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For those who don’t know, the miter saw creates angled bevel cuts. The sliding miter saw is a combination of a compound miter saw with a slide feature. You can effortlessly move the saw blade back and forth to work with a variety of lengths. In this article, we will explore the best sliding miter saw to fit your needs. Carpenters have relied on manual versions to make 45 and 90-degree cuts for over three hundred years.In the early days, the miter saw was nothing more than a wooden box, but Leander Langdon created the first cast-iron model during the antebellum era. His company, Langdon Mitre Box, wasn’t in business long, but the idea quickly caught on, and the miter saw became a must-have. The first electric and motorized miter saw made its debut in the 1970s. Miter saws have only gained popularity since.Miter saws are a must-have for any workshop. You can use the powerful tool with the oscillating swing arm to make angled, splinter-free cuts. But, if the question on your lips is, “What miter saw should I buy?” you’ll find our top sliding miter saw picks below.View the Best Sliding Miter Saw, Below.Read Customer Reviews ¬This 12-inch double bevel is a definite workhorse. It features 10 positive stops. You can easily make adjustments then hold them in place with the cam lock handle. It boasts a powerful 15 amp motor with 3800 RPM.What We Liked About It: The dust chute and port are a definite perk that helps keep your shop clean. Check Price on Amazon ➞TRACTOR SUPPLY CO ➞ProsConsRead Customer Reviews ¬This dual bevel sliding compound features a laser so you can easily see the line of cut and know if the blade is turning. You can even offer adjustments to optimize the “left-of-blade” or “right-of-blade” cutting capacity of the saw. You can make adjustments from 0° to 48° (left and right).What We Liked About It: We appreciated the fact that this saw can make 15 inches crosscut at ninety degrees. The saw also easily miters from 0 to 60 left and right. There are stops at 15, 22.5, 31/6, 45, and 60 degrees. Check Price on Amazon ➞VIEW ON HOME DEPOT ➞ProsConsRead Customer Reviews ¬With a horizontal handle and a large table, you can easily cut large or small pieces. The saw is remarkably lightweight for easy storage. It weighs right under 25 pounds, so you can move it around the shop with ease. The best thing about this saw is that it features a lot of power in a small package. It has speeds of up to 5,0000 rpm with a high power 15 amp motor.What We Liked About It: We liked the lightweight, compact size with the ample power to tackle even the biggest pieces of wood with accuracy. Check Price on Amazon ➞ProsConsRead Customer Reviews ¬This is one of the best miter saws on the market. It features a patented glide system that lets you make wide crosscuts while saving you up to 12 inches of workspace. The saw expands the cutting capacity to 14 inches with a 6.5 verticle crown capacity. The upfront bevel controls and all-metal bevel lock lever are ideal.What We Liked About It: With an included vacuum, the dust collection system is a definite perk. It removes 90 percent of dust with ease to keep a clean workspace. Check Price on Amazon ➞VIEW ON HOME DEPOT ➞ProsConsRead Customer Reviews ¬This easy-to-use piece is one of the best miter saws on the market. And it won't break the bank! It has a 15 amp motor with a 12-inch crosscut capacity. It features a front lock control system that has 10 positive miter stops. There's also a laser-cut line indicator.What We Liked About It: The impressive 12-inch cross-cut capacity is a nice feature that you'd expect to find on a more costly model. This budget-friendly saw even boasts a laser to optimize cuts. Check Price on Amazon ➞VIEW ON HOME DEPOT ➞ProsConsRead Customer Reviews ¬This model comes with a 15-amp hi-torque motor with adjustable depth and laser guidance. It also features a 10-inch blade combined with a dust bag. The manufacturer offers a three-year warranty. Not only that - it's one of the best choices for value.What We Liked About It: Even though it has a 10-inch blade size, the extended neck and fence increase your cutting capability and give you added workspace. Check Price on Amazon ➞VIEW ON HOME DEPOT ➞ProsConsRead Customer Reviews ¬With a dual bevel slide, you can make 70-degree miter capacity cuts. The LED cut line indicator is a perk. There's also a built-in work light. The blade brake ensures you can stop quickly and transition.What We Like About It: The built-in dust collection port lets you hook a wet or dry vacuum to keep your workspace clean. Check Price on Amazon ➞VIEW ON HOME DEPOT ➞ProsConsRead Customer Reviews ¬This 12-inch Double-Bevel Sliding compound miter saw has a Powerful 15Amp/1700W with 3800rpm smoothly cutting through multiple materials such as wood, plastics, aluminum alloy, and metal plate.What We Liked About It: The thing we like most about this saw is the 40 Tooth tungsten carbide tipped Blade that' offers more possibilities for cutting various materials and having the laser maker for making the cutting more accurate and professional. Furthermore, this