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Youve probably heard of archangels Michael and Gabriel, but did you know there are seven major archangels traditionally listed? The names and meanings of the 7 archangels show us a lot about their purpose and theyre not linked to the 7 trumpets in Revelation as some people think. Each name tells a storynot just about who they are, but what they do and why some religions and people pray to them. Now, praying to angels is forbidden in the Bible, and not all of the 7 archangels are actually mentioned in it So if youve ever wondered, How many archangels are there? or Who are they and what do they even do? youre in the right place lets check each of them out and where they come from, Bible or elsewhere. Technically, the Bible only names two: Michael and Gabriel. But through different publications and traditionslike the books 1 Enoch and 2 Esdraswe get the full list of seven. So depending on who you ask, there could be two, or there could be seven. As Christians, we dont take anything outside of our Bible as truth, but well cover all 7 here today with some extra context. These seven are often seen as the top-tier angels, each with a specific job from God. Some protect, some heal, some deliver messages, and some straight-up go to battle. Michaels the fighter. The protector. The one who leads heavens army against evil. He shows up in Revelation 12:7-9, Daniel 10:13, and Jude 1:9. Hes often pictured with a sword, standing over a dragon (aka Satan). Gabriel is the messenger. He delivered the big news to Mary in Luke 1:26-38 about Jesus birth. He also shows up in Daniel 8:16 and Daniel 9:21, helping Daniel understand visions. If God has a message, Gabriel is often the one delivering it. Raphael is the healer. He shows up in the Book of Tobit, especially in Tobit 12:15, where he identifies himself as one of the seven angels who stand ready and enter before the glory of the Lord. Important note: Tobit is part of the Apocrypha and is not included in the Bible. He helps Tobits son on a journey, healing both physical and emotional wounds. Uriel doesnt show up in the Bible, but hes mentioned in 2 Esdras 4:1, an apocryphal book. Important note: 2 Esdras is not part of the Christian Bible. Uriel is described as the angel of wisdom, light, and truth. He helps the prophet Ezra understand divine mysteries. Selaphiel is the archangel of prayer and worship. Important note: Selaphiel is not mentioned in the Bible but comes from Eastern Orthodox tradition. Hes often portrayed deep in prayer, hands folded, eyes lifted. Jegudiel is all about righteous work and leadership. Important note: Like Selaphiel, Jegudiel is not found in the Bible but is honored in Eastern Orthodox Christian tradition. People in positions of responsibility often pray to him for wisdom and strength. He represents Gods reward for those who work faithfully. Barachiel is the angel of blessings, especially over families. Important note: Barachiel is not mentioned in the Bible and is known mainly through Eastern Orthodox tradition. Hes often shown with roses or a rose petal-covered robe. If youre praying for protection or peace in your home, this is the archangel you want on your side. Each of these names of archangels tells us something about Gods naturestrength, healing, wisdom, blessing. Theyre not just celestial beings floating around in the clouds. They have roles. They have jobs. And they show up in moments that matter. But its important to remember that not all of them are Biblical and thats enough reason to be wary of what some of them represent, especially if people pray to them. So, how many archangels are there? Well, two for sure in the Bible. Seven if youre looking into different traditions and texts beyond Scripture. Again, its important to note that the Bible says not to worship angels, which is where things get iffy with a lot of the extra archangels mentioned outside of the Bible. What are the 7 archangels in Christianity?The 7 archangels are Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, Uriel, Selaphiel, Jegudiel, and Barachiel. Only Michael and Gabriel are named in the Bible, while the others come from apocryphal texts and Eastern Orthodox tradition. Is Uriel an official archangel?Uriel isnt mentioned in the Bible, so hes not considered an official archangel in Christianity. However, hes included in some apocryphal texts like 2 Esdras and is recognized in Orthodox and some Catholic traditions. How are archangels different from angels?Archangels are like the generals of Gods angelic armyhigher in rank and given special assignments. Regular angels serve in many ways, but archangels are known for carrying out major missions, like delivering messages or fighting spiritual battles. Who are the seven archangels and what do they do?Michael protects and fights evil, Gabriel delivers messages, Raphael heals, Uriel brings wisdom, Selaphiel guides prayer, Jegudiel supports hard-working leaders, and Barachiel blesses families. Each one has a unique role. Should you worship angels?No, you shouldnt worship angels. The Bible is clear that worship belongs to God alone. Even angels themselves reject worshipRevelation 22:8-9 shows an angel telling John not to worship him, but to worship God instead. Angels are servants, not the ones we serve. How do I know who is my guardian angel?The Bible doesnt name personal guardian angels, so theres no way to know for sure. But Scripture does suggest angels watch over us. Some people pray for discernment or simply ask God to guide them through the protection of angels. Who is Gods strongest angel?Michael is often considered the strongest angel. Hes the only one explicitly called an archangel in the Bible and is shown leading heavenly armies against Satan in Revelation 12. Who is the leader of the 7 archangels?Michael is seen as the leader of the 7 archangels. Hes the one leading battles in Scripture and is the only angel called archangel by name in the Bible. What was Lucifers angel name?The name Lucifer comes from a Latin translation of Isaiah 14:12, and its not originally a name. Tradition sometimes refers to him as a fallen archangel, but the Bible never names him as such. Some say he was once a high-ranking angel, or even the angel of music, but Scripture is not fully clear. Are there angels on Earth?Yes, the Bible says angels are active on Earth. Hebrews 13:2 even hints that some people have entertained angels without knowing it. They often work behind the scenes as messengers or protectors. Which archangels fight demons?Michael is the primary archangel who fights demons. Revelation 12 shows him leading the heavenly army against Satan and his forces. Tradition also sees Uriel and Raphael as spiritual warriors in certain texts. Are there any female archangels?In the Bible and most Christian tradition, angelsincluding archangelsare not described with human gender. Theyre spiritual beings. While some artistic or New Age representations show female angels, Scripture doesnt support gendered angels. Want to call on the help of the archangels? Read this blog post to learn about the seven archangels and their roles.Archangels are high-rank angels who are here to offer you divine wisdom and deepen your connection with the Universe.Although all archangels offer guidance, wisdom, and inspiration, every archangel plays a specific role and function.This means you have to be familiar with the archangels in order to know which archangel to reach out to.Here are seven archangels that are repeatedly referenced in spiritual texts.Who are the Seven Archangels?The seven archangels are Archangel Michael, Archangel