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Deliver exceptional services to support a high quality of life and place for our community. City Strategic Plan 700K City Residents $259M Revenue Source from Innovation & Collaboration 255 Total Area in Sq. Mi 22ND Largest City in U.S. Innovation Hub of the Southwest:El Paso's Economic Evolution El Paso’s economy began with Spanish colonial agriculture, focusing on vineyards and trade with Sante Fe and Chihuahua mining districts. Railroads in the 1880s and Fort Bliss’ expansion boosted growth. In the 20th century mining and oil refineries drove expansion. Military growth, especially during both World Wars, was significant with fort bliss contributing heavily. By the 1980s, industries included textiles, tourism, and food processing. The 21st century El Paso economy encompasses a major trade corridor with Mexico, advanced logistics, aerospace and defense, and an increasing life sciences education and services sector. The Texas Government Code Chapter 552 gives the public the right to access government records, and an officer for public information and the officer’s agent may not ask why you want these records. All government information is presumed to be available to the public. There may be certain exceptions. Governmental units shall promptly release requested information that is not confidential by law. On the County Clerk website, there are forms that are specialized to the information you need. Fill out the form completely and submit. The Clerk’s office will respond to your request within 10 business days as ordered by state law. Payment for records can be made by business or cashier’s checks, money order, and major credit/debit cards. Criminal court records search can be conducted at the criminal division of the County Clerk’s office. The criminal Division is responsible for preserving, creating, and managing records regarding adult misdemeanors or from the clerk of the court at County Court at Law and the County Criminal Courts at law. You can also search and find online records at the El Paso County District Court, Texas website. Searching is free and you can find court cases and case summaries by listing the case number, case name, party, attorney, judge, and docket entry. You can filter cases by date of filing, jurisdiction, type, and representation. The information that populates is: In the spirit of open government and pursuant to Section 24-72-201 to 206 C.R.S., Colorado Open Records Act (CORA) requires that most public records be available to the public. Anyone can request information that is in the possession of a government office. A “public record” may include writings made, maintained, or kept by our office. However, there are exceptions concerning records made available under CORA. Specific case information is generally not subject to CORA. Records and reports of child abuse and neglect are confidential and not subject to public disclosure pursuant to C.R.S. 19-1-307 with some exceptions. Generally, parties who are the subjects of a child abuse or neglect case with the Department of Human Services (DHS) are entitled to their/their children’s records. Please see “Requesting Records” above if you are seeking case-specific information as well as records needed for court cases (“Discovery”). For public records, you must submit your request to the custodian of the record: the state, county or city office that actually holds the record itself. There is no central repository for public records or single office that fulfills public records requests in Colorado. For example, certain information about human services may be in the purview of the state, and not the County. The El Paso County CORA policy is posted online and includes information about costs associated with requests. County policy allows the County to require 50 percent payment before proceeding on a request. Toggle the table of contents Guide to El Paso County, Texas ancestry, genealogy and family history, birth records, marriage records, death records, census records, family history, and military records. County Information[edit | edit source] Description[edit | edit source] The county was named for "El Paso del Norte", which is Spanish for "The Pass of the North". It is named for the pass the Rio Grande creates through the mountains on either side of the river. The county is located in the west-central area of the state.[2] County Courthouse[edit | edit source] El Paso County Courthouse500 E San Antonio AveEl Paso, TX 79901Phone: 915-546-2000El Paso County Website County Clerk has birth, death, and burial records from 1903, marriage records from 1880, military discharge records from 1919, probate and land records[3] El Paso County, Texas Record Dates[edit | edit source] Information for this chart was taken from various sources, often containing conflicting dates. This information should be taken as a guide and should be verified by contacting the county and/or the state government agency. Known Beginning Dates for Government County Records[4] Birth* Marriage Death* Court Land Probate Census 1903 1884 1903 1884 1884 1884 1829 *Statewide registration for births and deaths began in 1903. General compliance by the 1930s. Record Loss[edit | edit source] There is no known history of courthouse disasters in this county. Boundary Changes[edit | edit source] Populated Places[edit | edit source] For a complete list of populated places, including small neighborhoods and suburbs, visit Hometown Locator. The following are the most historically and genealogically relevant populated places in this county:[7] History Timeline[edit | edit source] Resources[edit | edit source] Bible Records[edit | edit source] Biographies[edit | edit source] Business, Commerce, and Occupations[edit | edit source] Cemeteries[edit | edit source] Census Records[edit | edit source] Church Records[edit | edit source] See Texas Church Records for more information. Ward and Branch Records of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints El Paso El Paso Dist Emery List of Churches and Church Parishes Court Records[edit | edit source] Directories[edit | edit source] Emigration and Immigration[edit | edit source] Ethnic, Political, and Religious Groups[edit | edit source] Funeral Homes[edit | edit source] Genealogies[edit | edit source] Guardianship[edit | edit source] Land and Property Records[edit | edit source] See Texas Land and Property for more information. Online Land Indexes and Records Local Histories[edit | edit source] Local histories are available for El Paso County and may include biographies, church, school and government history, and military information. See Texas Local Histories for more information. El Paso County is located in the far south western corner of Texas where the states of New Mexico and Texas, and the country of Mexico meet. El Paso, Texas, is presently its largest city. Across the Rio Grande is Chihuahua's largest city, Ciudad Juarez. Today it is a major international port of entry, and from its earliest days has been a significant customs and immigrations checkpoint between the United States and Mexico. The City and county of El Paso, Texas : containing useful and reliable information concerning the future great metropolis of the Southwest ... 1886, El Paso Bureau of Information. Digital book online from archive.org. The Land Where We Live: El Paso del Norte, 1973, by Conrey Bryson. Pass of the North: Four Centuries on the Rio Grande, 2 vols., 1968, 1980, by Charles Leland Sonnichsen. El Paso: A Borderlands History, 1990, by W. H. Timmons. Souvenir of the city of El Paso, Texas. Photo-gravures. Digital book online at archive.org. San Elizario, 1973, by Eugene O. Porter. The El Paso Salt War, 1877, published in 1957 by Charles Leland Sonnichsen. Digital book on line at archive.org. Forty years at El Paso, 1858-1898; recollections of war, politics, adventure, events, narratives, sketches, etc., 1901by W. W. Mills Digital book online at The Portal to Texas History. El Paso County History from the Handbook of Texas Online. Maps and Gazetteers[edit | edit source] Click a neighboring county for more resources 1865 Best Route for the Movements of Troops from San Antonio to El Paso, Texas 1865 from the A.R. Roessler Collection, Texas State Archives. 1891-1939 El Paso - Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District, 1891-1939 from the Amon Carter Museum. 1897 El Paso County, 1897 with numerous small settlements. (My Genealogy Hound) 1908 El Paso Quadrangle 1908 Shows contour lines, elevations, rivers, creeks, towns, cities, roads, buildings, schools, and railroads. Covers part of El Paso County. 1920 El Paso 1920 Automobile Blue Book Map from the Amon Carter Museum. 1940 El Paso County General Highway Map 1940 1940 El Paso General Highway Map 1940 shows detail of the City of El Paso and vicinity. 1961 El Paso County General Highway Map 1961 FamilySearch Places: Map of cities and towns in this county - How to Use FS Places Migration[edit | edit source] Military Records[edit | edit source] 1838-1900 Texas Muster Roll Index Cards at Ancestry — index & images ($) Mexican-American War Civil War World War I Naturalization and Citizenship[edit | edit source] Newspapers[edit | edit source] Obituaries[edit | edit source] Other Records[edit | edit source] Periodicals[edit | edit source] Probate Records[edit | edit source] Probate records of Texas counties were kept by the probate clerk, usually in "probate minutes." See Texas Probate Records for more information. School Records[edit | edit source] Social Security Records[edit | edit source] 1935-2014 United States Social Security Death Index at FamilySearch - How to Use this Collection; index. Also at Ancestry, findmypast, Fold3, GenealogyBank, MyHeritage, and Steve Morse. Click here for more information. 1936-2007 U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007 at Ancestry ($) — index, click here for more information. 1936-2007 United States, Social Security Numerical Identification Files (NUMIDENT), 1936-2007 at FamilySearch - How to Use this Collection; index Tax Records[edit | edit source] See Texas Taxation for more information. Vital Records[edit | edit source] Vital Records of births, adoptions, marriages, divorces, and deaths were recorded on registers, certificates, and documents. Copies can be obtained from the County Clerk's office, or order certified copies online or by mail at the Texas Vital Records State Department of Health. See Texas Vital Records for more information. Birth[edit | edit source] Marriage[edit | edit source] Death[edit | edit source] Divorce[edit | edit source] Research Facilities[edit | edit source] Archives[edit | edit source] FamilySearch Centers[edit | edit source] FamilySearch Center and Affiliate Library Locator map - search for local FamilySearch Centers or Affiliate Libraries FamilySearch Centers provide one-on-one assistance, free access to center-only databases, and to premium genealogical websites. FamilySearch Affiliate Libraries have access to most center-only databases, but may not always have full services normally provided by a FamilySearch center. Local Centers and Affiliate Libraries Libraries[edit | edit source] El Paso Genealogical Society501 North OregonEl Paso, Texas 79902Phone: 915-543-5440Website El Paso County Historical Society603 Yandell Drive El Paso, TX 79940Phone: 