saw's lightweight construction makes it easy to transport to the job site. It's the best miter saw for portability. Check Price on Amazon ➞ProsConsRead Customer Reviews ¬This heavy-duty sliding compound miter saw has a 10-inch blade but can make 12-inch crosscuts. The LED cutline indicator lets you cut lines while eliminating the material for maximum visibility.What We Liked About It: The LED cutline indicator is a definite perk for helping to make straight cuts. Check Price on Amazon ➞VIEW ON HOME DEPOT ➞ProsConsRead Customer Reviews ¬The versatile design of this cut lets you make bevel cuts up to 45 degrees and miter cuts to the left and right at 45 degrees. It features a push-button shaft lock so you can effortlessly switch out blades when cutting different materials like aluminum, plastic, or wood.What We Liked About It: The push-button shaft lock is a definite perk. You can effortlessly change blades if you're cutting different materials and need to use another saw blade. Check Price on Amazon ➞ProsConsBuyer’s Guide For Sliding Miter SawsLet’s take a few minutes to explore the ins and outs of miter saws so you can make an informed decision on which one is the best to buy.Types of Miter SawsYou’ll want to learn the different types of miter saws before choosing which one best fits your needs. When shopping, you’ll encounter three categories: sliding compound, sliding dual compound (frequently called a double or dual bevel), and stationary compound.The prices of the three types of miter saws increase depending on the saw’s design. The stationary compound miter saw makes effective miter cuts to the left and right, but bevel cuts are only made in a single direction. The sliding compound miter saw lets you move the saw forward and backward along built-in rails. The sliding dual compound miter saw can make bevel cuts from right to left.One thing you’ll notice about the two sliding designs is that the best ones have rails. These increase the blade’s cutting capacity. Not only that – the sliding feature significantly increases the crosscut from several inches to 16 inches.Comparing Chop Saws to Miter SawsWalk into any tool section of a store and look around. The first thing that you’ll notice is that chop and miter saws look almost identical. However, a chop saw has an abrasive cutting wheel that cuts through metal like hot butter. The miter saw can be used to cut through various materials if you switch out the blade, but it’s most famous for cutting through wood with optimum precision.The chop saw has a sealed design so it can resist hot metal waste with ease. If you’re looking for a more precise cut, check out our Jigsaw reviews here.Picking a Battery or Corded Miter SawVirtually all miter saws are corded. They have 10, 12, or 15 amp motors, which help cut through hardwoods with ease. Nowadays, battery-powered cordless miter saw options have started to appear on the market. They’re lightweight, which makes them perfect for trips to job sites or moving around the shop. The cordless miter saw works well when cutting through light to medium material but cannot hack through the hard stuff.In addition, these miter saws feature brushless motors, which extend their lives and lower maintenance. Ultimately, if you’re cutting through tough materials, you’ll want to avoid battery-powered models and pick the corded varieties only. However, the cordless miter saw is a perk to have at your disposal. The best miter saw for you will depend on your preferences.Blades and CrosscutsA crosscut capacity for miter saws is available in 8-1/4-, 8-1/2-, 10-, and 12-inch diameters. A large blade will give a longer cut which creates greater crosscut, miter, and bevel capabilities. If you plan to cut wide lumber in different dimensions, then you’ll need a blade combo with a slide capacity to handle the width.Saw Blade SwapA 10-inch blade diameter can be used on a miter or table saw. You can swap them both out when needed and ultimately save money. If you have a 7 1/4 inch blade, you can swap it out with your circular saw or miter saw. These are all things to consider when buying the best miter saw for your needs. Having things that are interchangeable is a huge perk.Additional Blade ChoicesWhen buying miter saw blades, you’ll want to invest in a higher TPI (teeth per inch) blade to saw through hardwoods or make clean finish cuts through a variety of materials. A good blade will make a smooth finish that’s not jagged. It’ll also have a wonderfully fine finish.Always replace the blade when it starts to dull. This is not only for safety but also to ensure a great cut. Replacing a dull blade will increase the life of your saw’s motor by making the rotation and cuts easier. The motor won’t bog down, overheat or work too hard.Blades with a high tooth count will feature a higher price tag than blades with a lower tooth count, but you’ll want to have both in your arsenal.Detents and Capacity ConsiderationsYou’ll discover a variation in the maximum bevel and miter ranges, but just about every saw on the market will cut at a 45-degree angle. Now, this is where things get more