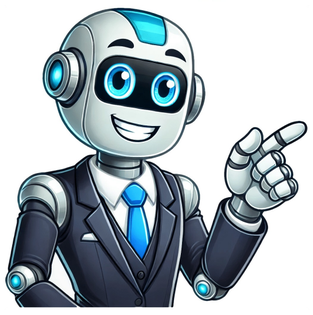
Click to verify



Error CodeMeaningSolutiondrnDraining issueReview the washer hose installation to ensure the hose is installed correctly.F# E# or F##System errorPress Start/Pause to clear the code, then press it again to restart the washer. If the issue persists, contact a professional.HCHot and cold inlet hoses installed in reverseTurn off the water supply and swap the hoses so that each is connected to the correct inlet.LdLLid cannot lockCheck the locking mechanism for any obstructions that are preventing the lid from locking properly.LdULid cannot unlockRemove any items from the lid to allow it to unlock.LF, Lo FL, F8 E1Fill cycle takes too longCheck the water supply in your home to ensure that both the hot and cold water supplies are active.LidLid left openClose the lid to clear the code.OfbUnbalanced loadEvenly redistribute the load, and then close the lid and restart the cycle.OLOversized loadRemove several items from the basket and restart the cycle.PFPower failureTouch and hold Start to restart the washer cycle after it was interrupted by a power failure. Press Power if you only need to clear the code.SudExcessive sudsEnsure you used the correct detergent. Open the lid and allow the water to drain, then manually remove the excess suds.Error CodeMeaningSolutionLOC, LCControl lock activatedPress the control lock button. Some models require you to press and hold the button, while others require a single press.dETDetergent cartridge was not detectedEnsure the cartridge is inserted into the dispenser drawer correctly. If you are using single-load doses of detergent, ignore this message.IntCycle interruptedPress the pause or cancel button twice. If the code does not clear, disconnect the washer for one minute.rL, F34Items detected during a clean washer cycleRemove the items from the basket and restart the cycle.Sud, SdExcessive sudsThis code will automatically clear as the washer takes additional time to clear the water and suds. Ensure you use the correct detergent and check the drain hose for any kinks or clogs.F5 E2The Door is not locking properlyEnsure that there are no items blocking the door's locking mechanism.F7 E1Motor speed sensing errorCheck for any remaining shipping bolts and ensure the washer load is not excessive.F8 E1, LO FLLow water flowCheck your home's water system to ensure that the flow is functioning. If the flow rate is fine, make sure your water inlet hoses are not kinked or clogged.F8 E2Dispenser system issueEnsure the detergent drawer or cartridge is not clogged with detergent.F9 E1Excessive drain timeMake sure the drain hose is not clogged or kinked.Other F# E# codeOther errorDisconnect the washer for one minute and reconnect it. If the code persists, contact a professional.Model(s)CodeDescriptionMAH22, MHN30, MHN330FOversuds detected during cycle, unable to resolve unbalance condition during final spin“32More than 6 unbalance retries during the final spin – spin (and cycle) has been aborted“33Oversuds detected during wash cycle, unable to resolve – cycle has been aborted“71Generation 2 debit card cycle polling message out of sequence“74Generation 2 debit card remaining balance message out of sequence“75Generation 2 debit card new card balance message out of sequence“88Invalid messaging state found in data acquisition communicationsModel(s)CodeDescriptionSingle Dryersd1Door circuit failure on control board“d4Motor circuit failure“d5Blocked Coin 1 or Coin 1 circuit error“d9Low voltage detected“d12Motor sensor circuit failure on control board“d13Blocked Coin 2 or Coin 2 circuit error“d16Gen 2 communication error How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites If the Service Diagnostic mode has been entered successfully, all indicators on the console are illuminated for 5 seconds with “888” showing in the Estimated Time Remaining seven-segment display. If there are no saved fault codes, all indicators on the console will momentarily turn off, and then only the seven-segment display will come back on and display “888”.NOTE: The Service Diagnostic mode will time out after 5 minutes of user inactivity, or shut down if AC power is removed. Indication 1: None of the indicators or display turn on.Action: Select any cycle.If indicators come on, check the functionality for the three buttons used to activate the Service Diagnostic mode. Verify that the button responds and a beep sound is heard when pressed. If the button is faulty, it will not be possible to enter the diagnostic mode using that button. Replace the user interface and housing assembly. Indication 2: All console indicators begin flashing immediately.Action: If all console indicators begin flashing on and off immediately, replace the user interface.If there is a saved fault code, it will be flashing in the display. Review the Fault/Error Codes on info below for the recommended procedure. If there is no saved fault code, “888” will be displayed.Fault codes are displayed by alternately showing F# and E#. All fault codes have an F# and an E#. The F# indicates the suspect System/Category. The E# indicates the suspect Component system.Up to four Fault/Error codes may be stored. When the oldest fault code is displayed, additional presses of the 3rd button will result in a triple beep, then display of the most recent fault code. If each press of the 3rd button results in a triple beep and the display shows “888”, no saved fault codes are present. To clear fault codes, enter Service Diagnostic mode. Then press and hold the 3rd button used to enter Service Diagnostic mode for 5 seconds. Once the fault codes are successfully erased, the seven segment display will show “888”.To exit Fault/Error Codes, press and hold the 1st button used to activate Service Diagnostic mode for 5 seconds.Use either of the two methods below to exit diagnostic mode.1. Pressing and holding the 1st button used to activate the Service Diagnosticmode for 5 seconds.2. Pressing the POWER button once or twice, depending on the diagnostic procedure.Read also: How To Troubleshoot E2 F9 Error Code On Whirlpool Washer Sud – Fault is displayed when Suds prevent the basket from spinning up to speed or the pressure sensor detects rising suds level. The main control will flush water in attempt to clear Suds. If the water flush is unable to correct the problem, this may indicate:Not using HE detergent or excessive detergent usage. Check/clean drain pump filter and hose of foreign objects. Ensure drain height does not exceed 8′ (2.4 m) from washer baseDuring the cleaning cycle, a load was detected inside the drum. Clear error code and run a Cleaning Cycle to verify problem.Load inside the washer during clean cycle. Mechanical friction on drive mechanism or basket. (Clothing between basket and tub.)A corrupted onboard EEPROM or communication error between the CCU and onboard EEPROM has occurred. One of the main relays is not working properly.Check the electrical outlet for damage. A power surge/drop may have caused this problem. Unplug or disconnect washer. Verify power at outlet (voltage, polarity, grounding, and dedicated circuit). Reconnect power and retest. A relay on the CCU may be welded. Motor Control Unit (MCU) has an internal malfunction, repeating under or over voltage, or over current conditions. Can also be caused by momentary loss of neutral feed to MCU during the spin cycle. If the error occurs during a high-speed spin, the door will remain locked for 3 minutes.Cycle corruption, or CCU is not compatible for this specific model of washer.The CCU detects an out of range pressure signal. The use of analog pressure sensor or digital pressure switch is model dependent, but the procedure to detect this error does not change.Check connections from tub to air trap, air trap to pressure hose, and pressure hose to pressure sensor.Is pressure hose pinched, kinked, plugged, or leaking air?This error is displayed if the water temperature sensor value is out of range (23°F to 217°F [–5°C to 103°C]).Read also: Washing