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HUGE DISCOUNTS | SAVE UP TO 50% | FREE SHIPPING Rechargeable hearing aids are similar to traditional hearing aids, except they don't use disposable batteries. Instead, as is the case with the Hear Clear rechargeable hearing aids, our products use rechargeable lithium-ion batteries, which don't need to be replaced. As a result, rechargeable hearing aids are not only more convenient, but they allow you to be in full control over the battery life of your hearing device. Unlike behind-the-ear hearing aids, the Hear Clear in-ear rechargeable hearing aids are not only small and very discreet, but they're super comfortable to wear too. This is largely due to their bespoke design and the high-quality materials used. Hear Clear's rechargeable in-ear hearing aids were designed by a leading group of audiologists and doctors specialised in hearing loss. And thanks to their joint effort, we now have one of the best rechargeable hearing aids on the market. We take immense pride in the rechargeable batteries that are in every single one of our hearing aids. They not only charge very quickly but last for a very long time too (X hours). Much like Apple's Airpods, your rechargeable digital hearing aids by Hear Clear will come with a charging case, which you can bring with you anywhere you go. That way, you can pop your hearing aids into the charging case, and they'll automatically begin charging. In the section below, we'll go over each of our rechargeable hearing aid models in more detail. The Hear Clear Original ITC is our base model and the less expensive choice. This hearing aid model can be purchased for both the left or the right ear or both. It's perfect for people with mild to severe hearing issues who want to stay on a budget. The Hear Clear Pro ITC is our better and more advanced hearing aid device. As a result, it's also more expensive. Similarly to the base model, you can purchase the Pro Invisible ITC for both your left or right ear or for both. The cost of medical-grade hearing aids depends on the level of hearing aid technology needed to support your lifestyle. The more active you are, the more technology you require. Our wide selection allows us to offer hearing aid prices starting at $499 a pair. Most of our customers select medical grade hearing aid cost ranging from $139 to $199 per month over 36 months. Hearing aids last 5 years on average, so over their lifetime, this comes out to $2.30 a day. When compared to other day-to-day expenses, such as cars, entertainment, or the gym, it’s a small investment for a much higher quality of life. A 2001 study by R. Adler found that we spend 70% of our time engaged in some form of communication. Of that time, we spend about 9% writing, 16% reading, 30% speaking, and 45% listening. That’s over 5 hours a day! So invest accordingly because hearing aids will be the most used device you own. At hear.com, we specialize in matching you with the best hearing aids to meet your specific needs, lifestyle, and budget. We partner with all the leading manufacturers and the best local hearing care professionals to ensure you are 100% satisfied or your money back. Every hearing aid manufacturer offers several different styles (the outside) and levels of hearing aid technology (the inside). Pricing is determined by the technology (inside) and not the style (outside). Our most popular hearing aids can be classified into the technology levels and price points below. Get started. Click on your state below:Don’t see your state? Click here   At hear.com, we provide our customers with a comprehensive, all-inclusive package. There are no hidden costs or additional charges, so you know exactly what to expect. In addition to the latest, medical-grade hearing aids, our prices include over $2000 of additional value: Licensed hearing care services that make a difference The best hearing aids are only as good as the professional that programs them. Services include the hearing test, programming/fitting of the hearing aids, and as many additional appointments needed to fine-tune your hearing aids. This will ensure you’re happy with your hearing experience. The market value for these services can add up to $500-$1000 but are included in our prices. Aftercare services to extend the life of the device and maximize effectiveness We include 5 additional follow-up visits for fine-tuning or annual check-ups after the end of the trial period. Hearing ability can change over time, so this ensures the settings are always suitable for you. These appointments include professional cleaning, which improves performance and extends the lifetime of the devices. The cost of the 5 appointments alone is worth $250-$500. Manufacturer’s warranty against loss and damages (just in case) Medical-grade hearing aids are extremely durable, but if you wear them all day, every day (like you should) accidents can happen, so you want to be covered. Most devices come with a 3-year warranty on loss and damages, but a few of the lower-cost devices only have 1 year. Similar 3-year warranties can cost over $1000 (ex: AppleCare+ is $299 for two years on a $1000 phone). Now that you have all this information, our recommendation to everyone is to get as much technology as you can afford. From all our interactions with customers, advanced programs and added conveniences will greatly increase your chances of success. Speech will be clearer, the sound will be more natural, and your life will be easier – even in more challenging environments. The best technology really does make a difference. If you haven’t already signed up for our 45-day trial, click the button below to experience it for yourself. Frequently asked questions Are cheap hearing aids good?The effectiveness of cheap hearing aids can vary, and it often depends on several factors, including the specific brand, model, and the individual's hearing needs. Some lower-cost hearing aids may offer basic amplification and address mild to moderate hearing loss adequately. However, they may lack advanced features found in more expensive models, such as noise cancellation, speech enhancement, own voice processing, Bluetooth connectivity, and customization options.Learn more about the price and value of hearing aids. Do you offer discount for U.S. Veterans?At the moment, the VA provides free hearing aids for U.S. veterans. To be eligible for this benefit, you must meet certain requirements. The best way to find out if you have any applicable VA benefits is to contact your nearest VA clinic. Below you will find general information about hearing loss and military veterans, VA benefits, eligibility, and our special hear.com offer for former military personnel.At hear.com, we provide comprehensive support and guidance. As a thank you for your service, we also give you a special veteran’s discount. In some cases, we can apply a 15% discount on whichever one of our brand-name hearing aids you would like.Learn more about hearing aids for veterans. Does hear.com offer financial assistance?If your insurance does not offer enough coverage for hearing aids, your next step is to consider financing, which allows you to distribute the cost of your devices evenly in convenient monthly payments. We offer financing from Allegro and CareCredit.Anyone can apply for our flexible financing, which is subject to credit approval by Synchrony Bank. We want to make sure that price doesn’t get in the way of improving your quality of life. Our hearing aid experts can answer any questions related to health insurance and financing. Don’t hesitate to contact us at any time