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Best games on cool math

1. Blacksmith Blitz: A Smithing Game Where You Craft Weapons 2. 8 Ball Pool - The Classic Online Game 3. Ridella: Daily Riddles to Solve in 4 Tries 4. IQ Ball: Cute Puzzle Game with a Catchy Concept 5. Papa’s Games - A Restaurant Simulation Game 6. Dino Game: A Simple yet Time-Killing Experience 7. Jelly Car World: An Underrated Racing Game There’s no puzzle game like this one - it’s more about simulating jelly physics in different situations. Bloxors is all about navigating a rectangle into a square hole, but it gets challenging when you have to roll around in a 3D space. Each stage has limited space and requires the rectangle to be upright. Next up is Clicker Heroes, an idle clicker game where you kill monsters, collect gold and buy upgrades to increase damage or passively do more harm. The goal is to see how high your numbers can go, and it seems like there’s no cap to how strong you can get. There Is No Game might be misleading - it’s actually a story-driven game that requires creativity and outside-the-box thinking to solve puzzles and find the missing game. While it lacks replay value due to its discovery nature, the first playthrough is something special. These are just 10 of the best games on Cool Math Games, so if you’re looking for some fun, give them a try. Once you’ve gone through this list, check out the other games available - there’s plenty more where that came from! Given article text here William D. Leahy Kingdom Hearts: Chain of Memories Archive By email More featured articles About Desert columbine flowers that mining engineer William H. Shockley discovered specimens used to describe Aquilegia shockleyi and Lupinus shockleyi. The only surviving autograph pages of a Bach cantata ended up in three libraries on two continents. Kilmar Armando Abrego Garcia was deported to El Salvador due to an "administrative error" by the US government. The Oregon Garden got the Gordon House because of a misunderstanding. A German missionary's statue was commissioned by Prabowo Subianto, Indonesia's former president. Patricia Jeschke's murder led to a long prison sentence for an American wrongfully convicted woman. Belize's Toledo Progressive Party was accused of receiving funding from Guatemala. Yuri Hosen looked her Olympic chance while studying at a restaurant in Palau. A man sent notes in red pencil crayon, 10,000 times a year, instead of drinking with clients to get ahead in his career. The Wikipedia online encyclopedia was established. It started on September 9, 1938, from the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps of World War I and finished in February 1949 when it merged with Women's Royal Army Corps. This picture shows a group of ATS workers fixing a Churchill tank in 1942. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below: Arabic Deutsch Español فارسي Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 𑂦𑂩 Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית हिन्दी Hrvatski Italiano 日本語 Jawa Kinyarwanda Кыргызча Lietuvių Leetuvuõige Lëtzebuäsch Luxemburgish Magyar Norsk bokmål Nyorsk Ocitan Ojibwe Pashto Persian Polish Romanian Română Ruoška Rusšian Српски Sërba Slovenčina Slovák Suomi Finnish Türkçe Türkish Uzbekcha The year was 1643, a time marked by significant events across various regions. This was the 44th year of the 1640s decade, the 43rd year of the 17th century, and the 643rd year of the 2nd millennium in Gregorian calendar terms. In India, the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan observed the 12th anniversary of his wife Mumtaz Mahal's death. This solemn occasion saw the opening of the nearly-completed Taj Mahal to thousands of mourners on February 6 (17 Dhu al-Qadah 1052 AH). Meanwhile, European conflicts continued unabated. The First English Civil War raged on, with key battles taking place in Middlewich and New Ross. In France, the Thirty Years' War saw a pivotal battle at Rocroi, where French forces emerged victorious over their Spanish counterparts. The Dutch also made significant strides during this period: A fleet led by Hendrik Brouwer pillaged Carelmapu in Chile on May 20, demonstrating the growing presence of European powers in the Americas. In other parts of the world, notable events unfolded. Abel Tasman sighted the island of Tonga and the Fiji Islands, marking early European encounters with these Pacific nations. The Gregorian calendar continued to diverge from its Julian counterpart, with a difference of 10 days that would persist until 1923. This year witnessed significant events that reshaped the European landscape, particularly in England, where the First English Civil War continued to unfold. The Parliamentarians secured key victories at Lansdowne and Roundway Down, while Royalist forces struggled under King Charles's leadership. In Chile, a Dutch expedition attempted to establish a colony but ultimately withdrew after failing to secure a foothold. Meanwhile, in Asia, China welcomed its young Shunzhi Emperor, who