Machine Load Capacity GuideThis error is generated when the CCU cannot detect the temperature rising up.Heater element unplugged, burnt out or open Temp sensor failed or lost connectionThis code is generated if the door has not been open for 3 consecutive cycles, or the door switch is open while the door is locked for more than 5 seconds. If this occurs during normal operation, the buzzer beeps 3 times.User presses START without closing door. Door not open for 3 consecutive cycles. Door switch mechanism damaged or obstructed.At the start of a cycle, the washer attempts to lock the door 6 times. If door cannot be locked, the washer goes into pause mode and a code is generated.Door not completely closed due to interference. Check door lock mechanism for damage, misalignment, or foreign objects.At the start of a cycle, the washer attempts to unlock the door 6 times. If door cannot be unlocked, the washer goes into pause mode and a code is generated.Verify door latch is secured to front panel. Check for misaligned, broken, or over-tightened door latchCommunication between the Central Control Unit and the MCU (Motor Control Unit) has not been detected.Check door switch operation. Faulty switch may interfere with power to MCU. Check drive system for worn or faulty components. Verify continuity in cable between CCU (MI3 & MS2) and MCU.Communication between Central Control Unit (CCU) and User Interface (UI) has not been detected.Verify continuity in cable between CCU (UI7) and UI (C2). Check AC and DC supplies.The MCU (Motor Control Unit) is unable to properly detect motor speed and the washer shuts down. If error occurs during high-spin, the door remains locked for 2–3 minutes.Washer is overloaded. Verify that the shipping system, including shipping bolts and spacers, is removed. Mechanical friction – verify that drum rotates freely.The heat sink exceeds 212°F (100°C). If this occurs, the CCU will reset the MCU and wait for the motor and/or the MCU to cool down before restarting. After 4 attempts, F7E2 is displayed.Improper installation of washer. Ensure that washer is not located near a heat source and has proper ventilation. Check that drum is not overloaded with clothes. Mechanical friction – verify that drum rotates freely. Check drive system for worn or faulty componentsThis error is displayed when the steam valve malfunctions.Is water supply connected and turned on? Check for blocked or kinked inlet hoses. Low water pressure or blocked hose screens. Check steam valve operation.The washer does not detect water input after 13 minutes of filling.Is water supply connected and turned on? Check for blocked or kinked inlet hoses. Low water pressure or blocked hose screens. Check for proper drain hose installation. Is water siphoning out of the drain hose? Drain hose must not be more than 4.5″ (113 mm) into drain pipe. Check connections from tub to air trap, air trap to pressure hose, and pressure hose to pressure sensor. Is pressure hose pinched, kinked, plugged, or leaking air?Dispenser motor is unable to reach the desired position.Check the mechanical linkage from dispenser motor to top of dispenser.The overflow condition occurs if there is too much water or foam in the washer and the overflow contact on the pressure switch is closed for more than 2 minutes, 30 seconds or 5 times during the same cycle. If overflow occurs, the valves are closed and the drain pump switches on for at least 30 seconds.Check inlet valves for proper shutoff. Verify that drain hose is not plugged or kinked. Check/clean drain pump filter of foreign objects. Check connections from tub to air trap, air trap to pressure hose, and pressure hose to pressure sensorIf less than 0.1L of water has entered the tub after 30 seconds from the start of the Quick Diagnostic Test, this error will be displayed.Is water supply connected and turned on? Check for blocked or kinked inlet hosesIf the drain time exceeds 8 minutes without reaching reset level in pressure sensor, the valves are turned off and the drain pump will stop running. NOTE: Suds can cause delays in draining. Washer drains for 4 minutes, pauses 5 minutes, then tries again for 4 additional minutes of draining. F9E1 will display if washer does not drain. (Normal drain takes less than 2 minutes)Verify that the drain hose is not blocked or kinked. Make sure drain hose is not sealed into drain pipe. Make sure the drain hose height does not exceed 96″ (2.4 m). Check/clean drain pump filter of foreign objects. Check connections from tub to air trap, air trap to pressure hose, and pressure hose to pressure sensorF05 – WATER TEMPERATURE SENSOR ERRORIf during the water heating step in the wash cycle, the water temperature sensor (NTC) value is out of range, the “F/05” error code will be displayed.Check the Water Temperature Sensor. Refer to the WATER TEMPERATURE SENSOR section. Check connections to the Water Temperature Sensor Check resistance of Heating Element, if present on this model. (abnormal = infinity)The control is unable to properly detect motor speed and the machine will shut down. If a failure occurs during high-speed spin, the door will be unlocked after three minutes.Verify the shipping system including shipping bolts, spacers and cables are removed Check wire harness connections between the Drive Motor and the Motor Control Unit (MCU), and between the MCU and the Central Control Unit (CCU). Check the Drive Motor Check the MCUCheck Wire Harness connections to the Door Switch/Lock Unit and Central Control Unit (CCU)The main control has detected a short in the motor control unit. If a failure occurs during high-speed spin, the door will be unlocked after three minutes.Check wire harness connections between the Drive Motor and the Motor Control Unit (MCU), and between the MCU and the Central Control Unit (CCU). Check the MCU Check the Drive MotorIf the Overflow contact on the pressure switch is closed for more than 60 seconds, an Overflow condition will occur. In an Overflow condition, the Door remains locked and the Drain Pump runs constantly, even if PAUSE/CANCEL is pressed twice and the Display is cleared. Turn off hot and cold water faucets and unplug the unit before servicingCheck the drain hose and make sure it is not plugged or kinked Check Wire Harness connections to the Drain Pump, Pressure Switch, and Central Control Unit (CCU) Check/clean Drain Pump Filter of foreign objects Check for Drain Pump Failure Check the Inlet Valve for proper shut off Check the Pressure switch for proper operation.If the thermal protector on the MCU heat sink gets too hot, it will open the thermal protector on the heat sink which will stop motor functions and an I “F/10” will be displayed.Check for Proper Installation, verify the unit is not located near a source of heat and has proper ventilation Check Wire Harness connections to the MCU, the motor, and Central Control Unit (CCU) Check the Drive system for any worn or failed components Check Motor Check MCUCommunication between the Central Control Unit (CCU) and the Motor Control Unit (MCU) cannot be sent correctly.Check Wire Harness connections to the MCU, the motor, and Central Control Unit (CCU) Check the Drive system for any worn or failed components Check Motor Check CCU Check MCU Check that the serial harness at the MCU is not mounted upside down. The wires should be to the left when facing the MCU connectorsIf the dispenser motor is not able to be driven to its proper position.Check mechanical linkage from dispenser motor to the top of the dispenser Check Wire Harness connections to the dispenser motor and Central Control Unit (CCU) Check Dispenser MotorThe Central Control Unit (CCU) receives its data from an EEPROM onboard the CCU. If there is an error reading this data it will cause this error.A power glitch may cause this error. Try unplugging the Unit for two minutes to see if that fixes the error Check CCUIf the MCU detects multiple resets or errors during a wash cycle it will go into this error mode.Check Wire Harness connections to the