to help finance your hearing aids.Learn more about hearing aid financial assistance. Is there warranty or guaranty?Yes, hear.com offers a 45-day trial with money-back guarantee. However, it's crucial to provide yourself with a fair opportunity to adapt to your hearing aid, recognizing that it frequently takes a few months to feel fully comfortable and adjusted. Resources Learn everything you need to know about hearing aids and hearing loss. Tax included. At Hear Clear, we’ve spent countless hours designing the most discreet, comfortable, and powerful hearing aids on the market, and we’re proud to say that we’ve succeeded.Watch the video beneath this text or read on to find out more about the Hear Clear Original Invisible (ITC) hearing aid and how it can help you forget about your hearing impairment for good. - Anne - Roz - Phillip Designed by experts Hear Clear devices sit comfortably inside your ear and are practically invisible. Created by our expert audiologists and doctors, our devices have been designed with you in mind, and as a market leader of affordable, invisible hearing aids we aim for nothing short of 100% customer satisfaction. Description The Hear Clear Original Invisible (ITC) hearing aids are the perfect solution for people who want to address their hearing problems without having a device wrapped around their ears. This model is small, comfortable, and discreet, yet incredibly powerful.The Hear Clear Original Invisible hearing aid comes in two variants - battery-powered and rechargeable. The battery-powered model uses a size 10 zinc-air battery, which will last you around a week, provided you wear it eight hours each day. The rechargeable variant will last you around 20 hours and takes around 2.5 to 3 hours to charge fully. Key Features Super Comfortable: Thanks to the super soft silicone, the ear domes will not hurt your ears or irritate your skin, even if you wear the hearing aids throughout the day. Sometimes, you’ll even forget that you’re wearing them Small Yet Incredibly Powerful: The Original Invisible hearing aid is not only tiny, but it’s extremely powerful. It’s the perfect solution for people who don’t want to attract unnecessary attention while taking full advantage of their hearing aid Natural Sound Quality: The world-class audio technology used in the Hear Clear Original Invisible hearing aids allows you to hear sound naturally like you normally would Enjoy Your Favorite Music & TV Shows: When you wear the Hear Clear Original hearing aids, you can enjoy your favourite music and TV shows the same way you did before your hearing started to deteriorate FAQs How Does the Hear Clear Original Invisible Hearing Aid Work? The Hear Clear Original Invisible hearing aids are relatively simple in nature. They are made up of several different components, including a microphone and a speaker. And when all the components are put to work, they’ll take whatever sound is around you and will make it louder for you to hear. Can I Exercise While Wearing the Hearing Aids? Absolutely. Your hearing aid will fit tightly and comfortably in your ear canal every time. That way, whether you choose to lift weights or run outside, you can hear clearly without running (no pun intended) the risk of losing your hearing aid. Are the Hearing Aids Battery-Powered or Rechargeable? We actually have both types, so you’re free to choose the one you prefer. The battery-powered model uses a size 10 zinc-air battery, which will last you around a week, provided you wear the hearing aids for 8 hours per day. The rechargeable model will last around 20 hours, provided it’s fully charged. The average recharge time takes just 2.5-3 hours. Does the Original Invisible Hearing Aid Come With a Warranty? Warranty on the Hear Clear Original Invisible hearing aids is optional. If you choose to get a warranty, it comes at an extra cost and will last you for two years. What Is the Refund Policy on the Original Invisible Hearing Aids With hundreds of 5-star reviews from customers from the UK and the USA, you are unlikely to have an issue with your order. However, in the rare case that you do, please e-mail us at contact@blueandred.co.uk within 5 days of receiving the order. Don’t forget to include the full name used when placing the order.If approved, your replacement device will arrive within 15 days, while refunds will take between 3-5 days to reach your original payment method. Please note that we reserve the right to deny unreasonable refund or replacement requests. Founded in 1956, Widex is a family-owned company based in Denmark. Using a network of distributors, the company sells its extensive list of hearing devices in more than 100 countries around the world and is one of the most popular audiology companies serving people who are hard of hearing today. Did You Know: To learn more about the top-rated hearing aid brands, be sure to check out our rundown of this year’s best hearing aids. While Widex hearing aids performed well in our tests, they can easily cost upward of $4,000 for a pair, not to mention they require in-person audiologist visits. If you have mild to moderate hearing loss, then one of these three hearing aid brands might be right for you. Each of them offers devices for under $1,5000 for a pair. Advertisement This list consists of brands who have partnered with The Senior List to feature their products or services across our site. These partnerships in no way affect our reviews or ratings, which are derived from thorough research, hands-on testing, and our unbiased expert opinions. Longstanding reputation: Having been around for over five decades, Widex is a trusted manufacturer of hearing aids and frequently creates high-quality solutions for hearing loss. Available nationwide: Widex hearing aids are available nationwide from a variety of hearing health clinics. Solutions for mild to severe hearing loss: Widex offers a wide range of hearing aids that can be fitted for mild to severe hearing loss. Variety of styles: From behind-the-ear to completely-in-canal, Widex offers a wide range of hearing aid types that can be suited for any type of person with hearing loss. Higher price points: With devices that can cost upwards of $4,000 for a pair, Widex hearing aids are a bit on the pricier end of things. Cannot be purchased online: To purchase a pair of Widex hearing aids, you’ll need to see an audiologist or hearing health professional for a fitting. Did You Know: If you’re looking for an affordable pair of hearing aids, be sure to check out our guide to the best cheap hearing aids. Moment Evoke Beyond Unique Cost $1,950-$3,600 $1,882-$3,483 $1,653-$2,939 $1,200-$2,200 Style Behind-the-ear or in-the-ear Behind-the-ear or in-the-ear Behind-the-ear Behind-the-ear or in-the-ear Smartphone App Yes Yes Yes Yes Battery Type Rechargeable or Standard Standard Rechargeable or Standard Standard Hearing Loss Level Mild to profound Mild to profound Mild to profound Mild to profound Widex strives to provide a wide variety of hearing devices that meet the needs of everyone from the most basic user to the hard-of-hearing person who takes pride in being the most tech-savvy individual around. For this reason, you’ll find four different devices available. Widex Moment The newest model from Widex, Moment devices are available in RIC and ITE styles, both of which offer unparalleled sound quality. Using artificial intelligence, Moment hearing aids can quickly filter out background noise, delivering you a great sound experience in a number of environments. With these hearing aids, you can use either traditional or rechargeable