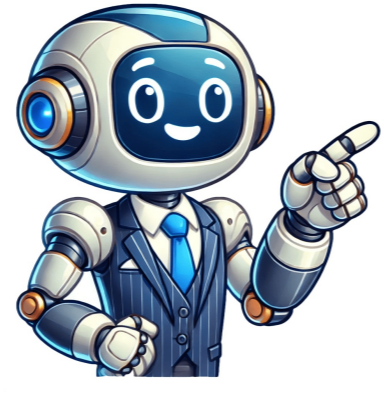


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the 'Relation' the first newspaper. 1608: Refracting telescopes first appear. Dutch spectacle-maker Hans Lippershey tries to obtain a patent on one, spreading word of the invention. 1610: The Orion Nebula is identified by Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc of France. 1610: Galileo Galilei and Simon Marius observe Jupiter's Galilean moons. 1611: James Bible or 'Authorized Version' first published. 1612: The first flintlock musket created for Louis XIII of France by gunsmith Marin Bourgeois. 1614: John Napier introduces the logarithm to simplify calculations. 1616: Niccolò Zucchi describes experiments with a bronze parabolic mirror trying to make a reflecting telescope. 1620: Cornelis Drebbel, funded by James I of England, builds the first 'submarine' made of wood and greased leather. 1623: The third English dictionary, English Dictionarie, is published by Henry Cockeram, listing difficult words with definitions. 1628: William Harvey publishes and elucidates his earlier discovery of the circulatory system. 1637: Dutch Bible published. 1637: Teatro San Cassiano, the first public opera house, opened in Venice. 1637: Pierre de Fermat formulates his so-called Last Theorem, unsolved until 1995. 1637: Although Chinese naval mines were earlier described in the 14th century Huolongjing, the Tian Gong Kai Wu book of Ming dynasty scholar Song Yingxing describes naval mines wrapped in a lacquer bag and ignited by an ambusher pulling a rip cord on the nearby shore that triggers a steel-wheel flint mechanism. 1642: Blaise Pascal invents the mechanical calculator called Pascal's calculator. 1642: Mezzotint engraving introduces grey tones to printed images. 1643: Evangelista Torricelli of Italy invents the mercury barometer. 1645: Giacomo Torelli of Venice, Italy invents the first rotating stage. 1651: Giovanni Riccioli renames the lunar maria. 1656: Christiaan Huygens describes the true shape of the rings of Saturn. 1657: Christiaan Huygens develops the first functional pendulum clock based on the learnings of Galileo Galilei. 1659: Christiaan Huygens first to observe surface details of Mars. 1662: Christopher Merret presents first paper on the production of sparkling wine. 1663: James Gregory publishes designs for a reflecting telescope. 1669: The first known operational reflecting telescope is built by Isaac Newton. 1676: Antonie van Leeuwenhoek discovers Bacteria. 1676: First measurement of the speed of light. 1679: Binary system developed by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. 1684: Calculus independently developed by both Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and Sir Isaac Newton and used to formulate classical mechanics. ^ Exchange History NL ~ 400 years: the story". 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Add details and include citations to explain why this answer is correct. Answers without enough detail may be edited or deleted. This answer is about Yiddish. There have been various comments, which I build on and add to, as there are several complications: Does it result from a "modern migration"? Is Yiddish spoken in Europe? Is it an Indo-European language? Let us look at each of these. 1. Does it result from a "modern migration"? Now that the question has been clarified with a link to a definition of modern, the answer is clearly no. So it is eligible. 2. Is Yiddish spoken in Europe? Yes, it has been for centuries, although it is rapidly dying out. So it should be counted as a European language 3. Is it an Indo-European language? The quick answer, according to most sources on the internet, is that it a Germanic language (thus IE) with Hebrew (thus Semitic) added. But I don't think it is fair to classify any language as IE or non-IE based solely on a simple majority. If there are significant elements from both IE and non-IE, then it is linguistically important as both an IE and a non-IE language, in my view. If we were to go with a simple majority view then perhaps the UK should be excluded from Europe based on the fact that 52% of the population does not want it included in Europe. When we get to the question of how much Hebrew there is in Yiddish, and thus whether Yiddish makes a significant contribution to non-IE European language, I came across a problem. No easy-to-find online source in English told me. This reflects the low status of Yiddish in the English-speaking world in the 21st century. I turned to French Wikipedia which stated that the vocabulary is 10-15% Semitic. I would say that this figure, by itself, means that Yiddish should be included, as it means there is a Semitic element in European language, even if it is not large. But there is a much more important consideration: whereas Maltese has had no significant effect on any other European language that I can find (notwithstanding this list of words I have never heard of), Yiddish has been the conduit for a number of Semitic words to enter not only German and Polish, but also English (paying attention to those marked as Hebrew in origin) (many of which I have heard of) and French. So, given that Yiddish is the European language which has introduced many (and possibly the most) Semitic words into English, German, Polish and French, I think it deserves a place on the list, regardless of its predominantly IE grammar and the particular percentage of words of Semitic origin.