complicated. You’ll have to truly consider whether you want all the bells and whistles.Compound miter saws sometimes have a range of 48 degrees, and dual compound saws have what is referred to as an asymmetric range of 50 left and 62 right. Basically, you can make odd angle cuts that increase the scope of the saw substantially.Positive Stop DetentsWhen picking out a miter, you’ll want one that has “positive stop detents.” A detent is a mechanical catch that halts and locks the saw’s movement until you decide to release it. You never have to guess about angles. You’ll see 90, 45, and 22.5 detents easily. Try to find a saw with smooth detent override so you can move the saw without engaging it at every positive stop. Ideally, the saw should have at least 0 to 45-degree bevel detents.Nowadays, you’ll notice that many manufacturers are releasing models with front-mounted bevel adjustments within easy reach. Undoubtedly, this is a welcome perk that makes everything so much more convenient. You don’t have to reach behind the saw to try to adjust things blindly. If you can get a newer model with front adjustments, then we recommend definitely going for it.Laser or LED Shadow Cut GuideFor years, miter saws have used a laser beam to mark the blade’s path across the material. It’s a premium feature, so not every saw has it. Although they work reasonably well, they certainly don’t make accurate cuts foolproof. First, the red laser diode isn’t tied to the blade, so it’s possible to be off by a hair.Laser and LED GuidesDon’t let laser or LED guides scare you. You might think they’re too new or science fiction for the shop, but nothing could be further from the truth. Yes, a diode can malfunction. Anything can break and nothing lasts forever. However, while these lights function, they’re a very nice perk. Sometimes the bright light is hard to see, but many brands are now getting rid of the red diodes and going green – these are much easier to see.The new LEDs are also very nice and worth consideration. They might lack the sophistication of a laser, but they work – ultimately, that’s what matters. The LED functions by casting the shadow of the blade onto the wood. Then, you use the shadow to draw your conclusions. This is remarkably accurate. It’s also easy to see a shadow regardless of whether you’re inside or outside.Fences, Supports, and SafetyThe fence found on miter saws keeps the wood secure while you cut through the material. When using the saw, you need to make sure the material is pressed firmly against the fence, otherwise things can become dangerous very fast. The saw blade will grab the material and jerk it widely towards the fence. Small material can become airborne if you’re not expecting this, which can cause accidents.When looking at miter saws, you’ll notice that fences come in different heights. Some can slide out when running longer pieces. If you plan to use the miter saw to cut crown molding or other tall materials, you will need to invest in a saw with a taller fence. This will provide adequate support. Having additional material supports on either side of the table can also be helpful.Keeping Things Clean: Dust ExtractionIt’s rare to find miter saws with a dust vacuum or extractor attached, but we do have one in our list that boasts such a feature. Most have a dust shoot. This propels the sawdust down the shoot and into the dirt. This is fine if you’re working outside. But if you’re working in a shop, dust can quickly become messy and even create a fire hazard – not to mention it’s hard on the lungs. A dust extractor prevents the mess and makes the air breathable. You can then empty the dust bag when it becomes full.Other Features and AccessoriesLet’s look at some of the bells and whistles you might not need but might definitely want. Any sliding miter saw you buy should have an arm lock that effectively immobilizes the up and down action of the blade. It’ll hold the blade in the table blade channel. This feature makes things not only more compact but far safer. Look for a sliding miter saw with a handle so you can easily move it around.Material ClampsTypically, most sliding miter saws come with material clamps built into the device. These secure the material so you can make the perfect cut. However, don’t despair if the model you’re looking at doesn’t have such a feature. Keep in mind that you can always find an after-market clamp that will work just as well for a good price.Sliding Miter Saw StandOne of the greatest accessories you can invest in is a compound sliding miter saw stand. It will secure the saw in place for added safety and prevent vibration. Most have extendable material supports, so you can cut crown molding or other long stock with ease.Many stands even come with material stops, so you don’t have to worry about marking multiple boards when trying to make the same cut. You simply set the stop and then cut for speed and accuracy. In our opinion, a sliding miter saw stand is a definite must-have that will make your life easier and the use of the saw far more enjoyable.Miter Saw SafetyAny buyer’s guide is not complete without taking a few