batteries. Additionally, these hearing aids can pair with Widex’s smartphone apps that allow you to adjust your setting without removing your hearing aids. Widex Evoke Described as the world’s first smart hearing aid, Evoke hearing aids feature interactive options that create the best listening environment to meet your needs. The hearing aid automatically adjusts its settings to match the environment and can even discern which type of music you’re listening to and adjust accordingly. Other features include app integration, built-in memory for different sound environments. Widex Beyond Widex Beyond is the first Widex hearing aid model to feature Made-for-iPhone technology. In addition to being compatible with Widex accessories, it also features telecoil functionality. Additionally, you can use the companion Beyond app to adjust hearing aid volume, adjust directional focus, and add locations for automatic adjustments. Widex Unique Using nine different sound classes, Widex Unique automatically identifies the sound situation you’re in and enhances the voices you want to hear. It comes in four different technology levels, allowing it to be highly affordable for people who don’t need advanced features. Additionally, it uses Bluetooth technology to stream directly from your phone and other devices. In addition to hearing aids, Widex offers several accessories that augment the functionality of their devices. Com-Dex This device allows you to connect your hearing aids to two phones simultaneously, making it ideal for those who have to juggle work and personal phones. By pressing a button on the Com-Dex, you can easily answer and end calls, streaming them directly to your hearing aids. Uni-Dex The Uni-Dex allows you to stream sound from any device with a phone jack like a smartphone, iPad, or computer. With its rechargeable battery, the Uni-Dex can last for up to forty hours. Call-Dex Compatible with most cell phones, the Call-Dex plugs into your audio jack and allows you to stream directly to your hearing aids. TV-Dex The TV-Dex allows you to stream audio from your television to your hearing aids. This device is perfect for those whose families often complain of excessively loud volumes on the television. Widex TV Play Augmenting the function of the TV-Dex, the Widex TV Play allows you to not only stream television audio but also to adjust the channels and other controls. Instead of selling directly to the consumer, Widex sells its hearing devices to audiologists and a network of other professionals around the world. For this reason, the price of devices varies not only by the model and features but also by the location at which they’re sold. You can get the best deal by speaking with your audiologist and your insurance provider. In some cases, organizations such as Veterans’ Affairs will also provide assistance. Among prescription hearing aid brands, Widex and Oticon are two of our favorites. Both companies offer a wide range of models that feature smartphone apps, Bluetooth compatibility, and advanced sound processing algorithms. Widex hearing aids are known for their natural sound quality and their focus on user experience. Widex hearing aids use a technology called SoundSense OS, which analyzes the sound environment and adjusts the hearing aid settings accordingly. Widex hearing aids also offer a variety of features, such as noise cancellation, Bluetooth connectivity, and rechargeable batteries. Oticon hearing aids are known for their innovative technology, such as their BrainHearing platform. Oticon BrainHearing uses a combination of sensors and algorithms to help the brain process sound more naturally. Oticon hearing aids also offer a variety of features, such as noise cancellation, Bluetooth connectivity, and water resistance. To learn more about how these two hearing aid companies compare, read our full rundown: Widex vs. Starkey Widex vs. Signia Widex vs. Oticon Phonak vs. Widex Founded over 100 years ago, Oticon is an established leader in hearing technology with innovations aimed at empowering those with hearing loss. In our hands-on testing of multiple Oticon models, we’ve found their BrainHearing technology particularly impressive, delivering exceptional sound clarity by working with the brain’s natural sound processing. While Oticon hearing aids aren’t the most affordable option (ranging from $1,000 to $4,000 per device), their durability, sound quality, and extensive professional support make them a worthwhile investment for many seniors seeking premium hearing solutions. Oticon Hearing Aids Oticon hearing aids deliver exceptional sound clarity and speech understanding, particularly in challenging environments, but at $1,000 to $4,000 per device, they represent a significant investment compared to over-the-counter alternatives. All current Oticon models utilize proprietary BrainHearing technology that works with your brain’s natural sound processing. Newer models, such as Intent, feature Deep Neural Network processing that significantly reduces listening fatigue. Unlike direct-to-consumer brands, Oticon hearing aids must be purchased through hearing health care professionals; this ensures personalized fitting and ongoing support but adds to the overall cost and time investment. Wide range of styles and models: In our testing of various Oticon models, we found options for anyone suffering from mild-to-severe and profound hearing loss, including devices specifically designed for single-sided deafness. Superior sound clarity: When comparing Oticon with other premium brands like Phonak, we found Oticon’s sound quality to be slightly clearer, particularly in noisy environments. BrainHearing technology: All Oticon hearing aids we tested include their proprietary BrainHearing technology, which we found noticeably reduces listening fatigue during long conversations. Mobile App compatibility: During our review process, we found the Oticon Companion app intuitive to use, with helpful features like “Find My Hearing Aid” and remote adjustments. Excellent connectivity: When testing the Oticon Intent models, we were impressed by how seamlessly they connected to iPhones for direct audio streaming. Higher price point: In our market analysis, we found Oticon devices typically cost more than comparable models from brands like MDHearing, with premium models reaching up to $4,000 per device. No direct-to-consumer sales: Unlike more accessible brands we’ve reviewed, such as Jabra Enhance, Oticon products must be purchased through hearing specialists, making the buying process less convenient. Limited pricing transparency: When researching Oticon products, we found it difficult to obtain specific pricing without consulting a hearing professional. Limited Android compatibility: In our testing of the Intent line, we discovered that two-way calling functions only worked with select iOS devices, not Android phones. After testing multiple Oticon models over several months, our team found these hearing aids deliver on their premium reputation. During our restaurant test (where we evaluate hearing aids in noisy environments), Oticon’s OpenSound Navigator technology significantly outperformed several competitors by effectively isolating conversations at our table while still maintaining awareness of surrounding sounds. We noticed that Oticon’s BrainHearing technology reduced the cognitive effort required to follow conversations in challenging environments. This was particularly evident during our multispeaker test, where three team members speak simultaneously from different directions — Oticon devices consistently provided clearer speech distinction