MCU, the motor, and Central Control Unit (CCU) Check Drive belt Check Motor Check MCUA Door Unlock Error occurs if the door cannot be unlocked. It will try to unlock the door 6 times before displaying the error code.Door Lock Mechanism broken Check Door Switch/Lock Unit for foreign objects Check Wire Harness connections to the Door Switch/Lock Unit and Central Control Unit (CCU) Door Switch/Lock Unit failure. NOTE: The Door switch/lock unit can be manually unlocked. See MANUALLY UNLOCKING THE DOOR LOCK SYSTEM.A Door Lock Error occurs if the door cannot be locked. It will try to lock it six times before displaying the error code.Door Lock Mechanism broken or removed from door Check Door Switch/Lock Unit Check the wire harness connections to the Door Switch/Lock Unit and Central Control Unit (CCU) Door Switch/Lock Unit FailureThe motor control unit senses a suds lock condition by analyzing the current draw on the drive motor. If “Sud” is displayed a potential suds lock is detected. This may signify a bad pump, an extra heavy load, excessive detergent, or excessive suds.If too much detergent was used, run the unit through a Rinse/Spin cycle then a Normal cycle without adding any detergent. This should clear the unit of the excess detergent. Check the drain hose and make sure it is not plugged or kinked Check Wire Harness connections to the Drain Pump, Pressure Switch, and Central Control Unit (CCU) Check/Clean Drain Pump Filter of foreign objects Check Drain Pump Check the Pressure Switch Check CCU Maytag Washing Machine Control Panel Problems: 10 causes and how to fix The guy who started Next Media LTD began his career working at a factory for $10/month but eventually went on to create a chain of clothing stores bringing in over $233 million in revenue per year, creating multiple magazines and newspaper circulating in two countries with over a half million subscriptions. Absolutely amazing. He started by selling motorcycle handgrips out of the trunk of his car to raising $230 million when his sunglasses business went IPO 2o years later. Read about Oakley, the company named after the founder's dog, that changed the sunglasses industry forever. This company is a marketing cooperative owned by nearly 1,000 separate farmers. Ocean Spray Cranberries was founded by a lawyer in Boston who had a side business of selling cranberry sauce. He recognized his competitors would make better allies and brilliantly banded together hundreds of cranberry farmers to collectively market their crops under one brand in 1930. Orange Glo is a family owned soap and polish business that first introduced it's product to the public at the Arizona State Fair in 1986. 13 years later they had $86 million in revenue. This is an incredible story about a homemade product developed out of a garage that took the world by storm. Outdoor Systems is an Arizona based billboard company. Read how the "growth through acquisition" strategy helped grow the company from running 80 billboards in 1980 to 250,000 billboards in less than 20 years. From corks to three wheeled trucks to pistonless rotary engines in automobiles. Read about how Mazda broke ground in 1920, miraculously survived after 400 workers were killed by the atomic bomb, and went on to partner with Ford to make great cars that are enjoyed all over the world. Read about one of the oldest companies around - Merck. Yes, the pharmaceutical company with over $30 billion in annual sales, has a history that reaches back 344 years even though they were officially incorporated in 1927. This company story should be taught in Marketing 101 classes across the country. Read about how Mossimo became an overnight success in California after the founder dropped out of college, borrowed $100,000 from his father, and created a lifestyle company from scratch. Maytag washer error codes appear on your appliance when the diagnostic system deems something wrong with your washing machine. In most cases, error codes can be easily removed, but in some instances, one or more of the internal components will need to be repaired or replaced to fix the underlying cause of the code. In this guide, we will go through all the major Maytag washer error codes and give you instructions on how to fix them. Hopefully, by following our advice, you can quickly start using your washing machine again. If our instructions for removing the error code don't work, attempt a simple reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. If a reset doesn't work, you may need to call a technician to come and inspect your washer. All major Maytag washer models are covered by this guide, including: A101 A102 A102S A103 A103S A104 LAT9416AAE MAH3000AWW MAH4000AWW MAH5500BWW MAH8700AWW MAV6200AWW MAV7600AWW MHWE200XW00 MVWC300VW1 MVWC415EW2 MVWC6ESWW1 MVWX655DW1 PAV2200AWW PAV2300AWW PAVT234AWW This error code indicates a large build-up of suds in the washer drum. Usually, the code will stop showing once the suds evaporate, and your washer will start up again. If that doesn't occur, manually remove some suds from your washer and check if that removes the code. If the code still shows, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. To prevent this issue from occurring again, ensure you are using a high-efficiency (HE) detergent. This code indicates a problem with the detergent. If you use detergent cartridges, check that there is a cartridge in the dispenser and that the drawer is shut. If the code still shows after checking the drawer, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This code indicates the door isn't locking properly. Start by ensuring the door is closed correctly. If that doesn't work, press the pause or cancel button twice, followed by the power button once. You can then check if the code has stopped showing. If so, try resetting your washer by turning it off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This code indicates a motor speed-sensing error. Start by rebalancing the load of laundry. If that doesn't work, press the pause or cancel button twice, followed by the power button once. You can then check if the code has stopped showing. If the code still shows, try resetting your washer by turning it off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This error code indicates low water flow in the washer. It's usually caused by a lack of water entering your washer. To remove the code, check if the water faucets are turned on. If that doesn't work, ensure the water inlet valves aren't blocked. If the code still shows after checking the valves, press the pause or cancel button twice, followed by the power button once. You can then check if the code has stopped showing. If that doesn't work, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This code indicates a detergent drawer error. Check that the detergent has the correct amount for the load and that the drawer isn't full of residue, which could be blocking it from operating correctly. If that doesn't work, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This code means the drain is taking longer than it should. Check the drain hose isn't blocked or being obstructed from working correctly. If so, fix the problem and check if the code has gone. If the code still shows, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. If a reset doesn't work, a technician will need to test the drain pump. This code means the cycle has been paused or canceled. Press the pause button to restart the cycle. If the code still shows after pressing the pause button, press the pause or cancel button twice, followed by the power button once. You can then check if the code has stopped showing. If not, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This code means the control lock was activated. To remove the code, press the control lock button. If that doesn't remove the code, try a simple hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This code indicates laundry items are in the drum at the end of a cycle. Check the drum for any laundry items and