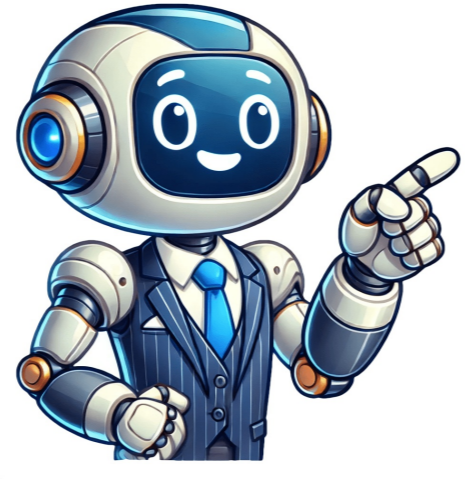


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## Can you get your masters in anything

The Creative Commons License The text is licensed under a Creative Commons license, which allows for widespread use, sharing, and adaptation of the material. The license terms require attribution, providing credit to the original source and indicating any changes made. Jose Mujica Dies at Age of 89 Former Uruguayan President Jose Mujica has passed away at the age of 89. Wikipedia provides various resources and portals for users, including links to articles, tasks, and announcements. The site also features discussions about Wikipedia itself, news about the organization, and help desks for editors and users. The platform is maintained by volunteers and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, which also manages other volunteer projects such as Wikidata and Wikivoyage. These projects aim to provide free access to knowledge on a range of topics, including media, software development, and education. Wikipedia is available in multiple languages, with over 250,000 articles in English alone. Other Wikipeديات have significant numbers of articles in languages such as Spanish, French, German, Italian, and many others. The site uses various calendars to track events and historical dates, including the Gregorian calendar, which marks 1590 as a common year starting on Monday. 1590 CE: A Year of Significance In the year 1590, several significant events unfolded across various regions. Anne of Denmark crowned queen consort of Scotland May 17, 1590, marked a momentous occasion as Anne of Denmark was crowned the queen consort of Scotland at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. This event showcased the strong ties between Denmark and Scotland during that period. Spanish conquests continue García Hurtado de Mendoza became the new Viceroy of Peru on January 6, 1590, marking a significant development in the Spanish conquest of South America. His tenure would last until 1596. Rheinberg fortress captured Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort successfully captured the German fortress of Rheinberg on February 3, 1590, after a four-year-long siege during the Eighty Years' War. Treaty of Constantinople signed The Treaty of Constantinople was signed on March 21, 1590, between the Ottoman Empire and the Safavid Empire, bringing an end to a 12-year war between the two nations. English merchant vessels intercepted On April 24, 1590, ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company were intercepted by Spanish galleys while attempting to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar. The English ships managed to escape with significant damage to the Spanish fleet. Henry of Navarre's failed siege of Paris King Henry of Navarre began an unsuccessful attempt to besiege Paris on May 7, 1590, but was forced to raise the siege by August 30 when Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, arrived with a Spanish army. Samurai Toyotomi Hideyoshi's attack on Hachijō Castle The Japanese samurai, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, launched an attack on the Hachijō Castle in what is now Tokyo on June 23, 1590. The castle was captured after only one day and later destroyed. Naresuan Maharat becomes ruler of Thailand On July 1, 1590, Naresuan Maharat became the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet II of the Ayutthaya Kingdom upon the death of his father, Sanphet I. Ferdinand II, son of Charles II of Habsburg, becomes the new Archduke of Inner Austria after his father's death in Graz. A regency council takes over until 1596 to help Ferdinand rule. In Japan, four diplomats who had been sent to Europe eight years ago return home on July 21, having departed in 1582. They included Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura, and Martino Hara. A significant event occurred in Japan on August 4 when the siege of Odawara ended with the surrender of the city's defenders, led by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, as part of his campaign to unify the country. The siege was a crucial part of Hideyoshi's efforts to eliminate rival clans and strengthen his control over Japan. John White, governor of Roanoke Colony in North America, returned to the deserted colony on August 18, after leaving it in 1587 to gather supplies. However, upon arrival, he found no signs of life, only cryptic clues left behind by the colonists, including the words "CRO" and "CROATOAN," believed to be references to Hatteras Island. On August 27, Pope Sixtus V passed away after five years in office, leading to a new papal conclave. However, this was cut short when Giovanni Battista Castagna took over as Pope Urban VII but died just 12 days later due to malaria. A devastating earthquake struck Lower Austria and Vienna on September 15, causing significant damage and loss of life, with effects felt in neighboring regions like Bohemia and Silesia. The following month, the papal conclave reconvened, this time resulting in Giovanni Battista Castagna becoming Pope Urban VII. However, his tenure was short-lived due to illness. In other events:
\* On October 6, King Philip II of Spain's ambassador presented a list of preferred candidates for the papacy to the cardinals.