than most competitors. When testing battery performance, we found the rechargeable models (like the Intent and Real) consistently delivered 24+ hours of use on a single charge, even with several hours of streaming. This exceeds the average 18 to 20 hours that we typically see in rechargeable hearing aids from other manufacturers. While Oticon hearing aids performed admirably in our tests, they can easily cost around $4,000 for a pair, not to mention the need for in-person audiologist visits. If you have mild-to-moderate hearing loss, we recommend checking out some of our favorite OTC hearing aids, which cost as low as $300 per pair. Advertisement This list consists of brands who have partnered with The Senior List to feature their products or services across our site. These partnerships in no way affect our reviews or ratings, which are derived from thorough research, hands-on testing, and our unbiased expert opinions. After extensive testing, here are our impressions of Oticon’s current hearing aid lineup: Oticon Intent 2 Oticon Intent is Oticon’s newest and most technologically advanced model, designed for all levels of hearing impairment. When we tested this Receiver-in-Canal (RIC) hearing aid, we were particularly impressed by its Deep Neural Network technology, which delivered noticeably improved speech clarity in crowded spaces compared to previous models. During our week-long testing period, we found the Intent’s Bluetooth connectivity reliable when paired with iPhones, though we did notice occasional disconnections when moving between rooms. The rechargeable batteries consistently provided full-day use (about 24 hours), even with three-to-four hours of audio streaming. One drawback we discovered is its slightly larger size compared to previous models — our tester who wears glasses found it uncomfortable after several hours of wear. We also confirmed that two-way calling functions aren’t compatible with most Android phones, something to consider for non-iPhone users. Oticon Real When comparing the Real to the Intent models during our testing, we found that they offer many of the same BrainHearing benefits in a slightly more affordable package. In our controlled restaurant environment test, the Real performed almost as well as the Intent in speech clarity, though it didn’t handle extreme background noise quite as effectively. We appreciated that Real hearing aids come in both disposable and rechargeable battery options — our disposable battery test showed approximately five-to-seven days of use per battery. During our streaming tests, we confirmed that Real hearing aids can stream one-way audio directly from both Apple and Android devices. Pro Tip: When testing Oticon’s rechargeable models, we found that fully charging them overnight provided consistent all-day battery life. However, if you regularly stream audio for more than four hours daily, consider keeping the charger handy for occasional top-ups. Oticon Zircon In our mobility testing with the Oticon Zircon (advertised as “made to move”), we found it lives up to its reputation. When our testers wore these devices during walks and light exercise, the Zircon maintained consistent sound quality with minimal wind interference — a common problem with less advanced hearing aids. During our battery longevity test, the rechargeable Zircon models delivered approximately 25-to-27 hours of use on a single charge, slightly outperforming both the Intent and Real models. We found its Bluetooth connectivity comparable to the Real, with stable connections during our streaming tests. Currently available in five behind-the-ear styles and colors, we found the Zircon offers a good balance of performance and value for those with mild-to-severe hearing loss. Oticon Xceed When testing Oticon’s Xceed line — which is marketed as the company’s most powerful hearing aids — we specifically focused on their performance for severe-to-profound hearing loss. Our team member with severe hearing loss confirmed that the Xceed provided significantly better amplification than standard hearing aids without distortion, even at higher volumes. The OpenSound Optimizer effectively prevented feedback during our testing, even when wearing hats or using the phone — a common challenge for powerful hearing aids. Bluetooth functionality worked well, though we did experience occasional connectivity issues when streaming from Android devices for extended periods. Because custom hearing aids are made from a mold of your ear canal, each person’s custom hearing aid will be unique. Some people have big enough ear canals to fit Bluetooth connectivity in the aid. Unfortunately, many people’s ear canals are just not big enough to make a Completely-in-the-Canal (CIC) aid that also has Bluetooth streaming. If invisibility and Bluetooth connectivity are priorities for you, make sure to discuss this with your provider! Oticon CROS For our single-sided deafness testing, we worked with individuals experiencing unilateral hearing loss, which affects 12 to 27 individuals out of every 100,000 people, according to recent studies. The Oticon CROS system, which consists of a transmitter and hearing aid combination, significantly improved spatial awareness and speech comprehension during our directional hearing tests. We were particularly impressed by how the TwinLink dual-streaming technology maintained audio quality across both ears, creating a more natural listening experience than comparable CROS systems we’ve tested. When comparing the newer CROS PX to the original CROS model, we found the PX offered better battery life and slightly improved sound transmission, but at a higher price point. Oticon Own During our discreet hearing aid evaluation, the Oticon Own stood out for its nearly invisible in-ear design. Our testers appreciated that despite its small size, these custom-made hearing aids delivered impressively clear sound. In our comparison testing, we found the sound quality comparable to Oticon’s behind-the-ear models, despite the size constraints. The connectivity features worked well in our testing, although we did notice that the Bluetooth range was somewhat limited compared to larger models — about 15-to-20 feet versus 30+ feet with behind-the-ear options. If you are super tech-savvy, integrating your hearing aids into your whole life can be a really fun hobby! I had a patient who set his coffee pot to brew when his hearing aids turned on, so it was ready by the time he reached it. If you enjoy using and setting up technology, the right device can be integrated into your life beyond hearing. Based on our market research and consultations with multiple audiologists, Oticon hearing aids typically range from $1,000 to $4,000 per device, depending on the model and features. This pricing is comparable to other premium brands such as Phonak and ReSound, but significantly more expensive than over-the-counter options. Here’s a breakdown of approximate price ranges per device: Hearing Aid Model Estimated Price Per Device Oticon Intent 2 $2,500 – $4,000 Oticon Real $2,000 – $3,500 Oticon Zircon $1,500 – $3,000 Oticon Xceed $2,000 – $3,500 Oticon CROS $1,800 – $3,000 Oticon Own $1,800 – $3,500 Pro Tip: When we spoke with audiologists, we learned that many offer bundled pricing that includes professional services along with the devices. Don’t hesitate to ask about package options that might include follow-up visits, adjustments, and cleaning services. Testing the purchase process for Oticon hearing aids, we learned they can only be obtained through hearing health care professionals. Here’s more detail about our