remove them. If that doesn't remove the code, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This error code shows up for both front-loader and top-loader dryers. The code indicates a large build-up of suds in the washer drum. Usually, the code will stop showing once the suds evaporate, and your washer will start up again. If that doesn't occur, manually remove some suds from your washer and check if that removes the code. If the code still shows, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. To prevent this issue from occurring again, ensure you are using a high-efficiency (HE) detergent. This code means your washer isn't draining correctly. To remove the code, ensure the drain hose isn't blocked or obstructed from working correctly. If the hose is fine, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This error code relates to one of the inlet hoses not being installed properly. The code can be removed by ensuring the hoses are connected correctly. If that doesn't work, try resetting your Maytag washing machine by turning it off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This code means the lid isn't locking or closed properly. To remove the code, ensure the lid is correctly closed and the lid lock isn't being obstructed from working correctly. If that doesn't remove the code, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. If a reset doesn't resolve the problem, a technician will need to inspect the lid lock. These codes indicate your Maytag washer isn't filling up with water at the correct speed. Start by ensuring the water faucets are turned on. If that doesn't solve the problem, ensure the inlet valve filters aren't blocked, and the hoses aren't kinked or leaking. If the filters are blocked, unblock them. If the hoses are damaged, repair or replace them. The final step is to try a simple reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This code means the load isn't balanced correctly. Open the washer lid and rebalance the load. You can then check if the code has stopped showing. If so, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This code means the washer is overloaded. Open the lid and remove laundry items. You can then check if the code has stopped showing. If the code is still showing, try resetting your Maytag washing machine by turning it off for three minutes before turning it back on again. This code means there has been a power fault during the cycle. To remove the code, press the start button for ten seconds, or for some models, you will need to press the power button instead for the same amount of time. If that doesn't work, try a hard reset by turning your washer off for three minutes before turning it back on again. Maytag washers are known for their reliability. But even the best machines can encounter issues. Understanding Maytag washer error codes can save you time and frustration. These codes point to specific problems, helping you fix your washer quickly. Maytag washers, like all appliances, can run into problems. When something goes wrong, the machine displays an error code. Each code corresponds to a different issue. Knowing what these codes mean can help you diagnose and fix the problem efficiently. In this guide, we'll break down the most common Maytag washer error codes. This will help you troubleshoot and get your washer back in working order. Stay tuned to learn more and keep your laundry routine smooth. Credit: homepartsandrepair.wordpress.com Experiencing error codes on your Maytag washer can be frustrating. Knowing what these codes mean can save you time and money. This section will help you understand common error codes, identify them, and learn about frequent issues.Identifying Error CodesMaytag washers display error codes to indicate specific problems. These codes appear on the digital display. Identifying these codes helps you understand the issue with your washer. Common codes include F1, F2, and F3.F1 usually points to a primary control failure. F2 relates to a water level pressure switch issue. F3 often indicates a problem with the drain pump. Each code requires a different solution. Knowing these codes helps in quick troubleshooting.Frequent IssuesSeveral issues can trigger error codes on your Maytag washer. Overloading is one common cause. It can lead to unbalanced loads and error codes. Make sure you do not overload your washer. Another frequent issue is clogged filters. Clean them regularly to avoid problems.Incorrect detergent use can also cause error codes. Use the right amount and type of detergent. Electrical issues can affect the washer's performance too. Check the power supply and connections. Addressing these frequent issues can reduce error codes and keep your washer running smoothly. Maytag washers are known for their reliability. Yet, like all machines, they can sometimes face issues. One common problem is the Error Code F01. This code indicates a problem that needs attention. Understanding the causes and solutions can save time and money.CausesThe Error Code F01 usually points to a control board malfunction. This could be due to: Power surges Wiring issues Faulty control board Loose connections Power surges can damage the control board. Wiring issues can also cause the error. Sometimes, the control board itself is faulty. Loose connections are another common reason.SolutionsFixing the Error Code F01 involves several steps: Unplug the washer. Wait for a few minutes. Plug it back in. If the error persists, check the wiring. Look for any loose or damaged wires. Secure any loose connections. If the wiring is fine, the control board might need replacement.Here is a simple table to summarize the steps: Step Action 1 Unplug the washer 2 Wait for a few minutes 3 Plug it back in 4 Check wiring and connections 5 Replace control board if needed Following these steps can resolve the Error Code F01. If the problem continues, consider consulting a professional technician. Maytag Washer Error Codes are designed to help users identify issues with their appliance. One common error code that users may encounter is Error Code F11. This code indicates a communication problem within the washer. Understanding the causes and solutions can help you troubleshoot and resolve the issue effectively.CausesThe Error Code F11 can occur due to several reasons. Below are some common causes: Wiring Issues: Loose or damaged wires can disrupt communication. Faulty Control Board: The main control board may be malfunctioning. Communication Errors: Problems between the Central Control Unit (CCU) and the Motor Control Unit (MCU). SolutionsTo resolve the Error Code F11, follow these steps: Check Wiring: Ensure all wires are securely connected. Look for any visible damage or loose connections. Inspect Control Boards: Examine both the CCU and MCU for any signs of damage. Replace if necessary. Reset the Washer: Unplug the washer for a few minutes. Plug it back in and see if the error clears. Consult a Technician: If the error persists, it may require professional help. Identifying the root cause of the Error Code F11 can save time and money. By following these steps, you can potentially fix the issue without needing extensive repairs. Credit: www.youtube.com Encountering the Error Code F20 on your Maytag washer can be frustrating. This error typically indicates a problem with the water supply. Understanding the causes and solutions can help you fix it quickly.CausesSeveral issues can trigger the F20 error code. First, check the water supply. Ensure both hot and cold water faucets are fully open. Blockages in the water inlet hoses can also cause this error. Examine the hoses for any kinks or obstructions. Another potential cause is a malfunctioning water inlet valve. If the valve is defective, it may not allow water to enter the washer. Low water pressure in your home can also lead to this error. The washer may not detect sufficient water flow, triggering the F20 code.SolutionsStart by checking the water supply. Ensure both faucets are fully