915-533-3603website San Elizario Gen. And Historical Society 1521 San Elizario Rd. San Elizario, Texas Phone: 915-851-1682 website Museums[edit | edit source] El Paso Museum of History510 N. Santa FeEl Paso, TX 79901Phone: 915-351-3588website Societies[edit | edit source] El Paso Genealogical Society501 North OregonEl Paso, Texas 79902Phone: 915-543-5440Website El Paso County Historical Society603 Yandell Drive El Paso, TX 79940Phone: 915-533-3603website San Elizario Gen. And Historical Society 1521 San Elizario Rd. San Elizario, Texas Phone: 915-851-1682 website Websites[edit | edit source] Research Guides[edit | edit source] References[edit | edit source] ↑ 20PASO ↑ Wikipedia contributors, "El Paso County, Texas," in _Texas. accessed 08/08/2019 ↑ Handybook for Genealogists: United States of America, 10th ed. (Draper, Utah: Everton Pub., 2002), El Paso County, Texas. Page 663 At various libraries (WorldCat); FS Library Book 973 D27e 2002. ↑ Handybook for Genealogists: United States of America, 10th ed. (Draper, Utah: Everton Pub., 2002), El Paso County, Texas . Page 658-677 At various libraries (WorldCat); FS Library Book 973 D27e 2002; Alice Eichholz, ed. Ancestry’s Red Book: American State, County, and Town Sources, Third ed. (Provo, Utah: Ancestry, 2004), 655-665. ↑ Newberry ↑ [1] ↑ Wikipedia contributors, "El Paso County, Texas," in Wikipedia: the Free Encyclopedia, _Texas, accessed 4 April 2019. Public records in El Paso County encompass a wide range of official documents, data, and information maintained by county government agencies pursuant to the Texas Public Information Act (TPIA), Texas Government Code Chapter 552. These records document the business of government and are generally available for public inspection and copying. El Paso County maintains the following categories of public records: Property Records - Deeds, mortgages, liens, property tax assessments, and land records dating back to the county's establishment Vital Records - Birth certificates, death certificates, marriage licenses, and divorce decrees Court Records - Civil, criminal, probate, and family court case files, dockets, and judgments Election Records - Voter registration data, election results, campaign finance reports, and polling location information Tax Records - Property tax assessments, tax rolls, payment histories, and delinquent tax records Business Records - Assumed name certificates (DBA), business licenses, permits, and registrations Law Enforcement Records - Arrest reports, incident reports, jail records, and sex offender registry information County Commissioner Records - Meeting minutes, resolutions, ordinances, and official actions Financial Records - County budgets, expenditure reports, audits, and financial statements Public Health Records - Restaurant inspections, environmental health permits, and public health statistics Geographic Information Systems (GIS) - Maps, plats, surveys, and geographic datasets These records are maintained by various county departments including the County Clerk's Office, District Clerk's Office, Tax Assessor-Collector, Sheriff's Office, and other administrative divisions of El Paso County government. Is El Paso County an Open Records County? El Paso County is an open records county that operates in compliance with the Texas Public Information Act (TPIA), codified under Texas Government Code Chapter 552. This statute establishes the presumption that all government information is available to the public, with certain exceptions as defined by law. The El Paso County Commissioners Court has formally adopted policies that affirm the county's commitment to transparency and open government. According to El Paso County Administrative Policy Manual Section 3.1, "El Paso County is committed to conducting the public's business in an open and transparent manner, and shall make all reasonable efforts to provide access to public information in accordance with state law." The Texas Public Information Act specifically states in §552.001(a) that: "Under the fundamental philosophy of the American constitutional form of representative government that adheres to the principle that government is the servant and not the master of the people, it is the policy of this state that each person is entitled, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, at all times to complete information about the affairs of government and the official acts of public officials and employees." El Paso County has designated Public Information Officers within each department who are responsible for processing open records requests in accordance with the statutory timeframes established by the TPIA. The county maintains an Open Data Portal that provides direct access to many public datasets without requiring a formal records request. How Do I Find Public Records in El Paso County in 2025 Members of the public seeking access to El Paso County records in 2025 may utilize several methods to locate and obtain public information. The county has implemented a multi-channel approach to facilitate public access: Online Access Systems: In-Person Requests: Visit the El Paso County Clerk's Office for property records, marriage licenses, and other official documents: El Paso County Clerk's Office 500 E. San Antonio Ave., Suite 105 El Paso, TX 79901 (915) 546-2071 El Paso County Clerk For court records, contact the appropriate clerk's office: El Paso County District Clerk 500 E. San Antonio Ave., Suite 203 El Paso, TX 79901 (915) 546-2021 El Paso County District Clerk Written Requests: Submit a Public Information Request form to the specific county department that maintains the records Requests must be in writing and may be