ascended to the throne following his father's passing. Japan saw Empress Meishō abdicate, allowing her brother Go-Kōmyō to succeed her as emperor. The Holy Roman Empire claimed victory over France at the Battle of Tuttinglen. In Europe, Sweden began its involvement in the Torstensson War by entering Danish territory, sparking a regional conflict. Christmas Island was discovered and named by British Captain William Mytnors. The Dutch expedition's failed attempt to colonize Valdivia ended with their return to Recife in Brazil. This year also saw notable advancements in science and culture, including Evangelista Torricelli's invention of the mercury barometer and Paul de Chomedey's placement of a cross atop Mount Royal above Montreal. Bollandists began their work on Acta Sanctorum. Miyamoto Musashi started dictating The Book of Five Rings to his student, while Roger Williams published A Key into the Language of America. Notable births included Eleonora d'Este and Sir Isaac Newton, who would later make significant contributions in various fields. January 30, 1706 - Sir Francis Blundell February 6, 1710 - Charles Fanshawe February 15, 1706 - García Felipe de Legazpi y Velasco Altamirano y Albornoiz February 25, 1695 - Sultan Ahmed II of the Ottoman Empire March 4, 1671 - Fran Krsto Frankopan March 6, 1724 - Pierre de Langie March 8, 1725 - Nabeshima Naoyuki March 17, 1717 - Fabrizio Spada March 23, 1731 - Mary of Jesus de León y Delgado March 25, 1680 - Louis Morin March 28, 1697 - Anthony Dopping March 29, 1727 - Louis Pheylpeaux April 3, 1690 - Charles V, Duke of Lorraine April 6, 1720 - Nehemiah Jewett April 30, 1708 - Johann Oswald Harms May 3, 1704 - Georg Franck von Franckenau May 7, 1700 - Stephanus Van Cortlandt May 8, 1693 - George Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach May 9, 1683 - Charles Kirkhoven May 10, 1712 - Gabriel Revel May 29, 1695 - Patrick Lyon July 3, 1709 - Johann Ernst von Thun July 28, 1709 - Burchard de Volder July 28, 1722 - Antonio Taisia July 29, 1709 - Henri Jules August 3, 1725 - Charles de la Rue August 16, 1647 - Mumtaz Shikoh August 18, 1709 - William Louis August 21, 1683 - King Afonso VI of Portugal August 26, 1715 - Cardinal de Bouillon September 3, 1704 - Lorenzo Bellini September 5, 1690 - Sir William Portman September 6, 1742 - François-Joseph de Beauport de Sainte-Aulaire September 14, 1718 - Jeremiah Dummer September 17, 1694 - Francis Howard September 18, 1715 - Gilbert Burnet September 27, 1729 - Solomon Stoddard September 30, 1705 - Samuel Healdy October 5, 1721 - Zinat-un-Nissa October 14 - Bahadur Shah I November and December 1703-1718: Notable births and deaths include: * Hungarian heroine Ilona Zrinyi (d. 1703) * Eva Krotoa, Khoi translator and interpreter (d. 1674) * Marie Grubbe, Danish countess (d. 1718) * Eva Krotoa was also a Khoi translator. * Salomon van Til, theologian of the Dutch Reformed Church (d. 1713) * Israel Kolmodin, Swedish hymnwriter and priest (d. 1709) January-March 1704: * John Bois, English scholar (b. 1560) * Henry Danvers, 1st Earl of Danby, English noble (b. 1573) * Countess Palatine Anna Maria of Neuburg, Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg (b. 1575) * Girolamo Frescobaldi, Italian composer (b. 1583) * Marco da Gagliano, Italian composer (b. 1582) April-May 1704: * Simon Episcopous, Dutch theologian (b. 1583) * Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (b. 1567) * Christoph Demantius, German composer (b. 1567) * Philip III, Landgrave of Hesse-Butzbach (b. 1581) June-August 1704: * King Louis XIII of France (b. 1601) * Robert Pipperton, 1st Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, English statesman (b. 1584) * Anne Hutchinson, English Puritan preacher (b. 1611) * Margaret of Brunswick-Lüneburg, German noble (b. 1573) September-October 1704: * Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork, Irish politician (b. 1566) * Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, English politician and writer (b. c. 1610) * Robert Dormer, 1st Earl of Carnarvon (b. c. 1610) * Henry Spencer, 1st Earl of Sunderland (b. 1620) November-December 1704: * John Banbridge, English astronomer (b. 1583) * Paul Guldin, Swiss astronomer and mathematician (b. 1577) * Sun Chuanming, Ming dynasty general (b. 1593) * Henry Hastings, 5th Earl of Huntingdon, English noble (b. 1586) January-February 1705: * Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (b. 1567) * Jean-Baptiste Budes, Comte de Guébriant, Marshal of France (b. 1602) * William Cartwright, English dramatist (b. 1611) This list includes notable people born in the year 1703-1718, with a focus on European and Asian individuals. December 8, 1567 - Monteverdi born December 10, 1583 - Pym died December 11, 1590 - Bell died December 30, 1566 - Baglione born 1565 - Pita born The sixteenth century started with the Julian year 1501 and ended in 1600, depending on which calendar was used. Europe experienced significant cultural changes during this time, including the emergence of renowned artists, authors, and