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Schéma villosité intestinale

Dreaming of nake i a relatively frequent experience and it u ually produce feeling of angui h and di comfort in tho e who live it.To the anxiety that the e animal tend to produce in mo t people, we ad... Infidelity i one of the ituation that can cau e the greate t damage to a per on. Whether we uffer it or if we commit it, it can finally generate di comfort and other negative ymptom .But ... what are ... Mu ic i one of life' plea ure , it affect how we feel and our emotional tate, and it can even determine our behavior.In fact, ome tudie affirm that our per onality and the mu ic we li ten to are r... Nightmare are unplea ant dream that cau e high anxiety while experiencing them. It i a normal phenomenon and one that we have all experienced; however, when the e become recurrent, we can peak of the ... We live in the ociety of branding, all the object that urround u they carry a label where it brand, it component , it owner , it geographical origin or it mode of u e are pecified, among many other th... The family i alway there to upport you and help you even in your wor t moment . Although we did not decide to be born into one or another family, the truth i that the emotional tie that are created wi... Phobia are, along with depre ion and anxiety, part of the mo t common mental di order .Although a a general rule they tend to be le di abling than other di order becau e the timuli that generate them ... Thank to new communication technologie , we currently have alternative method to a k a man for a date, if you are hy and find it difficult to tell a boy that you would like to go out with him, a imple... Are we a owner of our deci ion a we think? Or, on the contrary, do we let our elve be carried away on many more occa ion than we think by what i already given to u ?Although we are not aware of it, on... The emergence in our live of AR -CoV-2 ha brought about many change , and among them, highlight the need for a whole erie of challenge that appear in our path, whether they have to do with fear and ex... Page 2 Light i electromagnetic radiation and we generally refer to that which i vi ible to u . The light i tran mitted in the form of wave who e reflection illuminate the urface , allowing u , in thi way, ee... Me ianic it mean pertaining to or relating to me iah or me iani m. A uch, it i an adjective derived from the word Me iah, from biblical Latin Me ĭa , and thi in turn from the Hebrew mĕšīāḥ, which mean... What town hall i called the body in charge of the function of government and admini tration of a municipality. It i the u ual de ignation of the local admini trative entity in countrie uch a pain or M... Hyperinflation i a hugely high inflation, in which price ri e rapidly and continuou ly and money lo e it real value.According to the American economi t Phillip D. Cagan, hyperinflation It begin with t... The Kreb cycle, or citric acid cycle, generate mo t of the electron carrier (energy) that will be connected in the electron tran port chain (CTE) in the la t part of the cellular re piration of eukary... Cae ar i a Roman urname that became a title repre enting the elected ucce or of the Roman empire.Cae ar come from Latin fall. The Roman known in hi tory with thi urname wa the dictator Gaiu Juliu Cae ... Univer al value are the et of characteri tic and norm of coexi tence of the human being con idered a po itive and valid qualitie at a given time. They are often con idered innate to human nature.Uni... Cytokine i i a cell divi ion proce through which the cytopla m of a cell divide to give ri e to two daughter cell , different from each other.Thi proce i characteri tic of eukaryotic cell , and take p... What orthography refer to the et of rule and convention that govern the writing of a language. In thi en e, it i part of normative grammar.The word come from Latin orthographĭa, which in turn come fro... A demagogue i that per on who develop a a repre entative or political leader, and who e attitude eek to win the upport of people who li ten to it and follow it.The word demagogue derive from the Greek... Univer al value are made up of a erie of virtue and principle that guide our good behavior in order to carry out a harmoniou life with the environment and the people around u .In thi way, univer al ... In media re i a Latin phra e that literally tran late 'In the middle of it'. A uch, it i a literary technique in which the narration begin in the middle of the event , that i , in full action,... Baroque literature i a literary tyle of poetry, pro e, narrative and theater, in which i make notable u e of ornamental language to de cribe image , ituation and feeling in text .Baroque literature wa... A belligerent we de ignate all tho e nation, power, group or community that declare or participate in war a an ally of any of the partie . The word, a uch, come from Latin belligĕran , belligĕranti .B... Anarchi m i known a a philo ophical y tem and a political theory corre ponding to the ab ence of government. The word anarchi m i of Greek origin "anarkho ", Which mean without government or with... Rotation i the action that a body exert to give a twi t, turn or roll around it own axi . Rotation al o refer to thealternation or variation of object or people. The word rotation derive from Latin ro... earch i the attempt to find omething de ired through attention, follow-through, pur uit, or any kind of effort.A earch can be for omething material or immaterial:The earch for omething material, uch ... Known a Yolo to the acronym of the Engli h language that mean "You Only Live Once", which in pani h mean "You only live once". The expre ion Yolo i u ed in different ocial network ... An omnivore i defined a any animal that eat animal and plant . The e animal are normally cla ified a predator and prey. The word omnivore i of Latin origin "Omnivoru " compo ed by "omni... In it traditional meaning, the expre ion play or play i u ed to refer to the literary genre intended for the cenic repre entation of torie or torie , u ually tructured in dialogue .A a general rule, a... Video: Small intestine: Histology The intestinal villi are the folds of the intestinal mucosa, which is the inner (luminal) layer of the small intestine. These have the primary function of increasing the surface area for absorption of nutrients in the intestine.The small intestine is the longest portion of the digestive tract and is located between the stomach and the large intestine. It has three well-defined regions, which in descending order are: the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum.The duodenum is the portion of this tube that connects to the stomach in the pyloric region, while the ileum is the most distal part, responsible for its connection with the large intestine through the ileocecal valve.Throughout the 7 meters of the small intestine, an important part of the digestion of the food we eat occurs, as well as the absorption of the nutrients derived from these.Some of the cells present in the intestinal epithelium facilitate this process thanks to the secretion of some enzymes and pH buffering substances.Although there are certain histological differences between the three portions of the small