submitted via email, mail, fax, or in person Include specific details about the records being requested to facilitate prompt processing Specialized Records: For vital records such as birth and death certificates, contact: El Paso Department of Public Health 5115 El Paso Drive El Paso, TX 79905 (915) 212-0200 El Paso Department of Public Health For criminal history information, contact: El Paso County Sheriff's Office 3850 Justice Drive El Paso, TX 79938 (915) 546-2280 El Paso County Sheriff Pursuant to the Texas Public Information Act, county officials must respond to requests promptly, typically within 10 business days, either by providing the requested information or explaining why the information cannot be released. How Much Does It Cost To Get Public Records In El Paso County? El Paso County assesses fees for public records in accordance with the guidelines established by the Texas Administrative Code, Title 1, Part 3, Chapter 70 (Cost of Copies of Public Information). The fee structure is designed to recover the reasonable costs of providing the requested information while ensuring that excessive charges do not impede public access. Standard Fee Schedule: Paper copies: $0.10 per page for standard letter or legal size Certified copies: $5.00 per document plus copy charges Oversize copies (e.g., maps, plats): $0.50 per page Digital copies provided on CD/DVD: $1.00 per disc Digital copies provided via email or download: No charge for the digital transmission (though charges may apply for staff time) Additional Charges: Personnel time: $15.00 per hour for standard requests requiring more than 30 minutes of staff time Programming time: $28.50 per hour when retrieval requires programming Overhead charge: 20% of personnel cost may be added for requests exceeding 50 pages Specialized Record Fees (set by statute): Birth certificates: $23.00 for the first copy, $3.00 for each additional copy ordered simultaneously Death certificates: $21.00 for the first copy, $4.00 for each additional copy ordered simultaneously Marriage licenses: $82.00 for issuance, $20.00 for certified copies Deed recordings: $26.00 for the first page, $4.00 for each additional page Criminal background checks: $10.00 per name search The El Paso County Commissioners Court reviews and approves the fee schedule annually, with the current rates effective as of January 1, 2025. Pursuant to Texas Government Code §552.267, a governmental body shall provide a copy of public information without charge or at a reduced charge if the governmental body determines that waiver or reduction of the charge is in the public interest. Does El Paso County Have Free Public Records? El Paso County provides certain public records at no cost to requestors in accordance with both county policy and state law provisions. The following records and access methods are available without charge: Free Online Resources: No-Cost In-Person Access: Public terminals are available at the County Clerk's Office and District Clerk's Office for on-site research and viewing of public records County law libraries provide free access to legal resources and certain court records Public inspection of records is available without charge when no copies are requested Fee Waivers Available For: Requests from indigent individuals who complete a fee waiver affidavit Records requested by other governmental entities for official purposes Information that primarily benefits the general public, as determined by the custodian of records Requests where the cost of processing payment would exceed the amount of the fee Reduced-Cost Options: Veterans and their immediate family members may receive one free copy of certain vital records related to service benefits Nonprofit organizations conducting educational or scientific research may qualify for reduced fees Requests for less than 50 pages of standard paper copies do not incur personnel charges Pursuant to Texas Government Code §552.261(a), "The charge for providing a copy of public information shall be an amount that reasonably includes all costs related to reproducing the public information, including costs of materials, labor, and overhead." However, §552.267 allows governmental bodies to waive or reduce charges when doing so is in the public interest. Who Can Request Public Records In El Paso County? Under the Texas Public Information Act (TPIA), Texas Government Code Chapter 552, public records in El Paso County are available to all persons regardless of citizenship, residency status, or purpose of the request. The statute establishes a broad right of access with minimal restrictions on who may submit requests. Eligible Requestors Include: Any individual person, regardless of age, citizenship, or residency status Business entities, including corporations, partnerships, and sole proprietorships Nonprofit organizations, advocacy groups, and charitable institutions Media organizations and journalists Educational institutions and researchers Government agencies and officials from other jurisdictions Incarcerated individuals (with certain limitations) Anonymous requestors (though contact information is required for response) The Texas Public Information Act specifically states in §552.223 that "A governmental body may not inquire into the purpose for which information will be used." This provision prohibits county officials from requiring requestors to explain why they want the information or how they intend to use it as a condition of fulfilling the request. While the right to request public records is broadly available, certain practical requirements apply: Requests must be in writing (email, mail, fax, or hand-delivered) Requestors must provide