open. Next, inspect the water inlet hoses. Remove any blockages or kinks. If the hoses are clear, test the water inlet valve. Replace the valve if it is malfunctioning. You can use a multimeter to check for continuity. If the valve is faulty, it will not show continuity. Finally, ensure your home has adequate water pressure. If the pressure is low, consider contacting a plumber to resolve the issue. The Maytag Washer Error Code F21 is a common issue. This error code indicates a long drain problem. It means the washer takes too long to drain water. Understanding the causes and solutions can help you fix it.CausesSeveral factors can cause the F21 error code. A clogged drain hose is a common issue. Debris or lint can block the hose. This blockage stops water from draining. Another cause is a clogged drain pump filter. Dirt and debris can clog the filter. This prevents the pump from working properly. A malfunctioning drain pump can also be the culprit. If the pump is broken, water will not drain. Finally, check for kinks in the drain hose. Kinks can restrict water flow.SolutionsFirst, check the drain hose for clogs. Remove any debris or lint. Next, inspect the drain pump filter. Clean it if it is dirty. Ensure the drain hose is not kinked. Straighten any kinks you find. If the problem persists, the drain pump may be faulty. In this case, replace the pump. Regular maintenance can prevent future issues. Clean the filter and hose regularly. This keeps your washer in good working order. Encountering Error Code F28 on your Maytag washer can be frustrating. This code usually means there is a communication problem between the washer's main control board and the motor control board. Understanding the causes and solutions can help you resolve this issue quickly.Causes Loose Wiring: Wires connecting the control boards might be loose. Faulty Control Board: Either the main or motor control board might be defective. Interference: External factors like power surges can disrupt communication. Corrosion: Moisture or age can corrode the connectors. Solutions Check Connections: Ensure all wires are connected properly. You might need to unplug and replug them. Inspect Control Boards: Look for visible signs of damage or wear on the control boards. Reset the Washer: Unplug the washer for a few minutes and then plug it back in. Use a Surge Protector: This can prevent future power surges from causing errors. Call a Technician: If the problem persists, professional help may be necessary. Understanding and addressing Error Code F28 can save you time and money. Always ensure your washer is well-maintained to avoid future errors. Maintaining your Maytag washer can help prevent frustrating error codes. Simple maintenance can extend the life of your machine. Regular upkeep ensures that your washer runs smoothly. Here are some essential maintenance tips to keep your Maytag washer in top shape.Preventive MeasuresClean your washer drum regularly. This prevents mold and mildew buildup. Use a washer cleaner once a month. This keeps the drum fresh and odor-free. Wipe the door seal after each use. This prevents moisture from causing mold.Check the water inlet filters. These can get clogged with debris. Clean them every few months. This ensures proper water flow into your washer. Inspect and clean the detergent drawer. Residue can build up and cause issues.Regular ChecksCheck the hoses for any leaks or cracks. Replace damaged hoses immediately. This prevents water damage and washer malfunctions. Ensure the washer is level. An unbalanced washer can cause error codes and wear out parts.Run an empty cycle with hot water and vinegar. This cleans the inside of the washer. Do this every few months. It helps maintain the washer's performance. Listen for unusual noises. Strange sounds can indicate a problem. Address issues early to avoid bigger problems. Credit: www.reddit.com Maytag washers can sometimes show error codes that need expert attention. Understanding when to call a professional can save you time and money. This section will help you identify the signs and find the right technician for your needs.Signs You Need HelpNot all error codes mean you need a professional. But some signs do. Here's a quick list to guide you: Repeated Error Codes: If the same code keeps showing up. Unusual Noises: Loud or strange sounds during cycles. Water Issues: Leaks, overflow, or no water filling. Electrical Problems: Washer won't turn on or off. Unresponsive Controls: Buttons or touchpad not working. These issues often need a professional to fix. Trying to repair them yourself can make things worse.Finding A TechnicianFinding the right technician is crucial. Here are some steps to help you: Research: Look for local technicians with good reviews. Check Qualifications: Ensure they have experience with Maytag washers. Ask Questions: Get a clear idea of their fees and services. Compare: Look at different options before making a choice. Being thorough in your search ensures you find the best help possible. This will get your washer back in working order quickly and efficiently. The F21 error code indicates a drain issue. Check the drain hose and pump filter. The F06 error code means a motor issue. Inspect the motor and wiring. The F09 error code signals a water level problem. Check the water inlet valve and pressure switch. The F01 error code indicates a control board failure. The control board may need replacing. The F08 error code means a heater issue. Check the heating element and connections. Decoding Maytag washer error codes can save time and frustration. Understanding these codes helps maintain your washer's performance. Regular checks and timely fixes prevent bigger problems. Keep this guide handy for quick reference. Ensure smooth laundry days by addressing errors promptly. Happy washing! When your Maytag washer displays an error code, it can be frustrating and confusing. Fortunately, with a little troubleshooting, you can easily decode these fault codes and fix the underlying issues. We have compiled a comprehensive list of Maytag washer fault codes along with possible resolutions to help you resolve any washday problems with ease.Key Takeaways:Maytag washer fault codes can be decoded to identify specific issues.Troubleshooting the error codes can help resolve common washer problems.Refer to the comprehensive list of Maytag washer fault codes and resolutions for easy fixes.Understanding the meanings behind fault codes can aid in diagnosing and resolving issues.If troubleshooting fails, consider seeking professional help for complex problems.Troubleshooting Maytag Washer IssuesIf you're experiencing issues with your Maytag washer, don't worry! Understanding how to troubleshoot common problems can help you get your machine up and running smoothly again. In this section, we'll explore the most common Maytag washer error codes and their possible causes, providing you with valuable troubleshooting tips to address any issues you may encounter.Common Maytag Washer Error CodesWhen your Maytag washer displays an error code, it's a signal that something is amiss. By decoding these error codes, you can identify the underlying problem and take appropriate actions. Here are some of the most common Maytag washer error codes and their potential causes:Error CodeCauseSolutionE1Water inlet valve malfunctionCheck the water supply and valve connections. Replace the valve if necessary.F01Main control board failureReset the control board by unplugging the washer for a few minutes. If the error persists, replace the control board.F02Drain pump clog or failureCheck for obstructions in the drain hose and clean the pump filter. Replace the drain pump if necessary.Note: The above table provides just a few examples of Maytag washer error codes. Refer to your owner's manual for a complete list of error codes specific to your washer model.Troubleshooting TipsWhen troubleshooting your Maytag washer, keep the following tips in mind:Start by unplugging the washer and plugging it back in. This simple