\* A 10,000-man army led by Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome was dispatched from Burma to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung on October 13.
\* The Saadian invasion of the Songhai Empire began on October 16 with an army of 20,000 troops led by Judar Pasha. The surviving crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight returned to the "lost colony" of Roanoke. In 1643, King Nanda Bayin sent his son, Crown Prince Mingyi Swa, along with 20,000 troops to what is now Thailand. That same year, a truce was signed between the Holy Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire. Pope Gregory XIV was elected in December, after Niccolò Sfondrato was chosen as a compromise candidate. Meanwhile, witch trials were taking place in Scotland, with Agnes Sampson confessing to practicing witchcraft. In other news, notable figures such as Simon Vouet, a French painter; Arthur Bell, an English Franciscan martyr; and Edward Conyers, an American settler, died during the year. The Spanish were also ousted from southern Gelderland by Dutch forces. Later in the year, Pope Gregory XIV passed away, along with several other notable figures including Louis de Dieu, John Upton, Ahmed I, and William Cecil. Other notable deaths included those of Margaret of the Blessed Sacrament, a French Discalced Carmelite nun; Dietrich Reinkingk, a German lawyer and politician; Manuel de Faria e Sousa, a Spanish and Portuguese historian and poet; and many others. Here is a list of notable individuals who passed away in 1665 and others born or deceased from 1509 to 1681. Died in 1665:
\* Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate and Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera
\* Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter
Born before 1665 but died after:
\* Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648)
\* William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony (d. 1657)
\* Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1627)
\* Caterina Assandra, Italian composer (died c. 1618)
Others born or deceased between 1509 and 1681:
\* Maha Thammaracha (born 1509)
\* Kösem Sultan (died 1651)
\* Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681)
\* Pope Sixtus V (born 1521)
\* Pope Urban VII (born 1521)
\* Giambattista Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (born 1530)
\* Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (born 1552)
In December, several notable individuals passed away. Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, a German philologist and poet, died on the 29th. Ambroise Paré, a French surgeon, died on the 20th. Emanuel Philibert de Lalaing, a Belgian nobleman and army commander, died on the 27th. Other notable individuals who passed away include Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits; Marietta Robusti, a Venetian Renaissance painter; Roger Dudley, a British soldier; Sorley Boy MacDonnell, an Irish chieftain; and Juan Bautista de Pomar, a Spanish colonial historian and writer. Additionally, there were several notable events that took place. The Ottoman-Safavid Wars continued to rage on, with the two empires engaging in battles and conflicts throughout the region. In Europe, Henry IV of France was struggling to consolidate power and maintain control over his kingdom. Meanwhile, James VI of Scotland was dealing with witchcraft accusations and the North Berwick Witches were being tried. In Asia, the Japanese embassy to Europe was making its way back home after a long journey. In Africa, the Moroccan invasion of the Sudan was underway, and the Songhay people were resisting the occupation. These events took place against the backdrop of ongoing conflicts between European powers, including the Spanish and French monarchies, as well as the rise of new colonial empires in Asia and Africa. Hemmingson (1975). Universal Dictionary: A Book About Famous People from All Around The World. The book describes over 20,000 people's lives in great detail. It has many illustrations too. Other books and articles talk about this century. Brown, Cecile. Clive talks about politics and art during the time.