scientists due to the Renaissance. This period saw major developments in various fields, such as astronomy, where Copernicus proposed a heliocentric universe that faced strong resistance. Tycho Brahe's observations of a 1572 Milky Way supernova challenged the notion of celestial spheres, leading to significant breakthroughs in science. Galileo Galilei contributed substantially to physics and astronomy, becoming a prominent figure in the Scientific Revolution. Colonization was also a significant aspect of this era, with Spain and Portugal establishing control over vast territories in Central and South America. France and England soon followed, colonizing parts of North America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese dominated trade between Brazil, Africa, and their possessions in Asia, while the Spanish controlled the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and facilitated trade across the Pacific Ocean. The era of colonialism led to significant economic thought becoming prevalent, viewing the economy as a zero-sum game where gains by one party resulted in losses for another. This ideology contributed to numerous intra-European wars and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism until the 19th or early 20th century. Religious conflicts became dominant in European politics, laying the groundwork for the Thirty Years' War towards the end of the century. The Ottoman Empire continued to expand in the Middle East, while Iran and Iraq experienced significant changes under the Safavid dynasty, which promoted Shia Islam and paved the way for Persia's independence from the majority-Sunni Muslim world. In the Indian subcontinent, the Mughal Empire faced challenges following its defeat in 1526. The Safavid dynasty's rise to power led to a shift in the region's balance of power, as Shia Islam gained prominence over Sunni Islam. The Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire gave way to new powers, including the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire under Emperor Babur. His successors Humayun and Akbar expanded the empire to cover most of South Asia. Meanwhile, Japan emerged from a severe civil war known as the Sengoku period, unified under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. In China, the Ming dynasty was becoming increasingly isolationist, sparking conflicts with Japan over Korea and Japanese pirates. Africa remained largely uncolonized until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century. In Europe, Michelangelo returned to Florence to work on the statue of David, while the Safavid dynasty reunified Iran and ruled it until 1736, adopting a Shia branch of Islam. The First Battle of Cannanore marked the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. African slaves were first reported in the New World, and the Crimean Khanate sacked Sarai, ending its existence. In other notable events, Leonardo da Vinci completed the Mona Lisa, while Spain defeated France at the Battle of Cerignola. Nostradamus was born around this time. A period of drought led to famine in all of Spain, and Joanna of Castile became queen after Isabella I's death. The Sultanate of Senнар was founded in modern-day Sudan. In Asia, Zhengde Emperor ascended the throne of the Ming dynasty, and Martin Luther entered St. Augustine's Monastery, paving the way for the Reformation. Sultan Trenggono built the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak. Many other kingdoms were established to resist Portuguese influence, introducing local languages as means of communication and unity. Other notable events include King Afonso I of Kongo winning the battle of Mbanza Kongo, leading to Catholicism becoming the state religion. Christopher Columbus died in Valladolid, Spain, while Poland was invaded by the Crimean Khanate. The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World occurred on Hispaniola, devastating the native Taíno population. 1508: Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into Indian Ocean as Battle of Chau during Portuguese-Mamluk War 1509: Sultan Mahmud Shah captures Diogo Lopes de Sequeira's men and attempts to kill them, but they escape. Krishnadevaraya ascends throne of Vijayanagara Empire. 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque conquers Malacca and proclaims it as Portuguese territory. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus proclaiming Sun the center of Solar System. 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise on political philosophy. Henry VIII defeats French at Battle of Spurs. 1514: Ottoman Empire gains victory in Battle of Orsha halting Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. Dózsa rebellion takes place in Hungary. Martin Luther initiates Reformation with Ninety-five Theses. 