intestine, the intestinal villi are distributed over its entire surface and are only one of the three modifications of the intestinal mucosa that are achieved in this portion of the digestive tract. HistologyThe small intestine is made up of five concentric layers known as: mucosa, submucosa, circular muscle, longitudinal muscle, and serous. The mucosa is the innermost layer, that is, it is the layer that faces the luminal side of the intestine.This layer is covered with numerous villi (from 20 to 40 per square millimeter), the duodenum being the place where there is the greatest number, compared to the jejunum and ileum.Intestinal villi are finger-like (finger-shaped) projections that are 0.5 to 1 mm in length and are lined by columnar epithelium.Each is associated with a thin stretch of smooth muscle that comes from the submucosal layer and runs to the tip. In addition, in the nucleus of each villus there are capillary loops and blind ending lymphatic ducts.The free border of the cells that make up the epithelium that covers the villi has tiny microvilli covered by glucocalyx (a layer rich in carbohydrates) that together constitute what is called the “brush border”.Thus, the villi and microvilli in the mucosa of the small intestine significantly increase the surface area from a few thousand square centimeters to millions of square centimeters, perfectly adapted for their functions. Cells of the lining epitheliumThere are different types of cells in the epithelium that covers each villi. These, according to their function, are classified into absorption cells, goblet cells and cells of the diffuse neuroendocrine system.Absorption cells are the most numerous and specialize in absorbing water and nutrients. In its lateral membranes (those that are in contact with adjacent cells) there are adherent junctions or desmosomes that prevent the lateral passage of the absorbed substances.Goblet cells are single-celled glands that are responsible for the secretion of mucinogen, which is the dehydrated form of the protein mucin, the main component of the protective intestinal mucus that lines the lumen of the intestine.Cells of the diffuse neuroendocrine system are responsible for the production of paracrine and endocrine hormones (secretin, cholecystokinin, motilin, gastric inhibitory peptide, somatostatin, enteroglucagon, YY peptide, and neurotensin). These cells represent about 1% of the total epithelial cells.In addition to these three types of cells, in the regions of the epithelium close to a lymphoid node, there are M cells, which are cells of the mononuclear phagocytic system responsible for phagocytic and transport of antigens from the intestinal lumen to the lymph nodes. Cells within the villiIn each villus of the small intestine there are large numbers of intraepithelial lymphocytes (found between the cells of the lining epithelium). In addition, in the lamina propria of the villi there are various immunocytes (cells of the immune system).These include B and T lymphocytes, plasma cells, macrophages, mast cells, and eosinophils. GlandsBetween each villi there are simple or branched tubular glands that drain into the intervillous space and are called Lieberkühn crypts. These glands are composed of absorption cells, goblet cells, regenerative cells, cells of the diffuse neuroendocrine system, and Paneth cells.Regenerative cells are stem cells whose function is to repopulate both the lining epithelium as well as the villi and the mucosal surface.Paneth cells, on the other hand, are cells specialized in the secretion of lysozyme, an enzyme with antimicrobial activity. FeaturesThe intestinal villi function mainly in the digestion and in the absorption of the nutrients coming from the chyme, predigested by the enzymes contained in the mouth and stomach.The final catabolism of proteins and carbohydrates occurs in these structures, as the secretory cells present on the surface of the villi secrete dipeptidase and disaccharidase enzymes, especially at the level of the duodenum.The absorption cells of the microvilli of the intestine are responsible for the daily absorption of more than 7 liters of liquid, around 35 grams of sodium, 1 kilogram of fat and 500 grams of protein and carbohydrates.Both the water, the ions, the amino acids that make up the proteins and the monosaccharides enter the cytosol of the cells and are transported towards the basolateral membrane of the cells, where they are discharged towards the capillaries associated with the villi for their transport and systemic distribution. .The fatty acids, which are absorbed as micelles, are esterified in the endoplasmic reticulum of the absorption cells to form triglycerides that, once associated with certain lipoproteins, will form the structures known as chylomicrons.These chylomicrons are transported through the lymphatic ducts located in the lumen of the microvilli.If, for any reason, substances that cannot be absorbed properly enter the intestine, an osmotic effect will be generated such that it will cause a decrease in water absorption, which will have a laxative effect. 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Le schéma suivant présente uniquement la voie sanguine de manière simplifiée.Schématiser[*] les deux voies d'absorption en complétant le schéma présenté.Les échanges sanguins au niveau de l'appareil digestifLes deux voies de l'absorption au niveau de l'appareil digestifLe système digestif | Informations[*]Le chyle est un liquide blanchâtre d'aspect laiteux présent dans les vaisseaux lymphatiques de l'intestin grêle (les vaisseaux chylifères) lors de la digestion. Il est constitué du mélange des graisses et des sucs digestifs absorbés dans le jéjunum et l'iléum, ainsi que de la lymphe.Représenter au moyen d'une figure simplifiée ou présenter des informations, un processus... en les réduisant à leurs traits essentiels. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,882 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the Chinese languages and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000–3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them include inscribing stone, bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and printing with woodblocks or moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Marcy Rheintgen ... that Marcy Rheintgen (pictured), a transgender woman, was jailed in a men's prison for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that some people ski every month of the year? ... that Tarmidi Suhardjo was fired from his party's leadership roles because he ran for governor? ... that Pope Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that after Slovak actress Hana Meličková moved to Prague to study piano, she secretly enrolled in acting classes? ... that the riverine rabbit was thought to be extinct for more than 30 years? ... that Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into American football at the suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkbuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? 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. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas–CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden 1567 – The mentally ill King Erik XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 – The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 – The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 – United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 – A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC – 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudia. The agnomen Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing 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 Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca کوردی Ελληνικά Fryske Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių Македонски Norsk nynorsk Shqip Slovenščina اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 vte November 10: Battle of Saint-Denis. 1567 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1567 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1567MDLXVIIAb urbe condita2320Armenian calendar1016ԹՎ ՌԺԶAssyrian calendar6317Balinese saka calendar1488–1489Bengali calendar973–974Berber calendar2517English Regnal year9 Eliz. 1 – 10 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2111Burmese calendar929Byzantine calendar7075–7076Chinese calendar丙寅年 (Fire Tiger)4264 or 4057 — to —丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit)4265 or 4058Coptic calendar1283–1284Discordian calendar2733Ethiopian calendar1559–1560Hebrew calendar5327–5328Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1623–1624 - Shaka Samvat1488–1489 - Kali Yuga4667–4668Holocene calendar11567Igbo calendar567–568Iranian calendar945–946Islamic calendar974–975Japanese calendarEiroku 10(永禄１０年)Javanese calendar1486–1487Julian calendar1567MDLXVIIKorean calendar3900Minguo calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar99Thai solar calendar2109–2110Tibetan calendar阳火虎年(male Fire-Tiger)1693 or 1312 or 540 — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 – Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 – After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January – A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 – Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor.[1] February 10 – Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 – Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 – In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 – Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 – The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 – The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 – Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 – Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 – Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 – Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 – Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 – The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 – James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 – The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 – At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 – After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 29 – The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 – Bible translations into Welsh: The New Testament is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 – Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) – In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 – Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 – The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 – Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 – François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 – Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 – Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 – Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 – Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 – Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 – Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) – Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 – Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 – John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1596) April 26 – Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 – John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603–1618) (d. 1618) May 13 – Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 – Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 – Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1630) August 14 – Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 – Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588–1620) (d. 1620) August 21 – Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September – Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 – György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 – Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 – Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) October 10 – Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 1 – Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 7 – Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 – Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 16 – Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 – Anne de Xaintonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 – Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French settler and Jesuit missionary (d. 1622) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 – Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 – Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 – Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 – Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 – Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 – Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 – Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 – Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 – Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 18 – Wilhelm von Grumbach, German adventurer (b. 1503) April 19 – Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 – Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 – Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 – Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 – Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 – Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 – Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 – Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 – Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 – Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 – Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 – Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1538) date unknown Thomas Beccon, English Protestant reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. 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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "15th century" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 14th century 15th century 16th century Timelines 14th century 15th century 16th century State leaders 14th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403–1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404–1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405–1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish–Lithuanian–Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emper

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