Raphael, Archangel Gabriel, Archangel Jophiel, Archangel Ariel, Archangel Azrael, and Archangel Chamuel.The names will vary across various religions and spiritual texts, but these are the 7 most commonly known archangels.What are the Meanings of the Seven Archangels?Each of the seven archangels has a distinct name that carries a special meaning.Here are the meanings of name of the seven archangels:Michael: He who is as GodRaphael: God healsGabriel: God is my strengthJophiel: Beauty of GodAriel: Lion of GodAzrael: Whom God helpsChamuel: He who sees GodWhat are the Roles of the Seven Archangels?Each of the seven archangels play a unique role in the world.Here are the roles and duties of the seven archangels:Michael: Michaels role is to bring protection to us. He is a warrior that is aligned with courage, strength, and justice.Raphael:Raphael is responsible for healing physical and mental ailments.Gabriel: Gabriel is known as the angel of communication. He plays the role of Gods messenger.Jophiel: Jophiel is responsible for guiding you to see the beauty in all things by redirecting your perception back to love.Ariel: Ariel is responsible for protecting the Earth and its resources and inhabitants.Azrael: Azrael helps the diseased transition into the spirit realm.Chamuel: Chamuel is responsible for bringing peace to the world. He is capable of restoring order in even the most chaotic situations.Keep reading to find out more about each of the seven archangels.The Seven Archangels1. Archangel MichaelMeaning of Name: He who is as GodColor: BlueRole:Archangel Michael is the most well-known and most powerful archangel. Michaels role is to bring protection to us. He is a warrior that is aligned with courage, strength, and justice.In moments of crisis, Michael is the archangel you should call upon. He will offer guidance and divine protection to those who need him at the most opportune time.Archangel Michael most often reveals himself as a glimmer of blue light. Use the color blue as a reminder that you are being protected by Archangel Michael.2. Archangel RaphaelMeaning of Name: God healsColor: GreenRole: Archangel Raphael is responsible for healing physical and mental ailments. If youre in the medical profession, Raphael is the angel to call upon for assistance.If you or someone you know is going through health struggles, call on Raphael to bring healing to you. This healing may occur as a miracle or you may be led toward a solution that will restore your wellbeing.Allow your higher self to step forward and be receptive to new forms of guidance. God works miracles through medical professionals.Archangel Raphael often shows up as a glimmer of green light. Use the color green as a sign that healing is available to you right now.3. Archangel GabrielMeaning of Name: God is my strengthColor: WhiteRole: Archangel Gabriel is known as the angel of communication. He plays the role of Gods messenger.If you work in the field of communications, Gabriel is the angel you should bond with. Gabriel excels at helping artists, writers, and teachers spread their messages with authenticity.If youre having trouble communicating or expressing your thoughts, allow the guidance of Gabriel to help you express your highest truth.Gabriel is associated with white light. Whenever you see bright white lights around you, trust that Gabriel is by your side.4. Archangel JophielMeaning of Name: Beauty of GodColor: YellowRole: Archangel Jophiel is responsible for guiding you to see the beauty in all things by redirecting your perception back to love.Jophiel helps artists and creatives tap into the creative energy of joy and get into vibrational alignment with love.When you are stuck in negative emotions, call upon Jophiel to help you realign with the loving presence of the Universe.Jophiel reveals herself through rays of yellow light. Let the color yellow be a reminder there you can always choose to see things differently.5. Archangel ArielMeaning of Name: Lion of GodColor: PurpleRole: Archangel Ariel is responsible for protecting the Earth and its resources and inhabitants.If youre an animal lover or environmental activist, Ariel is the archangel you should call on.Allow the loving presence of Ariel to guide your thoughts and actions so you can play a role in saving the planets natural resources, ecosystem, and animals.Ariel can help you see difficult situations from a more loving perspective so you can create positive changes with less resistance from others.Ariel is often associated with purple light. Whenever you see the color purple, you can trust that Ariel is by your side and offering you guidance.6. Archangel AzraelMeaning of Name: Whom God helpsColor: IndigoRole: Archangel Azrael is often known as the Angel of Death. His purpose is to help the diseased transition into the spirit realm.If youre someone that deals with a lot of losses and deaths, be sure to call upon Archangel Azrael to ease the pain and sorrow of the loved ones of the diseased.But death can also be applied metaphorically to transitions and new beginnings such as manifesting a new job, new relationship, or a new place to live.Call on Azrael whenever youre starting a new endeavor to ensure a smooth transition.The color indigo is a sign of Azraels presence. Whenever you see indigo lights, you can trust that Azrael is assisting someone around you.7. Archangel ChamuelMeaning of Name: He who sees GodColor: PinkRole: Archangel Chamuel is responsible for bringing peace to the world. He is capable of restoring order in even the most chaotic situations.If you often find yourself caught up in drama and conflict, call on Chamuel to restore peace in your life.Chamuel will guide you to see the situation with compassion and forgiveness.Chamuel is associated with the pink lights. Seeing pink lights around a person or an object is a sign that Chamuel is within your presence.,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.116,704 active editors 7,002,279 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Logo of Namco LimitedNamco Limited was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006, Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutSylvilagus aquaticus... that the swamp rabbit (pictured) is both territorial and a great swimmer?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that Samantha Kane led an unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive?... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction?... that medicine dean Sjahriar Rasad was accused of being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian president Sukarno?... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government?... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cimigiu demanded the elimination of a pension gap between Olympic and non-Olympic champions, such as himself?... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In the Surinamese general election, the National Democratic Party wins the most seats in the National Assembly.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleJune 1Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 14201676 Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of land with the loss of around 800 men.1857 The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia.1974 In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking.1988 Group representation constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore.1999 On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths.Kitabatake Chikafusa (d.1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d.1879)Tom Holland (b.1996)Faizul Waheed (d.2021)More anniversaries: May 31June 1June 2ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutDrosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family Droseraceae. It is endemic to the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D.capensis leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours.Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferusIgnace TonenAustralian white ibisArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity 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 thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"1676"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies16thcentury17thcentury 18thcenturyDecades1650s1660s1670s 1680s1690sYears1673167416751676 167716781679vteSeptember 19: Virginian rebels commanded by Nathaniel Bacon burn down Jamestown, Virginia during war against British governor.1676 by topicArts and scienceArchitectureArtLiteratureMusicScienceLeadersState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1676 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1676MDCLXXVIAb urbe condita2429Armenian calendar1125 Assyrian calendar6426Balinese saka calendar15971598Bengali calendar10821083Berber calendar2626English Regnal year27Cha.228Cha.2Buddhist calendar2220Burmese calendar1038Byzantine calendar71847185Chinese calendar (WoodRabbit)4373 or 4166to (FireDragon)4374 or 4167Coptic calendar13921393Discordian calendar2842Ethiopian calendar16681669Hebrew calendar54365437Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat17321733- Shaka Samvat15971598- Kali Yuga47764777Holocene calendar11676Igbo calendar676677Iranian calendar10541055Islamic calendar10861087Japanese calendarEnp 4()Javanese calendar15981599Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar4009Minguo calendar236 before ROC236Nanakshahi calendar208Thai solar calendar22182219Tibetan calendar(female Wood-Rabbit)1802 or 1421 or 649to(male Fire-Dragon)1803 or 1422 or 650August 17: Sweden defeats Denmark-Norway in Battle of Halmstad.1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendarand a leap year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar, the 1676th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 76th year of the 17thcentury, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of LundJanuary 29 Feodor III becomes Tsar of Russia.January 31 Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded.[1]January Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance are a failure.February 10 After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May.February 14 Metacomet and his Wampanoags attack Northampton, Massachusetts; meanwhile, the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston.February 23 While the Massachusetts Council debates how to handle the Christian Indians they had exiled to Deer Island on October 13, 1675, a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston.March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans.April 2 Chief Canonchet of the Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut.April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales.April 21 Sudbury Fight: The village of Sudbury, Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the last major battles of King Phillip's War. Captain Samuel Wadworth and 28 of his men are killed in the defense of the town.April 22 The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off of the coast of Sicily during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men.May 2 Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston.May 19 Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light on an encampment consisting mainly of women and children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts.May 26 A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2]May 31 The Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts (approximate date).June 1 Scanian War: Battle of land A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and DenmarkNorway decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship Kronan.June 12 The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops.June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders.June Bacon's Rebellion begins in the Virginia Colony. On July 30, Nathaniel Bacon and his followers issue the Declaration of the People of Virginia.July 2 Major John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves.July 4 Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any remaining Wampanoag tribesmen.July 11 The Wampanoags attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists.July 17 In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning her father and brothers. The case also scares King Louis XIV into starting a series of investigations about possible poisonings and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons).July 27 Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston.July 30 Virginia colonist Nathaniel Bacon and his makeshift army issue a Declaration of the People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley.August 2 Captain Benjamin Church captures Metacomet's wife and son.August 12 King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church.August 17 Battle of Halmstad (fought at Fyllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over DenmarkNorway.August 28 The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.September 19The Russo-Turkish War (16761681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn.Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon.September 21 Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church.October 13 Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate.October 17 The Treaty of urawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and PolishLithuanian Commonwealth.November 16 A prison is founded on Nantucket Island, in the English colony of Massachusetts.November 27 A fire in Boston, Massachusetts, is accidentally set by a careless and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some combustible substance; this is the largest fire known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mathers church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3]December 4 Scanian War Battle of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark.December 7 Ole Rmer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of light.December 21 Sands baronets created in the Baronetage of Ireland.[4]Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm.Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms.An bo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland.The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast.The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston.[5]Robert WalpoleMarch 17 Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732)March 27 Francis II Rkczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735)April 23 King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751)May 26 Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707)May 28 Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1754)June 17 Louise de Maisonblanche, illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV of France (d. 1718)June 21 Anthony Collins, English philosopher (d. 1729)July 3 Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747)July 14 Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1763)August 26 Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1745)[6]September 13 lisabeth Charlotte d'Orlans, duchess and regent of Lorraine (d. 1744)September 18 Eberhard Louis, Duke of Wrttemberg (d. 1733)October 8 Benito Jernimo Feijo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1764)October 19 Rodrigo Anes de S Almeida e Meneses, 1st Marquis of Abrantes, Portuguese diplomat (d. 1733)November 8 Louise Bndicte de Bourbon, duchess of Maine, daughter in law of Louis XIV (d.1753)date unknown Alexander Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721)John ClarkeMichiel de RuyterMatthew HaleJanuary 7 Marco Faustini, Italian opera manager (b. 1606)January 13 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1598)January 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602)January 16 Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1621)January 29 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3 Franois Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613)February 14 Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604)February 20 Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610)March 2 Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (16731676) and Bishop of Arequipa (16591673) (b. 1605)March 21 Henri Sauval, French historian (b. 1623)March 22 Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (b. 1590)March 23 Paul Wrtz, Swedish general (b. 1612)March 27 Bernardino de Rebolledo, Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat (b. 1597)April 5 John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1606)April 8 Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653)April 20 John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609)April 29 Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1606)May 7 Henri Valois, French historian (b. 1603)May 25 Johann Rahn, Swiss mathematician (b. 1622)May 26 Thomas Rouse, English politician (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606)June 13 Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636)June 16 Nathaniel Dickinson, American settler (b. 1601)June 29 Hendrik van der Borcht II, German painter (b. 1614)July Jesse Wharton colonial governor of MarylandJuly 5 Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1613)July 8 Francis I Rkczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645)July 12 Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg (b. 1613)July 22 Pope Clement X (b. 1590)July 25 Franois Hdelin, abb d'Aubignac, French writer (b. 1604)July 17 Madame de Brinvilliers, French murderer (b. 1630)August 11 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621)August 14 Nicol Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1606)August 28 Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (16451676) (b. 1617)August 31 Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598)September 4 John Ogilby, Scottish-born impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1600)September 9 Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, French military officer, founder of Montreal in New France (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1616)September 17 Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626)September 28 Anna Maria Antig, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1602)October 6 Claudia Rusca, Italian composer, singer, and organist (b. 1593)October 7 Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (b. 1615)October 10 Sebastian Knpfer, German composer (b. 1633)October 13 Juan de Arellano, Spanish artist (b. 1614)October 15 Simon de Vos, Flemish painter (b. 1603)October 26 Nathaniel Bacon, Virginian colonist and instigator of Bacon's Rebellion (b. circa 1640s)October 28 Jean Desmarets, French writer (b. 1595)November 1 Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1589)November 9 Allart Pieter van Jongestall, Dutch jurist, politician, and diplomat (b. 1612)November 12 Shang Kexi, Chinese general (b. 1604)December 11 Roland Frart de Chambray, French writer (b. 1606)December 12 William Morice, English politician (b. 1602)December 18 Edward Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603)December 19 Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg and Count of Nassau-Schaumburg (16531676) (b. 1629)December 25Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609)William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592)^ Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias.^ Walford, Cornelius, ed. (1876). "Fires, Great". The Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance. C. & E. Layton. p.43.^ Hubbard, William (1848). A General History of New England, from the discovery to MDCLXXX. Boston: Little, Brown.^ "Leigh Rayment's list of baronets". Archived from the original on October 21, 2019.^ "America's First Coffeehouse". Massachusetts Travel Journal. Archived from the original on September 27, 2010. Retrieved September 21, 2010.^ "Robert Walpole, 1st earl of Orford | prime minister of Great Britain". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved September 1, 2021.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1501 to 1600This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"16th century"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies15thcentury16thcentury17thcenturyTimelines15thcentury16thcentury17thcenturyState leaders15thcentury16thcentury17thcenturyDecades1500s1510s1520s1530s1540s1550s1560s1570s1580s1590sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteThe world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1]The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe.Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century.The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century.In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2]In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia.Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates.In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized.For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages.Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c.15031506, one of the world's best-known paintings1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David.1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5]1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean.1502: First reported African slaves in the New World1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence.1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms.1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later.1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty.1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation.1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity.1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa.1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion.Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal.1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain.1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate.1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Tano population.[6]1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf.1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War15081512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling.1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean.1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca.1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire.Afonso de Albuquerque15091510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor England.[8]1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India.1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia.1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System.1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon.1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687.1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serro. Serro is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9]1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs.1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces.1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey).1513: Vasco Nez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so.1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.1514: Dzsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary.Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517.1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty.1515: Ascension of Francis I of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII.1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran.1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant.1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10]1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony.1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack.1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab.1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dellAfrica (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X.1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month.1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2.Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 15191519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao.1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556).15191522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire.Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October.1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire.1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces.1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year.1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China.1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves.1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana.1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach)1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9]1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa.1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union.1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernn Corts15241525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire.1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland.1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king.Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured.1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohcs.1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur.1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance.1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden.1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah.1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary.1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna.1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain.1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the EthiopianAdal War.Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church.1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huscar.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Foundation of So Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas.1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England.1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born.1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France.1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids.1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants.1535: The Mnster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed.1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan.1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England.Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange)1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason.1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal.1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza.1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil.1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.1538: Gonzalo Jimnez de Quesada founds Bogot.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza.1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America.Nicolaus Copernicus1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III.1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540).1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile.1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful.1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana.1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire.1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia.1542: The Italian War of 15421546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French.1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago.1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan.1544: The French defeat an ImperialSpanish army at the Battle of Ceresole.Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive.1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy).1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica.1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547)1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55.1547: Francis I dies in the Chteau de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9.1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo.1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali).1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates.1549: Tom de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil.1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia).The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul.1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.15501551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas.1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease.1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau.1554: Missionaries Jos de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbrega establishes So Paulo, southeast Brazil.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion.1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company.1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13]1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty.1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica.1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat.1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).Political map of the world in 15561556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun.1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition.1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596.1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong).1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world.1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance.15581583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia.1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France.1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, the Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese.The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 15671560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba.1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary.1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan.1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre.1560: Lazarus Church, Macau1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place.1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith.1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste.15621598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12]1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London

alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease.1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 151564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years.1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje.1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham.1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 156715661648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands.1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore.1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty.1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang.1569: Rising of the North in England.1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator.1569: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795.1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal.The Battle of Lepanto1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod.1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her.1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan.1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto.1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies.1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War.1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco.1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre.1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside.1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Lus Vaz de Cames, three years after the author returned from the East.[14]1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor.1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants.1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory.1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress.1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese.1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies.1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh.1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers.15771580: Francis Drake circles the world.1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede.1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir.1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12]1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15]1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium.The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16]The fall of Spanish Armada1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640.15801587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits.1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain.1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65.1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honn-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide.1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 15821582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs.1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken.1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate.15841585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17]1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market).1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America.15851604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic.1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I.1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty.1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived.1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life.1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada.1589: Spain repulses the English Armada.1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69.Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified.1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow.1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions.15931606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks.1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano.1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18]1596: Birth of Ren Descartes.1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18]1597: Romeo and Juliet is published.1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion.1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598.15981613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles.1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599)1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mxico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenn.1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600)1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the Spice Islands of Maluku.[18]1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Fiakovo castle during the Long Turkish War1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period.1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19]1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia.1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of elimbr from 1599.For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century.Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20]Mississippian culture disappears.Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum.Hernan Cortes (14851547)Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando lvarez de Toledo (15071582)Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (15201566)Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain, King of Spain (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)Related article: List of 16th century inventions.The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds.Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe.The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet.1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal1513: Juan Ponce de Len sights Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean.15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world.15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.1525: Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon.154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River.154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy.15591562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine.1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812.1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map.1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way.1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries.c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers.1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China.1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame.1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'.1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer.1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen.1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri.Entertainment in the 16th century^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles.^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710733. CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR40929823. S2CID219969360. SSRN1635517.^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol.7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p.137. ISBN978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010.^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p.vii. ISBN978-0-14-400149-1.^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009.^ "History of Smallpox Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services.^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 13481665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25.^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03.^ Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 14941566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05.^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25^ "La Terra De Hochelaga Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008.