minutes to mention safety. Using a sliding compound miter saw incorrectly can cause things to go south very quickly and injuries to occur. Always take steps to ensure safety when operating the machinery. The miter saw has an exposed blade that moves at a rapid RPM. It can quickly take a finger off – or a hand.Wear a mask when operating the miter saw to protect your lungs from debris.Don eye protection to prevent flying debris from getting in your eyes and scratching your cornea.Insert ear protection because the saw can be very loud.Always make sure the saw blade stops when you release the trigger. A fully functioning blade brake should stop the blade within seconds of the trigger release. If you have to wait for the blade to stop spinning, then work with the miter saw’s blade guard in place for added protection.Wait for the blade to stop spinning before you let it come back up.Miter Saw FAQLet’s take a few minutes to cover the most frequently asked questions about sliding compound miter saws.Why Buy a Sliding Compound Miter Saw?This is a common question and one you’ll want to consider carefully. Miter saws are expensive – you don’t want to make a sizable investment in a saw that you might not use very often.Most people buy sliding miter saws because they love the way the saw cuts. The best miter saw will make seamless crown molding and perfect custom trim. Any time you’re making joints with two or more pieces of wood (such as for a window, door frame, decks, furniture, picture frame, or more), you’ll want to invest in a miter saw.The best sliding miter saw will create a very precise cut with crisp angles. It’s a great way to make accurate bevel cuts. All sliding miter saws have easy-to-see measurements.What Size to BuyMost sliding miter saws come in either 10 or 12-inch sizes. If you don’t need a large 12 inch miter saw then you might as well save money. Go with a smaller 10 inch miter saw blade.10-Inch Miter SawYou’ll encounter a wider assortment of 10-inch blades than any other size. The 10-inch miter saw is less costly and cheaper to sharpen. The small radius lets the blade spin faster. This uses fewer amps and will save on your energy bill.12-Inch Miter SawThe bigger blade will make a longer cut. The blade can also drive a great deal of power into the cut. A large blade is great for cutting thicker materials. The higher tooth speed also renders a very clean and sharp finish.Is a Sliding or Compound Miter Saw Better?When trying to decide what type of miter saw to go with, we suggest the sliding miter saw over the compound. If you’re making angled cuts for crown molding or picture frames, then a compound saw will do the job. It will pivot left to right and will make the cut easy.A sliding miter saw moves forwards and backward so you can increase the length of the cut. You can do everything that a compound saw can do with a compound sliding miter saw. You can also cut thicknesses up to 16 inches. Use it to slice through boards, logs, and lumber. Yes, it does cost a little more money, but for most, the added cost is well worth the initial investment.Do You Really Need a Laser Guide?It’s nice to have a saw with all of the fancy gadgets. A laser isn’t just a toy. It really does make more accurate, clean cuts. The laser shines a beam of light where the blade will cut. The LED guide is another option. This will cast a shadow. Knowing where your compound miter saw will hit cuts down on the likelihood of errors. One thing to remember is that a laser guide is hard to see outdoors and works best inside.Does a Sliding Compound Miter Saw Require Maintenance?The best miter saw requires only minimal maintenance to continue functioning well.Unplug the saw before cleaning it or the shop area around the machine. Clean up your work area. You can use an air compressor to blow the dust off the machine quickly and effortlessly. A shop rag can help you loosen any stuck-on debris. If there is a tight spot, then try a can of air to break away buildup.Wipe the table and fence with a sponge. Use circular motions to break up any stuck-on particles. You can use a mild surface cleaner but always be sure to dry any wet areas to prevent rust. Many brands sell saw cleaners that are safe to use on metal surfaces. Not only will they not cause rust, but they can actually prevent it from forming.Clean the blade by rotating it with your hand. Use a metal brush to clean up any debris. You can apply oil to the blade. To be extra safe, remove the blade from the miter saw to clean all surfaces and angles of the saw’s surface.Sharpen the blade when it appears dull. Follow the saw’s manual instructions on blade sharpening.Keep an eye on the moving parts of the miter saw. If things are stiff, then apply a lubricant as directed by the manufacturer. Don’t use an excessive amount of lubricant, or it can stain the surface of wood the next time you start to saw something.Look for any loose bolts or nuts.Inspect the power cord regularly to make sure there are no cuts on the surface of the cord. ConclusionA miter saw or sliding compound miter saw will quickly become a valued addition to your shop. Whether