1515: Francis I ascends throne of France as King of France after Louis XIII's death. Ottomans conquer Eastern Anatolia from Safavids after Battle of Chaldiran. In 1517, la epidemia de la enfermedad del suto afecto a Inglaterra Tudor. Ese mismo año, Martín Lutero publico sus Noveenta y cinco tesis en Sajonia, dando inicio a la Reforma. Al año siguiente, se firmo el Tratado de Londres, un pacto de no agresion entre las principales naciones europeas, que incluía a Borgona, Francia, Inglaterra, el Sacro Imperio Romano, los Países Bajos, los Estados Papales y Espana. Todos estos pactos acordaron no atacarse mutuamente y ayudar a cualquier otro que estuviera bajo ataque. En 1518, Mir Chakar Khan Rind dejó Baluchistan y se establecio en Punjab. Ese mismo año, Leo Africanus, un diplomático bereber andalusí, fue capturado por piratas españoles y llevado a Roma para ser presentado al papa León X. La peste de la danza de 1518 comenzó en Estrasburgo y duro aproximadamente un mes. En 1519, Leonardo da Vinci murio de causas naturales el 2 de mayo. Wang Yangming, un filosofo y gobernador chino, describio su intencion de utilizar la potencia de fuego del fo-lan-ji, una culverina portuguesa de carga por la recámara, para suprimir la rebelion del principe Zhu Chenhao. Los piratas berberiscos liderados por Hayreddin Barbarroja, un turco nombrado para gobernar Argel por el Imperio Otomano, atacaron a Provenza y Toulon en el sur de Francia. La muerte del emperador Maximiliano permitio que Carlos I de Austria, Espana y los Países Bajos se convirtiera en emperador del Sacro Imperio Romano como Carlos V. Entre 1519 y 1522, la expedicion española liderada por Magallanes y Elcano se convirtio en la primera en circunnavegar la Tierra. Hernan Cortes lidero la conquista española del Imperio Azteca entre 1519 y 1521. La dinastia otomana alcanzo su zenit durante el reinado de Soliman el Magnifico, que duro desde 1520 hasta 1566. En 1520, la primera mision diplomatica europea en Etiopia, enviada por los portugueses, llego a Massawa el 9 de abril y alcanzo el campamento imperial del emperador Dawit II en Shewa el 9 de octubre. Las fuerzas del Imperio Vijayanagara bajo Krishnadevaraya derrotaron a los Adil Shahi en la Batalla de Raichur en 1520. El sultan Ali Mughayhat Shah de Aceh comienza una campana expansionista capturando Daya en la costa oeste de Sumatra y las tierras productoras de pimienta y oro en la costa este. Los portugueses establecieron un puesto comercial en el pueblo de Lamakera en el lado este de Solor como un puerto de transito entre Maluku y Malaca. En 1521, Belgrado fue capturada por el Imperio Otomano. Despues de construir fortificaciones en Tuen Mun, los portugueses intentaron invadir a la dinastia Ming en China, pero fueron expulsados por las fuerzas navales chinas. En 1521, las Filipinas fueron descubiertas por Ferdinand Magellan, quien mas tarde fue asesinado en la Batalla de Mactan en el mismo año. El emperador Jiajing ascendio al trono de la dinastia Ming en China en 1521. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca against the Portuguese occupation. He was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana after being killed in battle. In 1522, Rhodes fell to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent. The same year, the Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate and begin construction of a fort. Sultan Trenggono gained independence from the Kalmr Union in 1523. The Cacahuan basin was introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés that year. In 1524, Giovanni da Verrazzano explored the Atlantic coast of North America, while Ismail I died and Tahmasp I became king. The Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeated the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat in India, ending the Delhi Sultanate. French forces were defeated by German and Spanish troops at the Battle of Pavia, capturing Francis I. The Ottomans defeated the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. In 1526, the Mughal Empire was founded by Babur. The sack of Rome led to Pope Clement VII's escape and the Swiss Guards' deaths in 1527, marking the end of the Italian Renaissance. Protestant Reformation began in Sweden that year. The last ruler of Majapahit fell from power, with courtiers moving east to Bali, while Pangeran later became Sultan Fatah. In June 1527, Javanese Prince Fatihallah defeated the Portuguese at the Sunda Kelapa Harbor, founding Jakarta's anniversary. The Mughal Empire also defeated Rajput forces in India, and Austria defeated the Ottoman Empire in Vienna. 1531: Brothers Atahualpa and Huáscar fight Inca Civil War. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads Spanish conquest of Inca Empire, establishes São Vicente settlement in Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England; Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France; Ottomans capture Baghdad from Safavids. 1535: Münster Rebellion ends in bloodshed; Portuguese capture Ternate, Sultan Tajarji converts to Christianity. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle; Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Inquisition established in Portugal; Buenos Aires founded by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: Portuguese establish Recife in Brazil; William Tyndale's Bible translation published. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá; Spanish-Venetian fleet defeated at Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores North America. 1540: Jesuit Society founded by Ignatius Loyola and Pope Paul III. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile; Amazon River explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Ottoman Empire absorbs Hungary, Sahih I Giray invades Russia. 1542: Italian War resumes between France and Emperor Charles V; Akbar The Great born. 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos names island of Samar and Leyte as Las Islas Filipinas. 1543: Copernicus publishes theory on Earth's orbit, marking shift in astronomy. In Japan, the Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact. France defeats Imperial-Spanish army at Battle of Ceresole. 1544: Battle of Shurubet between Frasers and Macdonalds clash over disputed chieftship. Songhai forces sack Mali capital Niamei. The Council of Trent meets for first time in Italy. 1545: Songhai forces sack Malian capital, while Michelangelo becomes St. Peter's Basilica architect. Francis Xavier works among peoples of Ambon, Ternate, and Morotai. 1546: Henry VIII dies at Palace of Whitehall. Francis I passes away in Château de Rambouillet. Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland, crowned on February 20. 1547: Emperor Charles V defeats Schmalkaldic League at Battle of Mühlberg. Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of Russia. 1548: Firearms used for first time in Japanese battle; Takeda Shingen defeated by Murakami Yoshiyuki. Askia Daoud establishes public libraries in Timbuktu, Mali. 1548: Ming dynasty government bans foreign trade and closes seaports due to Wokou wars with pirates. Tomé de Sota establishes Salvador in Brazil. 1549: Arca Penangsang avenges death of Raden Kikin by killing Sunan Prawoto. Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China, besiege Beijing. 1550: Mimar Sinan builds Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China, besiege Beijing. Valladolid debate concerns human rights of indigenous Americans. 1551: Sweating sickness outbreaks in England; John Caius writes account of symptoms. North African pirates enslave entire population of Gozo island, sending to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers Kazan Khanate in central Asia. Jesuit China Mission begins, with Francis Xavier's death marking the end of his mission. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes queen regnant of England, restoring Church of England under Papal authority. Portuguese found settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Juan Fernández establish missions in Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is held in the Tower of London under Queen Mary's suspicion of involvement in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: England establishes its first major joint stock trading company, the Muscovy Company. The year 1556 sees several significant events including publication of Giovanni Battista Ramusio's "Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi" in Venice. This is coupled with the Shaanxi earthquake in China, being ranked as history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty period. Georgius Agricola also publishes his groundbreaking work on mineralogy titled "De re metallica". 1556: Akbar's victory over Hemu at the Second Battle of Panipat and Russia's conquest of the Astrakhan Khanate were notable events. Akbar expands the Mughal Empire during his reign through a series of conquests in the Indian subcontinent from 1556 to 1605. 1558: Queen Elizabeth I takes the throne at age 25, marking the start of the English Renaissance period which lasted until 1603. Elizabethan England experienced significant events in 1563, including a plague outbreak that claimed 80,000 lives. In 1564, notable figures were born, such as Galileo Galilei and William Shakespeare, who was baptized on April 26 of that year. The Deccan sultanates defeated the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota in 1565. Other significant events included the establishment of Rio de Janeiro by Estácio de Sá in Brazil and the founding of the Royal Exchange by Thomas Gresham in London. Miguel López de Legazpi established the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines, starting a period of colonization that would last for centuries. Andres de Urdaneta discovered the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean. The Siege of Valenciennes took place during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567. Meanwhile, in other parts of the world, the Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands began in 1566, while Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned by Elizabeth I in 1567. The Edict of Torda, a law of freedom of religion and conscience, was promulgated in Transylvania in 1568. The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan lasted from 1568 to 1600, while the Morisco Revolt took place in Spain during this time as well. Hadwijaya sent his adopted son Sutawijaya to kill Arca Penangsang in Indonesia in 1568. The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was created in 1569, and the Battle of Lepanto saw a major defeat for the Ottoman Empire at sea. 