buying experience: We used Oticon’s website to locate authorized providers in our area. We scheduled initial hearing evaluations with several providers. During consultations, audiologists recommended specific Oticon models based on hearing test results. We compared pricing across multiple providers (finding variations of around $200 to $500 for identical models). After selection, the hearing aids were ordered and fitted approximately one-to-two weeks later. Unlike direct-to-consumer brands we’ve reviewed, such as MDHearing or Lexie , Oticon requires professional fitting and programming. While this adds to the initial cost and time investment, we found the personalized adjustments significantly improved the hearing experience. When we tested the Oticon Companion app, we found it to be user-friendly and feature-rich. Available for both iOS and Android, the app allowed our testers to: Adjust volume settings discreetly. Change hearing programs for different environments. Locate misplaced hearing aids using the “Find My Hearing Aid” feature. Monitor battery status. Connect to various Bluetooth devices. Comparing the app experience to competitors, we found Oticon’s interface more intuitive than ReSound’s but slightly less comprehensive than Phonak’s myPhonak app. One feature our testers particularly appreciated was the ability to create custom programs for specific listening environments. For the Intent model, we confirmed that app functionality is limited with Android devices, particularly for streaming and two-way calling features. In our accessories testing, these Oticon add-ons provided the most value: ConnectClip: This versatile accessory impressed us during testing. We found it effectively turned Oticon hearing aids into wireless headsets for phone calls and streaming. The remote microphone function was particularly valuable in lecture settings, where it improved speech clarity at distances up to approximately 65 feet in our tests. TV Adapter 3.0: When evaluating home entertainment compatibility, this adapter provided clear audio streaming from TVs directly to hearing aids. Our testers appreciated the separate volume control, which allowed family members to watch TV at their preferred volume while hearing aid users received personalized audio. Tinnitus SoundSupport: For our testers with tinnitus, this feature (available on select models) provided noticeable relief. The variety of soothing sounds available through the app offered good customization options for different tinnitus frequencies. After testing both manufacturers extensively, here’s how we found Oticon compares to Phonak, another leading hearing aid brand: Sound Quality: Oticon provided slightly clearer sound in our controlled comparison tests, particularly for speech in noisy environments. The difference was subtle but noticeable to most of our testers. Bluetooth Connectivity: Phonak edged out Oticon here — when streaming music and calls, Phonak’s connection was more stable and worked more consistently with various devices, including Android phones. Battery Life: Our tests showed comparable performance between rechargeable models from both brands, though Oticon’s disposable battery options typically lasted from half a day to an entire day longer than equivalent Phonak models. App Experience: Phonak’s myPhonak app offered more adjustment options and features than Oticon’s app, although some testers found navigating it to be more complicated. Device Options: Phonak offers more variety, including the completely invisible Lyric model, which Oticon doesn’t match in their lineup. For a more detailed comparison, read our full side-by-side review of Phonak and Oticon. Oticon vs. Eargo Widex vs. Oticon ReSound vs. Oticon Phonak vs. Oticon Based on our discussions with multiple Oticon providers, warranty policies generally include: Three-year manufacturer warranty on most models Coverage for repairs and one-time replacement if lost or damaged 30- to 45-day trial period (varies by provider) Because Oticon hearing aids are prescription hearing aids, they must be fit to your hearing loss by a licensed professional, and there is no direct to consumer sales option. We found that return policies and warranty handling varied somewhat between providers. When we inquired about repairs, most audiologists mentioned that Oticon has responsive customer service and typically completes repairs within one-to-two weeks. Based on our extensive testing and research, Oticon hearing aids are best suited for: Individuals seeking premium sound quality and advanced features. Those with complex hearing needs that require professional support. People who prioritize speech clarity in challenging environments. Users comfortable with a higher price point for premium technology. You might want to consider alternatives if you: Are looking for more affordable options. Prefer direct online purchasing without professional visits. Need extensive Android compatibility. For more budget-friendly alternatives, check out our guide to the best over-the-counter hearing aids. After thoroughly testing Oticon’s hearing aid lineup, we’re impressed with their sound quality, innovative technology, and durable construction. While they come at a premium price point, our experience confirms that these hearing aids deliver exceptional performance, particularly in challenging listening environments. The professional service model ensures personalized fitting and ongoing support, which many seniors will find valuable. For those with the budget for premium hearing solutions, Oticon represents a worthwhile investment in hearing health. However, those seeking more affordable options should explore the growing market of quality over-the-counter alternatives we’ve reviewed. Our review of Oticon hearing aids involved a comprehensive evaluation process: Hands-on Testing: Our team tested multiple Oticon models in various environments, including quiet settings, restaurants, outdoor spaces, and group conversations. Each device was worn for a minimum of 40 hours across different situations. Technical Evaluation: We assessed key performance indicators such as sound quality, battery life, Bluetooth connectivity, feedback management, and app functionality using standardized testing protocols. Comparative Analysis: We compared Oticon models against other leading brands including Phonak, ReSound, and Widex using identical testing environments and criteria. Expert Consultation: We interviewed audiologists and hearing aid specialists who regularly fit Oticon products to gather professional insights. User Experience: We incorporated feedback from long-term Oticon users spanning different age groups and hearing loss profiles. Price Research: We contacted multiple providers to establish accurate price ranges and identify variations in service bundling. Is Oticon Intent the best hearing aid? Based on our testing of multiple premium hearing aids, Oticon Intent offers exceptional sound quality and features. However, “best” depends on individual needs. Although Intent excels in sound processing and iPhone compatibility, its higher price point and limited Android compatibility mean it’s not the ideal choice for everyone. Is Oticon a good hearing aid brand? Yes. Our extensive testing across multiple brands shows that Oticon consistently ranks among the top premium hearing aid manufacturers. Their devices offer excellent sound quality, innovative features, and durable construction, but at a higher price point than some competitors. How much does Oticon cost? Based on our market research with multiple providers, Oticon hearing aids typically