step can sometimes solve minor glitches.Check the water supply to ensure it's turned on and that the water pressure is adequate.Inspect the inlet hoses for any kinks or blockages. Straighten or clear as necessary.Clean the washer's filter regularly to prevent clogs and ensure proper water flow.Verify that the drain hose is properly installed and free from obstructions.If an error code persists, consult your owner's manual or contact Maytag customer support for further assistance.By following these troubleshooting tips and understanding common Maytag washer error codes, you can save time and money by resolving issues yourself. However, if you're unable to resolve the problem or if the error codes persist, it may be necessary to seek professional help. In the next sections, we'll delve deeper into decoding error codes and provide step-by-step solutions to common Maytag washer problems.Decoding Maytag Washer Error CodesMaytag washers are equipped with error codes that serve as indicators for specific problems that may arise during operation. Understanding these error codes can help you identify the root cause of the issue and take appropriate steps to resolve it. In this section, we provide you with a comprehensive list of Maytag washer error codes, their definitions, and possible solutions, enabling you to effectively troubleshoot and fix your washer.Maytag Washer Error Code ListHere is a list of commonly encountered Maytag washer error codes:Error CodeDefinitionPossible SolutionF01Main Control Board FailureReplace the main control board.F02Drain ProblemCheck the drain hose for obstructions and ensure proper drainage.F03Water Temperature Sensor ErrorInspect the water temperature sensor and replace it if necessary.F06Motor Control Unit ErrorVerify the motor control unit's connections and replace it if needed.F09Overflow ConditionCheck and clean the pressure switch hose for obstructions.F21Long DrainInspect the drain pump filter for clogs and ensure proper drainage.F25Drive Motor Tachometer ErrorExamine the drive motor tachometer and replace if required.These are just a few examples of the Maytag washer error codes you may encounter. Refer to your washer's manual for the complete list of error codes specific to your model.Resolving Maytag Washer Faults:Identify the error code displayed on your Maytag washer.Refer to the table above to understand the meaning of the error code.Follow the provided possible solution to resolve the issue.If the problem persists, consult a professional technician or contact Maytag customer support for further assistance.By decoding Maytag washer error codes, you can effectively troubleshoot and address any issues that may arise during its operation. The ability to understand and resolve these faults empowers you to keep your washer running smoothly and efficiently.Common Maytag Washer Error Codes and SolutionsWhile using your Maytag washer, you may come across certain error codes that frequently occur. Understanding these common error codes and their corresponding solutions can save you the hassle of scheduling a service call. In this section, we will outline some of the most common Maytag washer error codes and provide step-by-step solutions to help you eliminate them quickly and efficiently.Error Code: F01The F01 error code on your Maytag washer indicates a communication error between the main control board and the motor control board. To resolve this issue, follow these steps:Unplug the washer from the power source for at least one minute.Plug the washer back in and select a new cycle.If the error persists, check the wiring and connections between the main control board and the motor control board. Ensure that all connections are secure and free from corrosion or damage.If the problem persists after checking the connections, it may be necessary to replace either the main control board or the motor control board.Error Code: F21The F21 error code indicates a draining issue in your Maytag washer. Follow these steps to resolve the problem:Pause the cycle and allow the washer to cool down for approximately 30 minutes.Check for any clogs or obstructions in the drain pump or hose. Clear them if necessary.Ensure that the drain hose is not kinked or bent, as this can impede proper drainage.Restart the cycle and check if the error code reappears.If the error persists, it may be necessary to replace the drain pump or seek professional assistance.Error Code: F11The F11 error code indicates a communication error within your Maytag washer. To resolve this issue, follow these steps:Disconnect power to the washer by unplugging it from the electrical outlet or turning off the circuit breaker.Wait for at least 30 seconds, then restore power to the washer.If the error code persists, you may need to check the wiring connections between the main control board and the motor control board. Ensure that all connections are secure and free from damage.Consider contacting a professional technician if the issue persists, as it may require replacing either the main control board or the motor control board.Error Code: LdThe Ld error code on your Maytag washer indicates a long drain time issue. Follow these steps to resolve the problem:Check if the drain hose is kinked or clogged. Straighten the hose and clear any obstructions if necessary.Ensure that the drain pump filter is clean and free from debris. Refer to the washer's manual for instructions on how to access and clean the filter.Make sure the drain hose is positioned correctly, with the end elevated to prevent water from flowing back into the washer.If the problem persists, the drain pump may need to be replaced.See also Reset Your KitchenAid Dishwasher Easily - Quick GuideError CodePossible CauseSolutionF01Communication error between main control board and motor control boardCheck wiring and connections. Replace faulty board if necessary.F21Draining issueCheck for clogs or obstructions. Ensure proper drainage. Replace drain pump if needed.F11Communication error within the washerCheck wiring connections. Replace faulty board if necessary.LdLong drain timeCheck for kinks or obstructions in the drain hose. Clean drain pump filter. Replace drain pump if needed.Resolving Maytag Washer FaultsWhen your Maytag washer displays an error code, it's important to address the underlying issue as soon as possible. Ignoring these faults can lead to further damage and costly repairs. By following the appropriate troubleshooting steps, you can resolve common faults and malfunctions in your washer and get it back up and running smoothly.Troubleshooting Steps for Common Maytag Washer FaultsCheck the power supply: Ensure that your washer is properly connected to a working power outlet. If the power supply is disrupted, it can cause error codes to appear.Inspect the water supply: Make sure that the water supply to your washer is turned on and running smoothly. Low water pressure or blockages can trigger error codes.Clean the filter: Over time, debris and lint can accumulate in the washer's filter, causing clogs and drainage issues. Remove the filter and clean it thoroughly to improve performance.Verify the load size: Overloading or underloading the washer can result in imbalances and error codes. Ensure that you're loading the appropriate amount of laundry for each cycle.Reset the control panel: Sometimes, a simple reset can resolve minor system glitches. Refer to your owner's manual to learn how to reset the control panel.Contact customer support: If the issue persists or the error codes are not listed in the manual, reach out to Maytag's customer support for further assistance.Common Maytag Washer Faults and SolutionsError CodeDescriptionPossible SolutionE01Water supply errorCheck the water inlet valve, hoses, and water pressure. Ensure that the water supply is turned on.F02Drainage issueClean the filter and check the drain hose for any obstructions. Verify that the drain pump is functioning correctly.E3Overload errorRemove some laundry from the washer to balance the