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. This is the Eighty Years' War. 1572: French Queen 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. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusjads of Luis 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: St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zealand, 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 Halidhithi 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. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1579: 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] In 1580, Philip II of Spain attempted to create a powerful naval force known as the Spanish Armada, which led to English ships being confiscated in Spanish harbors. Meanwhile, Spain merged with Portugal under Philip's rule, marking the end of the Portuguese Empire. This union lasted for nearly six decades until 1640. During this period, from 1580-1587, Japanese Christians took control of Nagasaki. In Europe, a key event occurred in 1581 when the Dutch Act of Abjuration declared independence from Philip II's rule. Also in 1581, King Bayinnaung passed away at the age of 65. In 1582, the Horn-jii Incident led to Oda Nobunaga's tragic death by seppuku. Additionally, Pope Gregory XIII introduced the Gregorian calendar that year, which replaced the Julian calendar on October 4th, followed by a new era starting with the first day of the Gregorian calendar, October 15th. The conquest continued in 1582 as Yernak Timofeyevich, on behalf of the Stroganov family, captured the Siberia Khanate. The year also saw the establishment of the world's first theme park, Bakken, in Denmark, and the passing of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. In the wake of these events, 1584-1585 became a pivotal time for European trade as many merchants fled Antwerp following its siege, while their port earned the Spanish crown significant revenue. The Dutch expedition to Indonesia set sail in 1595, marking another milestone in global exploration and trade. Throughout this period, various conflicts unfolded across continents. The Anglo-Spanish War was fought on both sides of the Atlantic from 1585-1604. In Asia, Akbar annexed Kashmir, while the Safavid dynasty reached its zenith under Abbas I's reign. 1596 was a significant year, marked by the birth of philosopher René Descartes and the arrival of Dutch explorer Cornelis de Houtman in Java with sixty-four cannons. His expedition reached Banten, the main pepper port of West Java, where it clashed with both Portuguese and Indonesian forces. The journey took them east along the north coast of Java, but they lost twelve crew members to a Javanese attack at Sidéay and killed a local ruler in Madura. Meanwhile, literature saw the publication of Romeo and Juliet in 1597. De Houtman's expedition eventually returned to the Netherlands with an abundance of spices, making it profitable for the Dutch. Other notable events included the Edict of Nantes, which ended the French Wars of Religion in 1598, and Abbas I moving the Safavid capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in the same year. Russia was plagued by anarchy during the Time of Troubles, while the Portuguese required a large armada to quell a Solorese uprising. In Asia, the province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México was established in Northern New Spain in 1598, which would later become part of Mexico and the US State of New Mexico. The same year saw the death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who unified Japan. The Mali Empire was defeated at the Battle of Jenné in 1599, and a Dutch fleet under Jacob van Neck made a significant profit on their return to Europe. Van Neck's expedition was the first Dutch fleet to reach the Spice Islands' of Maluku. In Europe, Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake for heresy in Rome in 1600. The Portuguese won a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon, but later joined forces with local Hituese to form an anti-Portuguese alliance. Elizabeth I granted a charter to the British East India Company, marking the beginning of the English advance in Asia. The year also saw significant events in Eastern Europe, including Michael the Brave unifying Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Selimbăr. Additionally, notable figures such as Polybius' The Histories were translated into various languages, while the Mississippian culture disappeared. A medallion rug from Anatolia was also created during this time. Animals and diseases are brought to the Old and New Worlds in this time period. The spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe, making it easier to make clothes. A new letter, J, is added to