^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 18001882. Retrieved 2013-08-31.^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN9780231538602. OCLC905914446.^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp.xv. ISBN967-65-3099-9.^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN2-7605-1588-5^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979.Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia CommonsTimelines of 16th century events, science, culture and personsRetrieved from " 4The following pages link to 16th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Fashion (links | edit)Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit)History of Mali (links | edit)History of Mauritius (links | edit)Post office (links | edit)Snare drum (links | edit)Republican Party (United States) (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)1624 (links | edit)1626 (links | edit)1642 (links | edit)1661 (links | edit)1608 (links | edit)1492 (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)1564 (links | edit)1648 (links | edit)1572 (links | edit)1623 (links | edit)1662 (links | edit)1490s (links | edit)1640s (links | edit)1597 (links | edit)1690 (links | edit)1688 (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)1573 (links | edit)1570s (links | edit)1574 (links | edit)1436 (links | edit)1476 (links | edit)1542 (links | edit)1540s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/16th_century" Angels are messengers of God who serve as intermediaries between Heaven and Earth. Archangels are the highest-ranking angels and have authority over other angels.According to Judeo-Christian traditions, seven archangels were created by God to fulfill specific purposes.In this article, we will explore who the seven archangels are and what their roles and responsibilities are according to religious scriptures and texts.If youre short on time, heres a quick answer to your question: The 7 archangels of God are Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, Uriel, Raguel, Remiel, and Sariel. Each has specific duties such as bearing messages, providing protection, healing, and guiding souls.Michael Protector and Leader of the Army of GodKnown as the greatest of archangelsMichael is considered one of the greatest and most powerful archangels in the Abrahamic religions (Judaism, Christianity, and Islam).He is depicted as the protector and leader of the army of God against the forces of evil.Michael is mentioned by name several times in the Bible, and his roles include defending Israel, leading Gods armies against Satan, and heralding the end times.Leader of the army of God against evil forcesAs the commander of the heavenly hosts, Michael leads the other archangels and angels against Satan and the fallen angels. In the Book of Revelation, Michael defeats Satan in the war in heaven: Then war broke out in heaven.Michael and his angels fought against the dragon, and the dragon and his angels fought back.But he was not strong enough, and they lost their place in heaven. (Revelation 12:7-8). Michael protects heaven from evil and maintains order.Patron saint of soldiers and police officersAs a protector and warrior, Michael is the patron saint of soldiers, police officers, and firefighters. He is invoked for strength and protection in battle and against all evil forces. Many military chapels are named in his honor.Saint Michael medals and images are popular among military service members. Police officers often wear Saint Michael pendants and pray to him for safety in their dangerous work.Protector of Israel and the Jewish peopleIn the Old Testament, Michael is described as the guardian angel and protector of Israel (Daniel 12:1). He watches over and defends the Jewish people.According to Jewish tradition, Michael appeared to Moses as the fire in the burning bush. He also stopped Abraham from sacrificing his son Isaac.As an archangel of mercy, Michael helps transport righteous souls to heaven. He is associated with justice, righteousness, and mercy.Gabriel Messenger of GodAppears in Bible as messenger to Daniel, Zechariah and MaryThe archangel Gabriel is mentioned several times in the Bible as a divine messenger to people such as the prophet Daniel and priest Zechariah. His most famous appearance is likely when he visited Mary to announce that she would give birth to Jesus (Luke 1:26-38).This critical moment in history revealed Gods amazing plan for salvation through his Son.Sent to reveal prophecies and deliver news of Jesus birthIn the book of Daniel, Gabriel was sent to help the prophet understand the vision of the ram and the goat as the change of power from Persia to Greece (Daniel 8:15-26).He later appeared to give insight about the prophecy of the 70 weeks (Daniel 9:21-27).Centuries later when Zechariah was burning incense in the temple, Gabriel told him that his wife Elizabeth would bear a son despite her old age (Luke 1:11-20). This son turned out to be John the Baptist, sent to pave the way for Christ.However, Gabriels most famous visit was to Mary in Nazareth with the message that she had found favor with God and would miraculously conceive Jesus, the Son of God (Luke 1:26-38).This annunciation event was a pivotal moment in world history, marking the inception of Gods plan of redemption.Raphael Healer and GuideName means God has healedRaphaels name means God has healed in Hebrew. This signifies Raphaels role as a healing angel who helps restore health and wellness. As one of the archangels closest to God, Raphael brings healing energy from the divine.He is often depicted carrying a flask or jar of medicine, representing his ability to cure illnesses and heal wounds.Sent to heal physical and spiritual ailmentsAccording to biblical and other religious texts, Raphael was sent to earth to heal physical, emotional and spiritual ailments.He helped heal the pain and suffering of humanity. Some examples of Raphaels healing miracles include:Healing Abraham after his circumcisionHealing Jacob when he injured his thighHealing Tobits blindnessDriving out demons to heal people possessedRaphael is still believed to aid healing through his divine guidance and energy. He is invoked for healing of all types physical, mental, emotional and spiritual.Guides and protects travellers and young peopleAs the angel who accompanies journeys, Raphael provides guidance and protects travellers. He is often depicted walking alongside young Tobias in religious art, guiding and protecting him on his journey.Raphael is also a patron and protector of young people, helping guide them through lifes journey.Some key ways Raphael helps guide travellers and youth are:Providing wisdom and insight for major life decisionsProtecting against danger and accidentsInspiring courage and confidencePromoting harmony in relationshipsHis guidance helps travellers and young souls journey through life safely and successfully.Patron saint of doctors, nurses, travellersAs an archangel strongly connected with healing, Raphael is considered the patron saint of doctors, physicians, travellers, and matchmakers. Specific groups and professions under Raphaels patronage include:DoctorsNursesMedical workersTravellersPilgrimsMatchmakersThose working in medicine or travelling often pray to Raphael for his divine intercession. Raphael helps guide their work and journeys.Uriel Angel of WisdomUriel, whose name means God is my light, is one of the 7 archangels of God. He is considered the angel of wisdom and sacred knowledge. According to scriptures and tradition, Uriel has several important roles:Brings warnings, signs and insight from GodAs an archangel closely connected to God, Uriel conveys