you use it for hobbies or work, the miter saw will quickly show its value by offering clean cuts. Make sure you stay aware of the miter saw safety hazards with this study. January 4, 2023 Not every miter saw that you would find in the market today has a laser. Yet, if you’ll ask me if I like a laser, I’d say with alacrity that I do like having a laser in my miter saw. Part of the reason why I would prefer to have a laser guide is the accuracy it offers. But the more significant reason is that of safety. When a miter saw has a laser guide, it shows you the exact place where the blade will cut. Thus, it is an excellent indicator of where your hand should not be when cutting wood pieces. If your miter saw, however, does not have a laser, you need not fidget or worry about it, for you can retrofit your old miter saw with a laser guide. This add-on laser system is easy to install, and it fits well alongside your miter saw blade. When you turn on the blade, the laser guide shoots a light beam that indicates the exact cut line. Moreover, three alkaline batteries power this ad-on aftermarket laser system. Besides, the blade’s centrifugal force starts the laser automatically. So, when you start the saw, you will see the light beam delineating the cut line. Although Ed Niehaus invented the miter saw in 1964, manufacturers only first introduced the miter saw in the market in the 1970s. Furthermore, the sliding compound miter saw only appeared in 1982. Soon after, manufacturers added many innovations, including the laser guide. You will find many brands of add-on laser guides in the market today. Hence, choosing the best for your miter saw becomes a tad confusing. You can check out the following most recommended add-on laser guides to facilitate the buying process for you: If you want a laser guide that can fit most types of miter saws, you can check out the Irwin 3061001. You can retrofit your miter saw with this laser guide, and it is pretty easy to install. It comes with two batteries with a runtime of one and a half hours. It also comes with long bolts for securing with ease this guide to your miter saw. The Irwin 3061001 is a highly sensitive laser guide. It automatically turns on when the blade starts rotating. It also turns off automatically when the saw blade stops spinning. Moreover, this laser guide projects a laser line to the left for precise cutting. So, you don’t need to use a pencil or a marker to delineate the line of cut. The blade will follow the laser when cutting. Another excellent option when selecting a laser guide for your miter saw is the Oshlun LG-M01. With this laser guide, you can convert your miter saw into a device that can cut with precision. It is pretty easy to install. You only need to replace the flange of the blade with this laser guide. Moreover, you won’t need any adjustments, and it doesn’t come with complicated parts. The Oshlun LG-M01 laser guide provides a more accurate and brighter line of cut to the kerf’s left. It also enhances the safety usage of the miter saw because you know exactly the cut line. This laser guide also activates automatically when the blade spins. The Oshlun LG-M01 can fit most types of miter saws. However, in some cases, the washer of the arbor flange may protrude past the body of the blade. This makes it difficult for you to tighten the laser guide on the saw blade. When it comes to beam alignment, you got two ways to align the laser beam. First, you can align the light beam along the center of the blade. Then, approximate the size of the saw blade kerf relative to the beam’s width. Second, you can also align the beam to the edge of the blade. Then make an offcut on either side of the light beam. Remember which side of the saw blade you align the beam. Then spot the blade position relative to the light beam. In such a way, you are still making approximations with the help of the laser beam. The laser guide, of course, provides you with a good indicator as to where the blade will start cutting. One downside of using a laser guide is that it is not so much visible in sunlight. It can become less visible even if you work inside your shop with sunlight coming in from the window. Moreover, the saw vibrations and shaking may mess up the beam alignment. Furthermore, the battery has a short runtime, and when the batteries run out, you may need to replace them to continue using the laser guide. If you’re desirous of buying a miter saw, it will be best to select one with a built-in laser guide instead of buying an aftermarket add-on laser guide. In that way, you will not need to worry about installation or whether what you have bought is compatible with the miter saw. Moreover, if your miter already comes with a laser guide, you will notice that the laser guide is fine-tuned with the blade. Hence, it gives you better accuracy than add-on laser guides. The add-on laser guides aren’t really bad when it comes to providing accuracy. Nevertheless, as mentioned above, the accuracy factor is not its most significant upside, but the extra level of safety it gives you. Jason is a 40-year-old woodworker, carpenter and