cost between $1,000 and $4,000 per device, depending on the model and technology level. Most users can expect to pay between $2,000 and $7,000 for a pair, including professional services. Is Oticon coming out with a new hearing aid? As of early 2025, Oticon’s newest model is the Intent 2, released in late 2024. Based on our industry sources, Oticon typically releases new flagship models every two to three years, though they haven’t officially announced any upcoming releases. Although it's possible to buy hearing aids for as little as £500, most people who buy privately pay more – about £2,700 on average for a pair. Not all brands make it easy to find out how competitively priced their hearing aids are, though. To help you get the best price, we've pulled together insights from our unique hearing aid user survey on how much people paid for their hearing aids. We've also done our own digging, gathering price quotes from the big hearing aid chains – Amplifon, Boots Hearcare/David Ormerod Hearing Centre, Hidden Hearing, Scrivens and Specsavers Hearcare. We've got quotes for different types of hearing aids, based on the latest models, to give you an idea of what you’ll pay per pair depending on your requirements.Eat well, live better and stay healthy - sign up for our free monthly Food & Health newsletter for the latest insights delivered straight to your inboxAverage cost of hearing aidsIn June 2022, we surveyed 2,192 people to find out how much they paid privately for a pair of hearing aids at the big high street chains. The average prices are listed below in price order, from low to high: Specsavers Audiology - £1,993Boots - £2,562Amplifon - £2,675Hidden Hearing - £3,464Price isn't everything though. It's really important to ensure you get good aftercare so that your hearing aids are adjusted well for you. See how each company is rated by customers in our independent guide to to the best and worst hearing aid providers.Hearing aid prices comparedWe've compared the prices the biggest retailers charge for a pair of the latest hearing aids and found they can vary by thousands of pounds.The prices given below are for hearing aids with disposable batteries. Some retailers charge around £100 more for aids with rechargeable batteries, while some charge the same price.We’ve split the prices by level of hearing aid into categories that reflect different lifestyles – for example, if you're mainly in quiet places and having one-to-one conversations, or if you need aids optimised for complex-listening environments, such as restaurants and parties.This is just to give an idea of the difference between hearing aids and does not mean that someone who has a quieter lifestyle shouldn't get high-end hearing aids if that's what they and their audiologist think will suit them best. Difficulty hearing can lead to social isolation, and social contact is really important for staying healthy in later life, so it's worth getting the best fit for you.Only logged-in Which? members can view all the information in the hearing aid prices table. If you're not a Which? member you can get instant access by joining Which? today.Sign up to revealGet instant access to this and all our scores and recommendations.Unlock tableFirst month £5, then £11.99 per month, cancel at any timeAlready a member? Log inPricing information last checked: 13 March 2025The price range given is for hearing aids with disposable batteries. Expect to pay slightly more - maybe £100 to £200 more - if you buy a pair of rechargeable hearing aids. Some retailers have their own brand, such as Specsavers Advance. These sometimes have identical technology to branded models. For example, Amplifon only sells own-brand models but its hearing aids are identical to some branded aids.Private health insurance providers compared - we reveal the best and worst options if you're considering medical insuranceHow do NHS hearing aids compare?The NHS buys the same hearing aids you buy privately from exactly the same manufacturers. It's probable that they won't be the very latest models, but the technology will be up to date and the hearing aids will work well.You're likely to be offered behind-the-ear (BTE) and possibly receiver-in-the-ear (RITE) aids, although the NHS does now buy less visible in-the-ear (ITE) ones too - see hearing aid types for more advice on the different styles.It's likely that they would be mid-range, ie equivalent to our category-three models, but this will of course depend on your individual needs. It's unlikely you'd be offered aids for category four or five (the most expensive) unless there was a very specialist reason why you needed one from these ranges.What's included in the price you pay for hearing aids?The price of your hearing aids is bundled together with other costs which may include after-care, maintenance and parts, etc. This makes it harder to compare costs between providers. All the companies we asked include the initial consultation, hearing test and fitting of hearing aids. We've pulled together the other key information to consider so you can see what's included when you buy from different retailers.Only logged-in Which? members can see our unique hearing aid pricing research. Sign up to Which? to compare benefits across providers.Does the hearing aid brand I buy matter?Hearing aid manufacturers tend to produce ranges of models with broadly similar capabilities. In other words, if one manufacturer brings out a hearing aid with certain features, the others will likely follow suit.The key to getting the right hearing aids is to focus on getting a good audiologist who can advise you well on what you need, rather than focusing on which brand you want.Be aware that different providers typically only sell specific brands. See our guide to the best and worst hearing aid providers for the list of who sells what.Best and worst opticians stores - our unique survey insights reveal the top customer-rated optionsCost of hearing aid spare and replacement partsWhen you're comparing hearing aid prices, you need to consider the ongoing costs (of parts such as batteries and wax guards) as well as the upfront ones, as these can differ considerably. For example, Specsavers includes disposable batteries for up to four years, Amplifon includes them for up to three years on selected models, and Scrivens has an Essential Care plan free to customers for the first two years, which includes batteries and other maintenance items. Potential extra hearing aid costs to consider include: Disposable batteries - £3 / month (average cost) How long these last will depend on factors including your level of hearing loss and the technology you're using (eg streaming music through your aids). Wax traps - £4.50 / month These cost around £5 a pack and are also needed for rechargeable aids. How often you have to change them depends on how much wax your ears produce and where the hearing aid sits in the ear. Most patients change them between weekly and fortnightly, but this really varies, with some people getting through a pack a week, and manufacturers recommending they're changed at least every two months or so. Domes - £3.50 / month The domes or soft tips that sit in your ear (if you have this type of hearing aid rather than ear moulds) may also need replacing. Drying capsules £1 / month Some of the rechargeable units have a silica gel pellet that dries out the hearing aids overnight - you get two for £5 and each one needs replacing roughly every two to three months.Other things you may need include drying kits (a small dehumidifying pot with two silica gel pellets) for hearing aids with disposable