load. Ensure that you're not exceeding the recommended weight limit.F7Motor issueCheck the motor and drive components for any signs of damage. If necessary, contact a professional technician for repairs.By following these troubleshooting steps and utilizing the solutions provided, you can effectively resolve various Maytag washer faults. Remember to consult your owner's manual for specific error codes and instructions tailored to your model. Resolving these faults promptly will ensure that your Maytag washer continues to operate efficiently, saving you time and money in the long run.Troubleshooting Tips for Maytag WashersWhile Maytag washers are known for their durability and reliability, it's inevitable that you may encounter some issues from time to time. Don't worry, we've got you covered with some valuable troubleshooting tips to help you address common problems that may arise with your Maytag washer. By following these tips, you can save time and money by resolving the issue yourself.Check the power supply: Ensure that your Maytag washer is properly plugged in and receiving power. Sometimes, a loose or faulty power connection can cause issues.Inspect the water supply: Make sure that the water supply to your washer is turned on and the hoses are not clogged or kinked. Lack of water flow can lead to problems during the wash cycle.Clean the filter: A clogged filter can restrict water flow and affect the performance of your Maytag washer. Refer to your owner's manual to locate and clean the filter regularly.Balance the load: Overloading or underloading the washer can cause imbalance issues, leading to excessive noise, vibration, or even machine movement. Ensure that you're loading the washer according to the manufacturer's recommendations.Use the right detergent: Using the wrong type or excessive amount of detergent can result in poor wash performance or even detergent residue on your clothes. Follow the detergent guidelines provided in the user manual.Inspect the drain hose: Ensure that the drain hose is not kinked, blocked, or inserted too far into the drain pipe. Proper drainage is crucial for efficient washer operation.If you're still experiencing issues with your Maytag washer after trying these troubleshooting tips, it may be time to consult a professional repair service or contact Maytag's customer support for further assistance. Remember, safety comes first, so always follow the recommended precautions and guidelines.“Proper troubleshooting can often solve common Maytag washer problems, saving you time and money on unnecessary repairs.”Important Steps for Maytag Washer Error CodesWhen your Maytag washer displays an error code, it's important to take the necessary steps to troubleshoot and resolve the issue. By following these important steps, you can potentially save yourself time and money on repairs.Gather Error Code InformationBefore taking any action, make sure to take note of the specific error code displayed on your Maytag washer. This information will help you identify the exact issue and find the appropriate solution. Refer to your owner's manual for a list of error codes and their meanings.Power Cycle Your WasherIn many cases, a simple power cycle can clear out minor glitches causing the error code. Turn off your Maytag washer, unplug it from the power source, and wait for a few minutes. Then, plug it back in and turn it on to see if the error code disappears.Check for ObstructionsSometimes, error codes can be triggered by obstructions in the washer. Check for any objects, such as clothing or debris, that might be blocking the drum, drain, or water inlet. Remove any obstructions you find and restart the washer to see if the error code persists.Verify Water SupplyEnsure that your Maytag washer has a steady water supply. Check the water inlet valves in the back of the machine to ensure they are fully open. Additionally, inspect the water hoses connected to the washer for any kinks, twists, or leaks that may restrict water flow. Address any issues you find and restart the washer.Perform a Diagnostic TestMaytag washers often have a diagnostic test mode that can help you identify the underlying problem. Consult your owner's manual to learn how to activate the diagnostic mode for your specific model. Run the test and carefully follow the instructions to troubleshoot the error code.Contact Customer ServiceIf you have followed the previous steps and the error code persists, it may be time to reach out to Maytag customer service or schedule a service call. Provide them with the error code and a detailed description of the problem you are experiencing. They will be able to provide further guidance or arrange for professional assistance.See also Maytag Bravos XL Dryer Not Heating? Fix It NowBy following these important steps, you can effectively address Maytag washer error codes and resolve any issues that may arise. Remember to consult your owner's manual for specific error code explanations and reach out to customer service when needed. Troubleshooting your Maytag washer can save you time and money, ensuring hassle-free laundry days.Preventing Maytag Washer ErrorsWhile it's impossible to completely prevent all Maytag washer errors, there are steps you can take to minimize the likelihood of encountering issues. By following preventive maintenance tips and implementing best practices, you can keep your Maytag washer running smoothly and reduce the risk of error codes.Regular CleaningOne of the key factors in preventing Maytag washer errors is regular cleaning. Over time, dirt, detergent residue, and lint can build up in various parts of your washer, leading to performance issues. Make it a habit to clean the drum, detergent dispenser, and filter regularly to ensure proper functioning. Refer to the owner's manual for specific cleaning instructions.Proper LoadingAnother important aspect of preventing Maytag washer errors is proper loading. Overloading the washer can strain the machine and cause mechanical problems. On the other hand, underloading can affect the balance and efficiency of the wash cycle. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for load size and distribute the clothes evenly to avoid issues.Using Recommended DetergentsUsing the right detergents is essential to prevent detergent buildup and related errors. Maytag recommends using high-efficiency (HE) detergents specifically designed for front-loading washers. These detergents are formulated to produce less suds and prevent residue buildup, keeping your washer clean and error-free.Checking Water SupplyAn inadequate water supply can also contribute to Maytag washer errors. Ensure that the water supply to your washer is sufficient and the water pressure is within the recommended range. If you notice low water pressure or any issues with the water supply, resolve them promptly to avoid potential errors.Regular MaintenanceRegular maintenance plays a crucial role in preventing Maytag washer errors. Inspect and tighten any loose connections, hoses, or belts. Check for signs of wear or damage and replace any faulty parts promptly. Additionally, consider scheduling professional maintenance services to keep your washer in optimal condition.Following Usage GuidelinesLastly, following the manufacturer's usage guidelines can help prevent errors. Avoid using your washer for purposes it is not designed for, such as washing heavy items like shoes or rugs. Additionally, ensure that the machine is not subjected to extreme temperatures or direct sunlight, as these conditions can adversely affect its performance.By implementing these preventive measures, you can significantly reduce the chances of encountering Maytag washer errors and enjoy uninterrupted laundry days.Maintenance TaskFrequencyClean the drum, detergent dispenser, and filterMonthlyCheck and tighten connections, hoses, and beltsEvery 6 monthsInspect for signs of wear or damageEvery 3 monthsUse recommended detergentsOngoingEnsure proper loadingOngoingCheck water supply and pressureEvery 