sufficient contact information for the county to respond Requests must be specific enough to identify the desired records Requestors seeking confidential information about themselves may need to provide identification El Paso County officials are required to treat all requestors uniformly and may not discriminate based on the identity of the requestor or the purpose of the request, except as specifically authorized by law. What Records Are Confidential In El Paso County? El Paso County maintains certain records that are confidential by law and exempt from public disclosure pursuant to exceptions established in the Texas Public Information Act (TPIA) and other state and federal statutes. These protected records include: Personal Privacy Protections: Social Security numbers, driver's license numbers, and other personal identifiers Medical and mental health records protected under HIPAA and state law Personnel files containing home addresses, phone numbers, and family information of public employees Certain information in motor vehicle records as restricted by the Driver's Privacy Protection Act Victim information in sexual assault, family violence, and human trafficking cases Credit card, debit card, and financial account numbers Law Enforcement and Security Exceptions: Active criminal investigation records that would interfere with detection or prosecution Information related to homeland security or critical infrastructure Juvenile criminal records (with limited exceptions) Information that would reveal the identity of confidential informants Tactical law enforcement procedures, security systems, and emergency response plans Certain body-worn camera recordings as defined by Texas Occupations Code §1701.661 Legal and Governmental Process Protections: Attorney-client privileged communications Audit working papers and draft documents Certain economic development negotiations and trade secrets Judicial mental health proceedings under Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 574 Child welfare records maintained by Child Protective Services Certain election records including marked ballots during retention period Grand jury proceedings and materials These confidentiality provisions are established by various statutes including Texas Government Code §552.101-152, Texas Family Code §261.201, and federal laws such as FERPA (20 U.S.C. §1232g) and HIPAA (45 CFR Parts 160 and 164). The Texas Attorney General's Office provides guidance on confidentiality determinations, and county officials must seek an Attorney General's opinion before withholding information under most TPIA exceptions. El Paso County Recorder's Office: Contact Information and Hours The El Paso County Clerk's Office serves as the official recorder for the county, maintaining and providing access to vital records, property documents, and other official filings. The office operates multiple locations to serve the public: El Paso County Clerk - Main Office 500 E. San Antonio Ave., Suite 105 El Paso, TX 79901 (915) 546-2071 El Paso County Clerk Hours of Operation: Monday - Friday: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM Closed on weekends and county holidays El Paso County Clerk - Northeast Annex 4641 Cohen Ave. El Paso, TX 79924 (915) 212-0400 Hours of Operation: Monday - Friday: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM Closed on weekends and county holidays El Paso County Clerk - Eastside Annex 2350 George Dieter Dr. El Paso, TX 79936 (915) 212-0500 Hours of Operation: Monday - Friday: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM Closed on weekends and county holidays Services Provided: Recording of deeds, mortgages, liens, and other property documents Issuance of marriage licenses Maintenance of birth and death certificates Processing of assumed name certificates (DBA) Military discharge recordings Notary public registrations County Commissioner Court records Alcoholic beverage permits Livestock brands and marks registration For specialized court records, the public should contact: El Paso County District Clerk 500 E. San Antonio Ave., Suite 203 El Paso, TX 79901 (915) 546-2021 El Paso County District Clerk Hours of Operation: Monday - Friday: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM Closed on weekends and county holidays The County Clerk's recording division accepts documents for recording between 8:00 AM and 4:30 PM to allow for same-day processing. Documents received after 4:30 PM will be recorded on the next business day. The office accepts cash, credit cards, money orders, and checks for payment of fees. Lookup Public Records in El Paso County El Paso County property records and GIS data Search El Paso County court cases El Paso County voter information and election results El Paso public health records and inspections Texas Public Information Act guidelines Texas court system information Texas vital records and health statistics Texas business filings and state records Texas Attorney General legal resources Federal court records through PACER Your web browser is not fully supported. Please update to the latest version to enjoy all that FamilySearch has to offer. The City Clerk's Division is the repository of all City Council actions, among them, being: minutes, resolutions, ordinances, motions, agreements, contracts, and leases. It is also tasked with conducting the City Council and El Paso Mass Transit Department Board meetings; preparing the City Council agenda; taking minutes of the meeting; and distributing approved paperwork to affected parties. The City Clerk's Division is responsible for conducting City elections for the Mayor, City Representatives, El Paso Municipal Court Judges, and El Paso Municipal Court of Appeals Judges, Charter elections, recall elections, bond elections, and referendums. The City contracts with the County of El Paso's Election Administrator for the performance of various duties regarding election day activities. Internally, the Division is responsible for conducting the elections for the Non-Uniformed City of El Paso Employees Retirement Trust. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,220 articles in English The russet sparrow is a passerine bird in the sparrow family Passeridae, distributed in eastern Asia. A chunky little seed-eating bird with a thick bill, it has a body length of 14 to 15 cm (5.5 to 5.9 in). Its plumage is mainly warm rufous above and grey below. It exhibits sexual dimorphism, with the plumage of both sexes patterned similarly to that of the corresponding sex of the house sparrow. Its vocalisations are sweet and musical chirps, which when strung together form a song. The russet sparrow is known well enough in the Himalayas to have a distinct name in some languages, and is depicted in Japanese art. It feeds mainly on the seeds of herbs and grains, but it also eats berries and insects, particularly during the breeding season. This diet makes it a minor pest in agricultural areas, but also a predator of insect pests. It is a social bird within its own species, but disperses to breed. The typical clutch has five or six whitish eggs. Both sexes incubate and feed the young. (Full article...) Recently featured: Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Pseudastacus Archive By email More featured articles About Opiki Toll Bridge ... that the Opiki Toll Bridge (pictured) was placed on New Zealand's national heritage register decades after its deck was removed? ... that logicians using classical rules of inference can deduce any arbitrary statement from a contradiction? ... that Ratwita Gandasoebrata pioneered the development of clinical pathology in Indonesia? ... that the producer of África Brasil had to take a specialized course in the United States to learn how to record the unusual setup of musicians? ... that Arizona State athletic director Graham Rossini got his start as a student assistant, with duties including washing baseball uniforms? ... that the government's Visit Myanmar Year initiative caused Aung San Suu Kyi to encourage a tourism boycott? ... that NFL player Blane Smith, one of 15 children, grew up in a two-room house in conditions like "sardines in a can"? ... that Nourished by Time recorded Erotic Probiotic 2 while ill with COVID-19? ... that a Mexican restaurant with just four communal tables, no set menu, no reservations, and cash-only payments was awarded a Michelin star? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Vladyslav Gorai Nominate an article June 17 Mumtaz Mahal 1579 – Explorer Francis Drake landed in a region of present-day California, naming it New Albion and claiming it for England. 1631 – Mumtaz Mahal (pictured), wife of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, died in childbirth; Jahan spent the next seventeen years constructing her mausoleum, the Taj Mahal. 1919 – Hundreds of Canadian soldiers rioted in Epsom, England, leading to the death of a British police officer. 1952 – Guatemalan Revolution: The Guatemalan Congress passed Decree 900, redistributing unused land greater than 224 acres (0.91 km2) in area to local peasants. M. C. Escher (b. 1898)Richard Gagnon (b. 1948)Amari Cooper (b. 1994)Mohamed Morsi (d. 2019) More anniversaries: June 16 June 17 June 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About Igor Stravinsky (17 June 1882 – 6 April 1971) was a Russian composer and conductor, considered to be one of the most important and influential composers of the 20th century. He studied under Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov until the latter's death in 1908. Soon after, Stravinsky met the impresario Sergei Diaghilev, who commissioned the composer to write three ballets for Ballets Russes: The Firebird (1910), Petrushka (1911), and The Rite of Spring (1913), the last of which caused a near-riot at its premiere in Paris. His compositional style varied greatly, being influenced at different times by Russian folklore, neoclassicism, and serialism. His ideas influenced Aaron Copland, Philip Glass, Béla Bartók, and Pierre Boulez, who were all challenged to innovate beyond traditional tonality, rhythm, and form. This photograph of Stravinsky in the early 1920s is from the collection of the American photojournalist George Grantham Bain. Photograph credit: Bain News Service; restored by MyCatIsAChonk Recently featured: Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Raspberry Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. 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 [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Years 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 vte January 23: The Union of Utrecht is signed. 1579 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1579 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1579MDLXXIXAb urbe condita2332Armenian calendar1028թՎ ՌԻԸԱssyrian calendar6329Balinese saka calendar1500–1501Bengali calendar985–986Berber calendar2529English Regnal year21 Eliz. 1 – 22 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2123Burmese calendar941Byzantine calendar7087–7088Chinese calendar戊寅年 (Earth Tiger)4276 or 4069 — to —己卯年 (Earth Rabbit)4277 or 4070Coptic calendar1295–1296Discordian calendar2745Ethiopian calendar1571–1572Hebrew calendar5339–5340Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1635–1636 - Shaka Samvat1500–1501 - Kali Yuga4679–4680Holocene calendar11579Igbo calendar579–580Iranian calendar957–958Islamic calendar986–987Japanese calendarTenshō 7(天正 7 年)Javanese calendar1498–1499Julian calendar1579MDLXXIXKorean calendar3912Minguo calendar333 before ROC民前333年Nanakshahi calendar111Thai solar calendar2121–2122Tibetan calendar阳土虎年(male Earth-Tiger)1705 or 1324 or 552 — to —阴土兔年(female Earth-Rabbit)1706 or 1325 or 553 Year 1579 (MDLXXIX) was a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, and a common year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Gregorian calendar. January 6 – The Union of Arras unites the southern Netherlands under the Duke of Parma, governor in the name of king Philip II of Spain.