author who have been involved in the woodworking and woodcraft industry with 17 years of experience. He is expertise in technical aspects, woodcraft and furniture building projects. A laser saw guide can help someone who regularly works in the shop. This sort of guide is highly accurate. It helps the woodworker make more precise cuts, and make multiple similar cuts, if needed, with greater precision. Often, the guide can make adjustments, either to the saw, or to the person using it. There are also computer programs, like ShopMaster, that are even more sophisticated and help guide the saw to even better accuracy and precision. A Miter Saw Laser Guide This sort of guide is placed on a miter saw. Miter saws are generally light and easy to use, especially compound miter saws. Miter saws are especially good with horizontal cuts. Also, because the motor tilts another way, it can cut bevels and is generally quite steady. Because there is not a whole lot to the miter saw, it does not require much adjustment. However, it still requires guidance as one make the cut. This is where a miter saw laser guide can come in handy. Laser guides are very accurate, and by making use of them one can make more precise cuts. Radial Arm Saw Guide A radial arm saw is quite versatile. It can be used for many projects around the workshop, and even in the classroom. This type of saw is mounted on an arm, and the material (often a piece of wood) is fed through the saw. A radial arm saw laser guide can help keep the wood on track, and can make a more accurate cut. But it is important to take extra precautions, as some radial arm saws kickback and can cause injury. Either type of saw can be used in conjunction with a ShopMaster program. It does require special outfitting, as the equipment needs to be compatible with computer use. This program can help increase the accuracy of cuts using a laser guide. A radial arm saw is especially amenable to use with a ShopMaster. However, it is still important to be wary of kickbacks and one should always wear protective eyewear when working with a saw in the wood shop. No matter the type of saw used, it always helps the woodworker make better cuts to have a laser saw guide. 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Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites Want to get started with power tools and building things for your home but have no clue where to start? Let me help! Here’s a quick briefing on how to use a miter saw (and what a miter saw is!). This post was originally published in March of 2018, but has been updated! A few years ago, I decided that I wanted to learn how to use power tools. I had been writing this blog for six years, but I hadn’t actually built anything on my own. Ever! So, I set out to learn how to use all of the basic power tools that we owned. And guess what my first lesson was? How to use a miter saw! That’s right – this was the very first tool I ever learned how to use. It’s a great tool to have around if you work with smaller wood often (mine can cut wood up to 12″ wide) and it’s so versatile! What sorts of projects do I use a miter saw for? Here’s a quick rundown of a few projects where my miter saw was the star of the show: You can use a miter saw for almost any DIY project you have up your sleeve. It’s a must-have for crown molding, and it’s useful for literally everything from making a picture frame to building a house. Seriously – it’s that versatile! If you’re wanting to get into woodworking, it should be one of your very first power tool purchases. Ready to learn how to use it? A power miter saw, also commonly referred to as a chop saw, is a tool that’s used to make crosscuts and angled cuts in wood. There are a couple of different types of miter saws. If you want to understand the difference, you’ll need to know a few key terms: A miter cut is an angled cut made across the width (or face) of a board. A bevel cut is an angled cut made through the thickness of a board A cross cut is a straight cut across the face of a board. Any miter saw can make either kind of cut, just depending on how the wood is laid on the saw. If it’s laid flat (with the wider side on the base of the saw), it’ll make a mitered cut. If it’s laid on its side (with the shorter side on the base of the saw), it’ll make a beveled cut. Once you understand the terms, it’s a little easier to understand the different types of miter saws. Let’s break it down: A standard miter saw has a base that swings to create angles. It can make miter cuts and bevel cuts, but not at the same time. A compound miter saw is able to make both miter cuts and bevel cuts in the same cut. The base of it can swivel to create mitered angles, and the blade itself tilts to create beveled angles. You can purchase single bevel compound miter saws (which only tilt in one direction) or double bevel compound miter saws (which can tilt in both directions). A stationary (basic) miter saw can only swing up and down and does not move out at all. It will be able to cut boards up to about 8″ wide.A sliding miter saw allows the blade to slide outwards as you cut. This