the English alphabet. In 1500, a German man named Peter Henlein creates the first portable watch. Later on, in 1513, an explorer named Juan Ponce de León sights the state of Florida in North America and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sees the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. Between 1519-1522, Ferdinand Magellan and his friend Juan Sebastian Elcano become the first people to sail around the world. During this time period, Hernando de Soto maps out the Gulf of Mexico coastline in America from 1519-1540. In 1525, a symbol for square roots is introduced. Francisco Vázquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon in 1540 and Francisco de Orellana sails down the Amazon River from 1541-42. The Portuguese introduce firearms to Japan in 1542, while Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and other planets revolve around the Sun in 1543. Gerolamo Cardano of Italy develops the concept of complex numbers in 1545. Later on, a man named Giambattista della Porta uses the camera obscura for the first time in Europe in 1558. Between 1559-1562, Spanish settlers in Alabama/Florida and Georgia experience hurricanes and conflicts with native tribes. The same year, Conrad Gesner invents the graphite pencil. In 1565, Gerardus Mercator creates a map using his own projection method and Tycho Brahe observes a supernova in the Milky Way that year. The Gregorian calendar is introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, changing how people keep track of time. Around this time period, Galileo Galilei discovers the constant swing of a pendulum, which leads to the development of more reliable clocks and timekeepers. The 'sailing carriage' is mentioned as early as 1585 in China. The 16th century was a pivotal time in human history, marked by significant events and milestones. The following sources provide information on various aspects of this era: * A timeline of major historical events from 1501 to 1600 is available online. * Smallpox had a significant impact during this period, with outbreaks occurring throughout Europe and beyond. * According to historian Ricklefs (1991), the plague was also prevalent in England between 1348 and 1665. * Other notable figures of the time include Suleiman the Magnificent (1494-1566) and Jacques Cartier, who explored North America in 1534. * The discovery of the Spice Islands by Europeans marked a significant turning point in global trade and cultural exchange. * This era also saw the rise of new empires and the expansion of existing ones, including China and India. * Various notable works were written during this period, such as Polybius's "The Rise Of The Roman Empire" (1579) and Giovanni Boccaccio's stories about everyday life in 14th-century Italy. Note: I removed some extraneous information to provide a concise paraphrased version of the text. The 16th century had its share of significant events, including the 2nd century AD and 1436-1476. The decade of the 1570s saw important milestones like 1573 and 1574. Moving forward to the 1540s, which included notable years such as 1542. In ancient times, the 4th century BC was a period of great importance. Coolmath Games is an online portal that offers educational games without violence, focusing on logic and problem-solving skills. The platform features various browser-based games that are entertaining, kid-friendly, and challenging while teaching valuable concepts. Notable games on Coolmath include Run 3, an endless runner with gravity-defying mechanics; Chess, a classic strategy game with customizable skins; Idle Heroes, a puzzle game with upgrade options; Block Puzzle, a simple yet challenging game for improving problem-solving skills; Moto X3M, a physics-based motorcycle game with varying challenges; and Exploration Game, which pays homage to old NES games. I stumbled upon an intriguing game called There Is No Game, which plays with my expectations in the best way possible. The retro sound design and pixel art are surprisingly great, making me happy I found it on Coolmath. But what really stands out is how creatively fun and engaging the game is, especially when you realize that it's not just a game - it's an experience. The gameplay itself is a Metrodvania-style adventure where you navigate through levels, solving puzzles and collecting medals to progress. The controls are straightforward, using arrows for movement and C for jumping, but as you unlock power-ups, the game becomes more challenging and exciting. Another game I came across was called Owo, which offers a unique browser-based experience with its own set of challenges and puzzles. While not particularly groundbreaking, it's a solid puzzle platformer that's perfect for kids to practice their logical thinking skills. Lastly, there's Attack of the Fanboy, a refined platformer that stands out for its intricate design, good art, and ambitious gameplay. It offers plenty of items, abilities, and paths to explore, making it feel more substantial than other platformers available on Coolmath.