[1] January 23 – The Union of Utrecht unites the northern Netherlands in a confederation called the United Provinces. William I of Orange becomes Stadtholder, and the Duc d'Anjou, younger brother of Henry III of France, is invited to become hereditary sovereign.[1] February 4 – The Ghent Republic joins the Union of Utrecht.[2] February 28 – The seizure in September by Willem IV van den Bergh, of the Boxmeer Castle in September in the Netherlands is condemned by the other Dutch members of the Union of Utrecht.[3] March 1 – Off of the coast of what is now Ecuador, the English galleon Golden Hind, captained by Francis Drake, captures the Spanish freighter Nuestra Señora de la Concepción (unofficially called "Cagafuego") and its cargo, including 26 tons of silver and 1,000 pounds of gold.[4] March 2 – Battle of Borgerhout in Brabant (now Belgium): Spanish troops under the command of the Duke of Parma overwhelm rebels fighting for the Union of Utrecht.[5] March 12 – The Siege of Maastricht, a center of the Dutch resistance to Spanish rule, is started in the Netherlands by Spanish troops under the command of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma.[6] The siege will last almost four months before Maastricht falls on July 1. April 10 – In the village of Cuers in France, near Toulon rebel peasants kill 600 nobles and upper-class gentlemen of the Catholic League serving the Count of Carces.[7] May 17 – The Treaty of Arras is concluded between Spain (represented by the Duke of Parma), and members of the Union of Arras that had been formed in January. The Union of Utrecht continues its resistance against Spain while the County of Hainaut, the County of Artois, and the cities of Douai, Lille, Orchies and Arras agree to a separate peace under Spanish rule.[8] May 21 – Battle of Mimaomote: In Japan, Doi Kiyonaga defeats the forces of Kumu Yorinobu.[9] June 17 – Francis Drake, during his circumnavigation of the world, lands in modern-day California, which he claims for Queen Elizabeth I.[10][11] With an English claim here and in Newfoundland, it becomes the basis for English colonial charters which will claim all land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from "sea to sea." Drake's claim is called Nova Albion (New England), and subsequent maps will show all lands north of New Spain and New Mexico under this name. July 1 – Maastricht surrenders to Spanish troops after a surprise attack by the Duke of Parma, who had besieged the city for more than three months. July 13 – Karlovac in Croatia is founded.[12][13] July 17 – James FitzMaurice FitzGerald lands with a small force of Irish, Spanish, and Italian troops at Smerwick, on the Dingle Peninsula in south-western Ireland, and commences the Second Desmond Rebellion against the rule in Ireland of Elizabeth I of England.[14] August 6 – In the Spanish-controlled Netherlands, the representatives of the Union of Utrecht declare that they will no longer respect the authority of King Philip of Spain. August 17 – "Yasuke", a man of African origin who has been hired as a manager by the Chancellor of the Realm, Oda Nobunaga, arrives in Japan. Called "The Black Samurai" in dramatizations of his experience, he begins a service of three years to the Chancellor, ending on June 21, 1582. August 30 – Livonian War: In what is now Belarus, the city of Polotsk falls to the forces of Stephen Báthory, Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland.[15] September 10 – (5th waning of Tawthalin 941 ME) In the Kingdom of Mrauk U in what is now Myanmar and Bangladesh, King Min Phalaung becomes the owner of the first of three white elephants, and gives himself the title of Hsinbyushin.[16] September 12 – Amendments are made to the May 17 Treaty of Arras, with further concessions to Spain by the Union of Arras. The final version is promulgated by King Philip of Spain in Mons, one of the regions in the Arras Union.[8] September 28 – In Switzerland, a mutual assistance pact was signed at Lucerne between representatives of Roman Catholic cantons by the efforts of the Catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17] October 5 – At Banda Aceh, on the island of Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sultan Zainul Abidin.[18] October 11 – Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire for more than 14 years, is assassinated in Constantinople.[19] October 13 – Semiz Ahmed Pasha is appointed as the new Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19] October 19 – King James VI of Scotland makes his ceremonial entry into Edinburgh to assume the throne at the age of 13, after being declared to have reached the age of majority.[20] Scotland had been ruled by regents since 1567, when James was declared king. October 20 – Nicolò Doria is elected to a two-year term as the new Doge of the Republic of Genoa.[21] November 3: Seditious writer John Stubbs is barred from writing again November 3 – The English puritan John Stubbs, author of numerous pamphlets against the doctrines of the Church of England, is convicted of sedition, and his right hand is amputated as punishment.