divine warnings, signs, and insight to humankind.He helps people interpret signs and omens, provoking wisdom and awareness of Gods larger plans. For example, Uriel warned Noah of the Great Flood and helped interpret the prophecy.The angel also warns people of danger or divine judgment if they continue down unrighteous paths.Oversees justice and vengeance against wickednessUriel oversees justice and vengeance against those who commit wickedness and evil. He is sometimes seen as the angel of ministration of justice. Uriel brings Gods light to dispel evil and help righteousness prevail.For instance, Jewish tradition believes Uriel warned God about the wickedness of Sodom and Gomorrah and their impending destruction.Angel of wisdom and artsAs the Angel of Wisdom, Uriel guides intellectual inquiry and learning that leads to deeper understanding and enlightenment.He inspires pursuits of truth, knowledge, and discernment. For this reason, Uriel is considered the patron saint of sacred knowledge and writing.He also watches over various arts and skills that require wisdom, like alchemy, astronomy, and philosophy.Patron saint of sacred knowledge and writingDue to his connection with wisdom and truth, Uriel is seen as the patron saint of sacred knowledge and writing. He inspires scribes, teachers, and writers in pursuits to uncover divine truths and impart that knowledge through writing.For instance, Uriel guided the prophet Ezra during his work to compile holy scriptures and restore sacred texts after they were destroyed.Raguel Angel of HarmonyAs one of the 7 archangels, Raguel is regarded as the angel of harmony. His name means Friend of God and he has several key roles related to overseeing relationships, resolving conflicts, and promoting justice and fairness.Oversees relationships and restoring harmonyRaguel is considered the angel who oversees relationships. Whether its friendships, family bonds, marriages or work partnerships, Raguel helps nurture unity, affection and harmony within these connections.When tensions or conflicts arise, he steps in to repair damaged relationships and restore harmony. Through kindness, compassion and understanding, Raguel brings people back together.Resolves arguments and fosters unity and peaceAs the angel of harmony, Raguel helps resolve arguments and disagreements between people. He promotes open, respectful communication to heal divisions. With empathy and diplomacy, Raguel enables all sides to understand each other and find common ground.By fostering unity and reconciliation, Raguel creates an environment of lasting peace and harmony. As the Bible notes in Ephesians 4:3, Raguel Makes every effort to keep the unity of the Spirit through the bond of peace. Patron of justice, fairness and harmonyAs the overseer of justice and harmony, Raguel is regarded as the patron saint of these causes. He is a guiding force who inspires fairness, unity and reconciliation.Believers pray to Raguel for help in legal matters, conflicts and relationship problems.They also praise him as an exemplar of promoting understanding. By honoring Raguels qualities of empathy, integrity and peacemaking, individuals can foster more harmony in their own lives and communities.Remiel Angel of HopeGuides souls to Heaven and protects the livingAs the angel of hope, Remiel is believed to guide souls to Heaven after death. He comforts souls who are afraid to cross over and reassures them of Gods mercy and the paradise that awaits.Remiel also protects the living by warding off negative energy and evil spirits that may try to lead people astray.Brings comfort, divine visions and prophecyRemiels energy brings great comfort and consolation to those who are struggling. He sends visions and revelations to let people know that better days are coming soon.Remiel can also bestow the gifts of prophecy and divination to those who are open to receiving his messages and guidance.Inspires hope against adversity and despairWhen life gets tough, Remiel reminds us to have faith and keep hope alive. He inspires inner strength to withstand adversity, rise above challenges, and avoid succumbing to despair.Even in the darkest of times, Remiels light shines brightly to show us the path forward.Patron saint of new beginnings and changeAs the angel who guides souls into the afterlife, Remiel is associated with new beginnings and transitions. He gives hope and courage when starting a new chapter, taking a leap of faith, or making a significant change.Remiel reassures that every end leads to a hopeful new start if we trust in divine timing.Some believe Remiel can specifically help those who are recovering from addiction, grief, depression, or self-destructive behavior to embrace profound life changes.His gentle energy provides faith that they can heal, transform and start anew.Sariel Angel of DeathSariel is one of the seven archangels of God and serves an important role as the Angel of Death.As the angel who guides souls into the afterlife, Sariel comforts both the dying and the grieving during difficult transitions.Guides souls of the deceased to the afterlifeWhen a persons life on Earth ends, it is Sariel who comes to guide their soul into the afterlife. He ensures a peaceful and orderly transition from the earthly realm to the next.Sariel makes sure that souls safely reach their destined afterlife destination, whether that is heaven, hell, purgatory, or elsewhere.His assistance reassures the deceased that they are not alone on their journey.Ensures peaceful and orderly transition into deathSariel helps dying persons make the psychological and emotional shift into death. He relieves any fear, anxiety, or confusion they may experience when passing to provide comfort.Sariel also oversees the entire metaphysical process, guaranteeing that the separation of the soul from the body happens smoothly and without incident.Many believe he can be called upon to provide a tranquil passing.Offers comfort to grieving and dying personsIn addition to aiding those who have died, Sariel extends his care to those left behind. He sends signs and messages to reassure grieving loved ones that the deceased are at peace.Sariel also lends support during bereavement by encouraging acceptance and helping mourners find meaning.As an angel of empathy, he inspires the living to value the time they had with loved ones.Patron saint of the dying and grievingAs the Angel of Death, Sariel serves as a patron saint for both the dying and the mourning. Those struggling with a terminal diagnosis can pray to Sariel for a peaceful transition surrounded by love and light.Grieving persons can also invoke his guidance through the chaos of loss.Sariel brings hope of reunification to those dealing with death. His divine messages remind us that while death may end a life, it does not end a relationship.ConclusionIn conclusion, the 7 archangels Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, Uriel, Raguel, Remiel and Sariel were created by God to fulfill important duties and responsibilities.Each has specific roles as leaders, messengers, healers, protectors and guides over aspects of human life and spirituality.Knowing about the 7 archangels provides insight into how God interacts with humanity and oversees the world according to Judeo-Christian scriptures and traditions.

Who are the angels and archangels. Archangels and their works. All the archangels and their meanings. The seven archangels and their meanings. Archangels and their functions. Names of archangels and their meanings. What do each of the archangels represent. Archangels history. List of the archangels and their meanings. The archangels and their roles.