batteries, cleaning tools, cleaning wipes, and puffers to dry out behind-the-ear hearing aids with ear moulds. Ask about the extras you'll need for your specific aids and so you can get an idea of ongoing costs. More expensive items you might also need to pay for include: Replacement wires (receivers) - if they break after the warranty runs out (£40-£80 per aid) Ear moulds - they may perish, not fit if you lose weight, or discolour Replacement charging units - for rechargeable aids, cost £100 to £400 but retailers may well offer cheaper prices.Last but definitely not least, it's important to remember that your hearing aids will need replacing after roughly three to five years.Hearing aid insuranceAlthough you can buy bespoke hearing aids insurance from your provider, hearing aids are usually included under your home contents and personal possessions cover (the latter covers them when you're away from your home). To be on the safe side, you should double check when buying the cover, as in a few cases you may need to specify them: this means individually adding them to the policy. Another thing worth checking is if the policy has 'matching sets' cover. This means that if part of a pair or set (e.g. hearing aids) is lost or damaged and a matching replacement can't be obtained, the insurer will replace both.Self-pay private health - how getting specialist care or surgery works and the pros and cons explainedWhat to check when buying hearing aidsThere is a huge variation in hearing aid prices, so it’s worth getting several quotes before you buy. But keep in mind that aftercare and extras matter too, so don't just go on price:1. Check what's includedMake sure you ask exactly what’s included, so you know what you’re comparing when shopping around.2. Follow-up appointmentsAsk who follow-up appointments will be with and how often they'll take place. How do you get hold of the audiologist if there is a problem and how quickly should you expect a problem to be rectified?3. Ongoing costsAsk about servicing, maintenance and parts (such as batteries and wax-traps) – has the audiologist explained what is required and indicated the ongoing costs? Will there be a cost for follow-up?4. Check you're being offered the latest modelsDo check that you're being offered the manufacturer's latest range, but don't assume you need to pay more for it. It's all about your needs: if you're mostly at home, you may not benefit from a top-spec hearing aid with many channels, whereas if you socialise a lot and work in a range of environments, this might be exactly what you need.5. Extra featuresReview the pros and cons of different hearing aid types, and whether hearing aid features such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Bluetooth, remote control, Telecoil, additional programs and volume control are worth the extra you’ll be paying.6. Fees and chargesCheck the details of any trial period and money-back guarantee (this should be a minimum of 28 days, but could be as many as 60 days). Are you charged a cancellation fee (which could be as high as 12.5%) if you return the aids within the trial period?7. Understand your warrantyIs there a warranty period and, if so, what does it cover? For example, replacing a lost aid or repairing it, and replacing non-functioning ones?8. Ask about financeIf you’re taking out a finance agreement, are you clear about the details and annual percentage rate (APR) charged?9. Scrutinise your contractRead the written agreement before paying anything, and ensure the terms and conditions are clearly explained to you.10.Raise any concernsMake sure you know how to make a complaint if you're not satisfied with the service you receive. NHS vs private dentist charges - we reveal typical costs for dental procedures when you go private, and how they compare to NHS onesGetting the best value hearing aidsThis is about more than just the costs – it's about customer service as well. An audiologist who offers you great follow-up care may be the difference between you enjoying a new lease of life and your hearing aids sitting unused in a drawer.Do check that you're being offered the manufacturer's latest range, but don't assume you need to pay more for it. If you're mostly at home, you may not benefit from a top-spec hearing aid with many channels, whereas if you socialise a lot and work in a range of environments, this might be just what you need.1. Don't feel pressured into a home visitSome companies offer free guides on hearing aids and offer to follow up with a home visit. You don't have to say yes to this; you're still free to shop around.2. Have a full hearing test before you buyNever buy any type of hearing aid without a full hearing test. The hearing aids will not be set based on your hearing loss and needs, which presents a risk of further damaging your hearing.3. Do your research on alternativesIf you’re getting quotes and an audiologist offers you an alternative model to the one you’ve been recommended ('it’s just as good and half the price'), check this is really the case by asking the first audiologist you saw for their opinion.4. Be aware of your optionsBear in mind that some hearing companies have tie-ins with certain manufacturers. This may benefit you in terms of price, but may also limit your choices. The NHS only buys from certain manufacturers, too.5. Watch out for upsellingYou shouldn’t need to replace hearing aids after only a year, so be wary of anyone telling you you should. The technology does not move that quickly and there is a three- to five-year life expectancy on hearing aids.Best mobility scooters and best rollators / mobility walkers - we reveal the ones you can rely on for a smooth ride , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,299 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope, is one of the oldest family-run businesses in Europe? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicușor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicușor 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. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 – Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 – War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 – The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 – Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 – A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus 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 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: "1644" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s Years 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 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 1644 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar1093ԹՎ ՌՂԳAssyrian calendar6394Balinese saka calendar1565–1566Bengali calendar1050–1051Berber calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 – 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2188Burmese calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152–7153Chinese calendar癸未年(Water Goat)4341 or 4134 — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar1360–1361Discordian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1636–1637Hebrew calendar5404–5405Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1700–1701 - Shaka Samvat1565–1566 - Kali Yuga4744–4745Holocene calendar11644Igbo calendar644–645Iranian calendar1022–1023Islamic calendar1053–1054Japanese calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar1565–1566Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar3977Minguo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar2186–2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+100(C)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 – The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 – First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich – The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 – The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 – Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 – Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 – A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 – Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 – Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 – Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 – Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 – Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 – The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 – During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool Castle.[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 – Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide – The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 – English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor – The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 – English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir – Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 – English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) – Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 – Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 – The Jews of Mogilev, Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 – The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November – The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) – As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December – Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 – Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 – Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 – Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 – John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 – Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 – Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 – Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 7 – Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 – Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 – Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 – Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 – Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 – Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 – Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1698) March 25 – Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 – Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 – António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 – Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 – Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 – Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 – Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 – Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 – Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 – Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 – William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 – Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 – Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 – Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 – Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 – Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 – Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 – Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 – Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655–1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 – Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) – Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 – Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 – Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 – Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 – Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 – Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 – Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 – Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 – Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 – François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 – Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 – Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 – Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 – William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 – Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) – Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 – Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 – Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 – Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 – Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 – Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 – Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 – William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 – Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 – Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 – Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 – Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 – Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 – Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 – Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 – Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 – Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 – Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 – Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 – Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 – Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 – Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 – Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 – Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583) September 4 – Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 – Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 – Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 – Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 – Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 – Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 – Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 – Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 – Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 – Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 – John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 – Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. 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Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press. p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge. p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Walle, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911. Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation. p. 90. ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Dartmoor, Exeter... London: Ward Lock. p. 35. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. ^ Schiavone,

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Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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). 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. 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. 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] 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. 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
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