allows for wider cuts up to about 12″. Some miter saws combine these features – for example, the one we own is a double bevel sliding compound miter saw. Whew, that’s a mouthful. Super obvious disclaimer: I’m not an expert, I’m just a girl who has a husband who taught her how to use a miter saw. Power tools are dangerous if you don’t know what you’re doing. Be careful, my friends. First up, let’s dive into the video. It’s one I created a few years back to teach you everything you need to know about how to use a miter saw, and it dives in deep to all of the different parts and details. If you prefer, you can watch the video on YouTube right here. Okay, now that you’ve seen the video, let’s break down some more details a little bit. This is where we’ll really get into the nitty gritty of how to use a miter saw! This is the part that cuts the wood. Duh. The blade guard will slowly move away from the blade as you lower it down, and will cover it back up as you release. Don’t get your fingers anywhere near this section…unless you want to lose one. The miter saw blade will need to be replaced on occasion, just like with any tool. If you find it’s not making accurate cuts or it’s harder to get through your wood, check to see if the blade needs replacing. The fence sticks up from where you set the wood – it’s what you want to push the wood up against to make sure that your cuts are straight and even. If you don’t remember to push the wood against the fence, you could end up with a weird, angled cut, or the wood could go flying because it’s not being supported on both sides. You should always use one hand to firmly hold the wood against the fence, and the other to operate the saw. Alternatively, you can use a clamp to hold the wood or workpiece in place. This is how you operate the saw. When you press the trigger button up on the handle, the blade starts spinning. And, when you let go, it stops. Pretty basic! Remember that it will take a minute for the blade to stop rotating after you let go of the trigger. Be sure to allow it to come to a complete stop before you allow your hands to go anywhere near it! These parts have pre-measured angle stops so you can rotate the base and the blade to create different angled cuts. Miter Gauge: If the little red notch is pointing to 0, you’re creating a straight (90-degree) cut. If it’s at 45, you’re making a 45-degree angle. And so on and so forth. You use the lock handle that sticks out from this to rotate the table and get the right angle. We only showed straight cuts and 45-degree angles in the video, but you can make just about any angle your little heart desires! If you look at the picture above, you’ll see a few notches in the miter gauge – these are places where the base will automatically stop and lock into place for commonly used angles. You don’t have to just stick to those, though. You can manually tighten the knob at the base to achieve any angle you need. Bevel Gauge: This helps you see what angle you are at when you’re rotating the blade to create bevel angles. It doesn’t have stops like the miter gauge does, so be sure to move slowly and pay attention to what you’re pointing at, because it won’t stop automatically. So, now that you’re familiar with the parts, you basically know how to use it. Seriously – it’s that simple! Start by measuring to find the length you want and mark it on your wood. Then, you’ll want to line your wood up along the fence and test the placement of the blade. You’ll do this by lowering the blade down to see where it’s going to hit the wood, making sure it will hit exactly where you’ve marked. One thing to remember: when you are measuring and lining up your wood, don’t forget to factor in the width of the blade itself. If you line it up on the inside of your cut, you’ll end up with a short piece of wood because of the blade. The first time Corey explained this to me I had no idea what he was talking about. But, the first time I lined it up wrong it instantly clicked in my mind. So basically what I’m saying it, tuck that in the back of your mind, and it will all come back to you the first time you inevitably make that mistake. It’ll make sense. Promise. Once you’ve lined it up and confirmed the wood is in the correct spot, hold it firmly in place (or clamp it). Then, raise the blade back up, pull the trigger, and slowly bring it down to cut the wood. You may find that you make your cuts slightly too long or slightly too short. This happens to me even after years of using a miter saw on the regular. Slight adjustments may need to be made as you work. I always recommend erring on the side of cutting too long, then cutting off tiny slivers of the wood until it is exactly the right size you need. When you’re working with a miter angle, it’s particularly important to get the length exactly right, so take your time with it. Let’s talk about a few super important things to keep in mind when using a miter saw: It’ll create a lot of sawdust. It’s not great for your lungs to regularly breathe in that much dust, so it’s wise to wear a dust mask while you work. You can also hook up a shop vacuum