writer (b. 1505)[70] July 6 – Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer (b. 1507)[71] July 7 – William Turner, British ornithologist and botanist (b. 1508)[72] July 24 – Carlos, Prince of Asturias, son of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[73] August 15 – Stanislaus Kostka, Polish saint (b. 1550)[74] August 21 – Jean Parisot de Valette, 49th Grandmaster of the Knights Hospitaller (b. 1495)[75] August 23 – Thomas Wharton, 1st Baron Wharton (b. 1495)[76] September 26 – Leonor de Cisneros, Spanish Protestant (b. 1536)[77] September – Anna Pehrsönernas moder, influential Swedish courtier (b. year unknown) September 22 – Jöran Persson, Swedish politician (b. c. 1530) (executed)[78] October 3 – Elisabeth of Valois, Queen of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[79] October 14 – Jacques Arcadelt, Flemish composer (b. 1504)[80] October 19 – Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1517)[81] October 28 – Ashikaga Yoshihide, Japanese shōgun (b. 1538) November 6 – Anna of Brunswick-Lüneburg, duchess consort of Pomerania (b. 1502)[82] November 9 – John Radcliffe, English politician (b. 1539)[83] December 23 – Roger Ascham, tutor of Elizabeth I of England (b. 1515)[84] December 24 – Henry V, Burgrave of Plauen (b. 1533)[85] December 28 – Christoph, Duke of Württemberg (b. 1515)[86] December 31 – Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1493) date unknown Garcia de Orta, Portuguese Jewish physician (b. 1501)[87] Dirk Philips, early Dutch Anabaptist writer and theologian (b. 1504)[88] Yan Song, Chinese prime minister (b. 1481) Amato Lusitano, Portuguese physician (b. 1511)[89] ^ "Álvaro de Mendaña de Neira, 1542?–1595". 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