~ The New Encyclopedia Britannica is a very old dictionary. Alexander Hopkins McDonald wrote another encyclopedia about America. Lawrence Thompson says that Princeton University has a special library.
~ Sixtus V was a pope many years ago. Otto, Jochen talks about a man named Cuius who lived in France.
~ Frederic, Louis says that Japan is a place with its own culture. A long time ago, from 1401 to 1500, there were big changes. Many people's lives changed during this century. It was an important time for art, politics and technology. The war between England and France ended, but caused more problems in the future. Constantine was very sad that his empire fell. The collapse of the Byzantine Empire marked the end of an era for the Muslim Ottoman Turks, while also ushering in significant changes that would shape the course of history. The migration of Greek scholars to Italy, coupled with Johannes Gutenberg's invention of the printing press, laid the groundwork for the Renaissance. This period was characterized by the Roman papacy being split into two parts, leading to the rise of the Protestant Reformation centuries later. In Islamic Spain, Christian Reconquista led to the dissolution of Muslim rule and the return of southern Spain to Christian control. Meanwhile, Arabian traders sought wealth in Bengal, but were deterred by rising Ottoman taxes and tariffs. This led explorers like Christopher Columbus to find a new route to India, ultimately reaching the Americas. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed, while the Ming dynasty reached its peak under the rule of the Yongle Emperor. The spread of Islam also led to the destruction of Christian kingdoms in Africa, leaving only Alodia by the end of the century. The Aztec and Inca Empires reached their peak influence in the Americas, but were eventually changed by European colonization. Events from 1408 to 1440: In 1408, a wedding was held in Hvalse, marking one of the last recorded events in Norse Greenland. By the 15th century, the Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol states had weakened significantly. Battle of Grunwald (1410): The Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War's turning point came when the Teutonic Knights were defeated by a combined force of Poles and Lithuanians in 1410. This led to the downfall of the Teutonic Order and marked a significant shift in European power dynamics. Welsh Wars (1410-1415): Owain Glyndŵr's rebellion against English rule was one of the last major Welsh uprisings, occurring from 1410 to 1415. Khizr Khan, appointed by Taimur, seized control of Delhi in 1414 and established the Sayyid dynasty. Portuguese Empire (1415): Henry the Navigator led the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors in 1415, marking the beginning of Portugal's colonial expansion. The Battle of Agincourt took place between England and France in 1415, with a significant English victory. Council of Constance (1415): Jan Hus was executed as a heretic at the Council of Constance in 1415, sparking widespread outrage and further solidifying his reputation as a martyr. Ming Dynasty Diplomacy (1417): A delegation from Sulu, led by three kings, traveled to China to pay tribute to the Yongle Emperor, marking a significant cultural exchange between the two empires. However, one of the visiting monarchs, Paduka Pahala, died in Dezhou on their way back, prompting the Yongle Emperor to commission a tomb for him. Hussite Wars (1419-1433): The Hussite movement in Bohemia, sparked by Jan Hus's ideas and teachings, led to a series of brutal conflicts between Catholics and Hussites that lasted from 1419 to 1433. Joan of Arc played a significant role in the Hundred Years' War, including liberating the city of Orléans in 1429. Majapahit Empire (1429): Queen Suhita ascended to the throne after her father Wikramawardhana's death in 1429, marking a new era for the Majapahit Empire. The Aztec Empire began its reign under Itzcoatl, who became the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztecs. Joan of Arc Trial (1431): Pre-trial investigations into Joan of Arc's actions began in 1431, leading to her execution by burning at the stake on May 30. Treaties were signed between the Teutonic Knights and Svitrigaila, forming an anti-Polish alliance, and between Portugal and Castille. Inca Empire (1438): Pachacuti founded the Inca Empire in 1438, marking a significant turning point in Andean history. The Ming dynasty's royal family was immortalized through art and architecture, such as The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's carriage. Education and Breakup of the Golden Horde (1440s): Eton College was founded by Henry VI in 1440, becoming one of England's most prestigious institutions. Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs rise to dominance in Mesoamerica. In West Africa, Oba Ewuare takes power in Benin and turns it into an empire around the same time. The Aztec Empire's fifth tlatoani, Moctezuma I, begins his reign in 1440. Flemish painter Jan van Eyck passes away in 1441. Portuguese explorers sail West Africa, reestablishing the transatlantic slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. The League of Mayapan experiences civil war between the Tutul Xiuus and Cocom, leading to its disintegration. Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. Abdur Razzaq visits India in 1443, while King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul alphabet system for the Korean language. The Albanian league is established in Lezha, with Skanderbeg as leader, and begins a war against the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats Polish and Hungarian armies at the Battle of Varna. The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana becomes ruler of Majapahit in 1447. Saint Srimanta Sankardeva is born in 1449, and Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China that culminates in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, is abandoned in the 15th century. Machu Picchu is constructed during this time. The ancient kingdom of Tondo experiences political dominance over Luzon under Dayang Kalangitan. Bahul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate, starting the Lodhi dynasty. Rajasawardhana becomes ruler of Majapahit in 1451. The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. Reigns come to an end, and new ones begin. The year 1462 saw significant events unfold. Sonni Ali Ber conquered Mali, developing major cities like Gao, Timbuktu, and Djenné along the Niger River. Mehmed the Conqueror was defeated by Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. In England, Edward IV secretly married Elizabeth Woodville. The 1465 Moroccan revolt ended in the murder of Abd al-Haqiq II, while Uzun Hasan defeated Jahān Shāh. Japan experienced civil war during the Sengoku period (1467-1615). Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile unified Spain through their marriage. Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquered parts of Bohemia and had the strongest military potential with his mercenary standing army, the Black Army. Guru Nanak Dev was born in 1469, revered by followers of Sikhism, Hindus, and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. Akayacatl began his reign as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. The Moldavian forces defeated the Tatars at the Battle of Lipnic. In 1471, Champa suffered a massive defeat by Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya became the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco in 1472. The Burgundy Wars took place from 1474-1477, involving France, Switzerland, Lorraine, and Sigismund II of Habsburg against Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Muscovy conquered Novgorod in 1478. The same year, Singhawikramawardhana's reign ended. The Wali Songo built the Great Mosque of Demak, oldest mosque in Java, during Sultan Raden Patah's reign. In 1479, Matthias Corvinus defeated the Turks at the Battle of Breadfield and JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born. Muscovy gained independence after the Siege of Rhodes in 1480. 1481: The Spanish Inquisition's first auto-da-fé takes place, marking the start of its practice. That same year, Tizoc becomes the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. In Portugal, Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia, while Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until 1503. William Caxton prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus captures Vienna. Frederick III flees, and Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth to become King of England. Ivan III conquers Tver, and Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya, ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Ahutzoiti becomes the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. Sher Shah Suri is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor takes the throne, promoting Confucian ideology. In 1488, Portuguese navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. 1492: Sunni Ali Ber's death creates a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son is soon overthrown by Mamadou Toure, who becomes Askia Muhammad. Askia Muhammad makes Songhai the largest empire in West Africa. 1492: Boabdil surrenders Granada, marking the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus lands in the Americas from Spain. In 1493, he lands on modern-day Puerto Rico, while Leonardo da Vinci designs the first known helicopter prototype. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas, dividing the world outside of Europe between themselves. The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states from 1494 to 1559. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as king of Portugal, ruling until 1521. Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back takes place from 1497 to 1499. 1499: The Ottoman fleet defeats the Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. University "Alcalá de Henares" is built in Madrid, Spain. Michelangelo creates his Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica. 1500: Islam becomes dominant across the Indonesian archipelago. Bolkhiah founds Brazil on the other side of the Pasig River. Guru Nanak begins spreading Sikhism. Charles of Ghent is born, becoming Lord of the Netherlands and future King of Spain. Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor. The world was undergoing significant changes during this period. In 1500, Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón visited Brazil but couldn't claim it due to the Treaty of Tordesillas. Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral took control of Brazil for Portugal instead. The Ottoman Empire suffered a defeat at the hands of Kemal Reis in the Second Battle of Lepanto. Meanwhile, the Yongle Emperor elevated the Ming Empire to its peak power by launching campaigns against the Mongols and reestablishing Chinese rule in Vietnam. The Philippines has historical ties to the ancient Filipino king, with thousands of Chinese living in the country believed to be his descendants. It's possible to pursue a master's degree in a field different from your undergraduate bachelor's degree, contrary to what some might think. In fact, many graduate schools welcome students with diverse academic backgrounds, and the shift towards career switchers has led colleges to create more feasible transition paths. While it's true that not having a related bachelor's degree can put you at a slight disadvantage, it's not as significant as one might assume. There are numerous graduate courses available that don't require a related undergraduate degree, such as Master of Arts in Humanities or Master of Science in Cybersecurity. Before starting your academic ladder, consider embracing a change of mind and career goals. Many students initially choose a major but later find it doesn't align with their true interests. Thankfully, nearly all grad schools accept students from different fields, provided the undergraduate degree was earned from an accredited institution and the grad school's admission policies are favorable. The first step in pursuing a master's in a different field is to check the admission requirements of your chosen graduate school. This can usually be found on their website or by contacting the academic registrar's office directly. By understanding these requirements, you'll be well-prepared for a successful transition into a new academic and professional path. To get into grad school, you need to meet certain requirements. Not just the relevant officers at your school, but also career experts and admissions counsellors can help guide you on what careers are best for you. You might be surprised, but most grad schools don't care too much about your undergraduate degree - they want to see if you've got a bachelor's from an accredited school, some relevant experience, and good test scores. Of course, some schools do have their own preferences, like wanting students who are really into a certain field. If the school you're applying to requires tests like the GRE or other standard exams, these will help admissions officers figure out if you're ready for post-grad studies. Some fields even have specialized tests, but not all grad schools need them - some just want proof of your work experience. Even that's changing though, as schools get better at making admission easier for students with different backgrounds. And don't forget, international students might need to take fluency tests in languages like English or French before they can apply. So, be prepared and research what each school requires - it's not a one-size-fits-all situation. It's crucial to refine skills already acquired by your peers during their undergraduate studies. Take a few GRE tests to gauge your score, ensuring it meets the minimum requirement for most graduate schools. This will help identify areas needing improvement, potentially eliminating the need for additional prep courses or classes. Ultimately, it's up to you to determine if you're adequately prepared for your chosen master's program. Don't fall behind, as this can make it challenging to catch up later on. Fortunately, some institutions offer support in transitioning smoothly to a new field. Boost Your Application To increase your chances of getting accepted, focus on enhancing your application. If you're concerned about not being admitted due to an unrelated major, go the extra mile and perfect your admissions packet. Graduate colleges typically require recommendation letters, personal statements, and proof of a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution. Make sure these documents are top-notch to improve your odds. Now That You Know After answering the question "Can you get a master's in something different than your bachelor?" you're now prepared for a new direction in your post-graduate work. Before making the switch, grow a commitment and interest in the field you want to pursue. Remember that everyone's situation is unique, whether you've changed your mind or are seeking a career change due to burnout. Seek guidance from experts or network with peers who share similar experiences.