[22] November 13 – During the Second Desmond Rebellion, rebel troops in Ireland, led by Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of Desmond, carry out the Sack of Youghal and massacre the English Army garrison, then pillage and burn the homes of local residents.[23] November 21 – Iancu Sasul becomes the new Prince of Moldavia as Peter the Lame steps down for the second time.[24] Peter will replace Sasul on October 17, 1582. November 23 – Jeremias II Tranos is removed from office as Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, whom he deposed on May 4, 1572.[25] December 16 – After Willem van Pamele, the Spanish Governor of Flanders, is forced to flee during the Dutch Revolt, the Duke of Parma orders Pamele and the Catholic members of the Council of Flanders to convene at Douai as the temporary Flemish capital.[26] December 24 – German astronomer Michael Maestlin makes the first cataloging of the Pleiades cluster, recording 11 separate stars visible to the naked eye, with a detailed illustration and measurements.[27] December 25 – In France, Protestant French troops under the command of Matthieu Merle, make a surprise attack on the Roman Catholic cathedral in the village of Mende during Mass, and kill 400 civilians.[28] In the Mughal Empire in India, Akbar abolishes the jizya, the tax placed upon non-Muslim residents. Akbar issues a mazhar signed by the leading ulamas, putting himself as the highest religious authority, allowing him to interpret the Quran.[29] The municipality of Boac in Marinduque, Philippines is founded.[30] The Bible of Kralice begins publication. The first complete translation of the Bible into the Czech language (with notes), it is prepared by the Unity of the Brethren, and published at Kralice nad Oslavou, Bohemia.[31] Tokugawa Hidetada January 4 – Willem Teellinck, Dutch pastor (d. 1629)[32] January 6 – Juan Manuel Pérez de Guzmán, 8th Duke of Medina Sidonia, Spanish nobleman, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece (d. 1636)[33] January 23 – Marie of Prussia, Margravine of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (d. 1649)[34] January 27 – Antonio Tornielli, Italian Catholic prelate who served as Bishop of Novara (1636–1650) (d. 1650) February 24 – Johann Jacob Grasser, Swiss poet, historian and theologian (d. 1627)[35] March 23 – Francis Mansell, English academic (d. 1665)[36] April 10 – Augustus the Younger, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1666)[37] April 12 – François de Bassompierre, French courtier (d. 1646)[38] May 1 – Wolphert Gerretse, Dutch founder of the New Netherland Colony (d. 1662) May 2 – Tokugawa Hidetada, Japanese shōgun (d. 1632) June 17 – Louis I, Prince of Anhalt-Köthen, German prince (d. 1650)[39] June 18 – Afonso Mendes, Patriarch of Ethiopia (d. 1659) July 2 – Janusz Radziwiłł, Lithuanian and Polish nobleman (d. 1620)[40] July 6 Bernardino de Almansa Carrión, Spanish Catholic prelate and Archbishop (d.

Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403–1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404–1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405–1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish–Lithuanian–Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419–1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January – Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March – Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March – The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May – Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June – the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September – Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October – Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December – Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440–1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454–1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455–1485: Wars of the Roses – English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February – Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February – Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March – The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March – Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March – Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June – Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July – Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege.Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July – Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467–1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain.The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474–1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000–200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494–1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497–1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360–1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394–1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400–1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405–1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440–1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457–1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400–1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410–1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press on behalf of School of Oriental and African Studies: 726–729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368–1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. 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