to the back of the miter saw and run it while you cut to have it automatically collect the mess for you! The saw should be unplugged when not in use, and it should be bolted or clamped to a stable work surface at all times when you are using it. Don’t wear loose clothing when operating a miter saw, and pull back long hair if you have it. Ear protection and eye protection are always a good idea when working with any power tools! Miter Saw Mobile Stand One more thing to note – we have this mobile stand for our miter saw, and I couldn’t possibly love it more! It folds up and rolls out of the way when it’s not in use, which gives us tons of extra space in our garage. We used to have a dedicated spot on a workbench for the miter saw. That was a great system, but I find that I much prefer being able to scoot it over to the wall when I’m not using it. Learning how to use power tools on my own has been the most empowering and useful things I’ve ever learned. I love that I’m able to tackle any project I want all on my own. And it’s such a good feeling to have things in my home that I created with my own two hands! What projects do you think you’ll take on now that you know how to use a miter saw? If you love this post and want to learn more, I have good news! I have an entire series of posts all about how to use power tools and accomplish other super basic DIY tasks. I’m a big believer that no question is too basic when it comes to DIY, so I try to answer them all around here. Click here to see the full list of beginner-level guides I’ve published. And, be sure to let me know if there’s anything you’d like me to add! , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,210 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope, is one of the oldest family-run businesses in Europe? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicuşor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicuşor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 – Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 – War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 – The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 – Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 – A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca ᨅᨔᨘᨕᨘᨁᨗᨔᨚᨕᨘᨁᨗᨔᨚᨕᨘᨁᨗᨔᨚ

captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2.Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519–1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519–1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519–1522. 1520–1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524–1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king.Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian–Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531–1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England.Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish–Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542–1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial–Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole.Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550–1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556–1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558–1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558–1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562–1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577–1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium.The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580–1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584–1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585–1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592–1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592–1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593–1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598–1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the ‘Spice Islands’ of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Fiľakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Șelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII, (1491–1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507–1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520–1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530–1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534–1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 – 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552–1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556–1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556–1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519–1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (√) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541–42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542–43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559–1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710–733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. 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An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. 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