3 monthsUnderstanding Maytag Washer Fault Code MeaningsMaytag washer fault codes can be perplexing at first glance, with their combination of letters and numbers. However, each code holds valuable information regarding the underlying issue. By understanding the meanings behind these fault codes, you can swiftly diagnose the problem and take appropriate action. This section aims to decode the various Maytag washer fault codes, empowering you to better comprehend and resolve any issues you may encounter.When your Maytag washer displays a fault code, it serves as a diagnostic tool, indicating the specific area or component that requires attention. By recognizing these codes, you gain insight into the precise nature of the problem, allowing you to troubleshoot and fix it more effectively. Armed with this understanding, you'll be able to take appropriate actions and resolve the issue at hand, saving both time and frustration.Below, we have listed some of the common Maytag washer fault codes along with their meanings:Fault CodeMeaningActionF01EEPROM ErrorRestart the washer. If the error persists, contact customer service.F02Drain ErrorCheck the drain hose for clogs or kinks. Ensure proper drain installation. If the problem persists, consult the user manual for further instructions.F03Temperature Sensor ErrorVerify the water temperature and connections. If necessary, replace the temperature sensor.F06Motor Control Unit (MCU) ErrorRestart the washer. If the error reappears, contact customer service for assistance.F09Overflow ConditionCheck for excessive suds. If the issue continues, inspect the pressure switch and water inlet valve.Please note that the fault codes mentioned above are just a selection from the extensive range of codes that Maytag washers may display. Consult your owner's manual or contact customer service for a comprehensive list and further assistance in decoding any specific code you encounter.Understanding Maytag washer fault code meanings is an essential skill that empowers you to troubleshoot and resolve issues efficiently. By deciphering these codes, you can quickly identify potential problems, take the necessary steps to address them, and maintain the smooth operation of your Maytag washer.Seeking Professional Help for Maytag Washer ErrorsDuring your journey of troubleshooting Maytag washer issues, you may encounter complex problems that require the expertise of a professional repair service. While many Maytag washer errors can be resolved through DIY fixes, it's important to know when it's appropriate to seek professional assistance.When should you consider calling in the professionals for your Maytag washer repair? Here are a few scenarios where professional help may be necessary:If you have already followed the troubleshooting steps and exhausted all possible DIY solutions without success.If you are unsure about the root cause of the issue and need a thorough diagnosis from an experienced technician.If the error code indicates a critical or potentially dangerous problem that requires specialized knowledge to address.If you lack the time, tools, or technical expertise to perform the necessary repairs.By reaching out to a professional Maytag washer repair service, you can have peace of mind knowing that your appliance is in the hands of trained technicians who have the skills and knowledge to handle complex issues. These professionals have access to specialized diagnostic tools and genuine replacement parts to ensure a thorough and effective repair.Remember, attempting complex repairs without the proper training and experience can lead to further damage or even personal injury. So, when in doubt, it's best to leave it to the professionals.Why Choose Professional Maytag Washer Repair Services?“Professional Maytag washer repair services offer the expertise and resources needed to troubleshoot and fix complex washer issues. By relying on their skills and industry knowledge, you can ensure a reliable and efficient repair, saving you time and frustration.” – Jane Smith, Home Appliance ExpertThe Benefits of Professional Maytag Washer RepairBenefitsExplanationExpertiseTechnicians have extensive knowledge and training in repairing Maytag washers, allowing them to quickly identify and resolve issues.Genuine PartsProfessional repair services have access to genuine Maytag replacement parts, ensuring the longevity and performance of your washer.Warranty ProtectionIf your washer is still under warranty, professional repairs can help maintain its coverage and safeguard against invalidating the warranty.Time and ConvenienceBy hiring professionals, you can avoid spending hours troubleshooting and researching solutions,

allowing you to focus on other priorities.Peace of MindProfessional repairs provide reassurance that your Maytag washer will be restored to its optimal condition, minimizing the risk of future issues.See also Clean Corroded Battery Terminals in ElectronicsWhen it comes to troubleshooting Maytag washer issues, knowing when to seek professional help can save you time, effort, and potential headaches. By entrusting your appliance to professional repair services, you can rest easy knowing that your Maytag washer is in the hands of experts who will get it back to running smoothly in no time.Maintenance Tips for Maytag WashersRegular maintenance is essential to keep your Maytag washer in optimal condition and minimize the risk of faults and error codes. By following these valuable maintenance tips, you can ensure that your washer continues to run smoothly and extend its lifespan. Take a proactive approach to the care of your Maytag washer with these troubleshooting tips:Inspect and clean the water inlet filters regularly: Over time, mineral deposits and debris can accumulate in the water inlet filters, restricting water flow and causing issues. Check these filters regularly and clean or replace them as needed.Empty pockets and remove loose items: Before loading your washer, check pockets for coins, keys, or any other loose items that could damage the machine during the wash cycle.Check and clean the drain pump filter: The drain pump filter can become clogged with lint, debris, or small objects. Regularly inspect and clean the filter to prevent drainage problems and potential error codes.Use the recommended amount of detergent: Excess detergent can lead to oversudsing, which may result in poor cleaning performance and even error codes. Follow the manufacturer's instructions and use the appropriate amount of detergent for each load.Keep the washer door and gasket clean: Wipe down the door and the rubber gasket after each use to prevent the growth of mold and mildew. This also helps maintain a fresh and odor-free washing machine.Level your washer: An unbalanced washer can cause excessive vibration and noise, potentially leading to malfunction. Use a level tool to ensure your washer is properly balanced and adjust the leveling legs if necessary.Proper maintenance is key to keeping your Maytag washer in top-notch condition and extending its lifespan. By following these troubleshooting tips, you can prevent common issues and ensure your washer continues to deliver outstanding performance.With just a little effort and these maintenance practices, you can keep your Maytag washer running smoothly and avoid unnecessary breakdowns or error codes. Remember to consult your owner's manual for specific maintenance instructions and additional recommendations from the manufacturer to keep your washer in top shape for years to come.ConclusionResolving Maytag washer errors and problems doesn't have to be a daunting task. By following the troubleshooting tips and solutions provided in this article, you can easily decode and fix the error codes displayed by your Maytag washer. With the right knowledge and approach, you'll be able to keep your machine running smoothly and enjoy hassle-free laundry days.Remember to consult your owner's manual for specific error code meanings and instructions. The manual can provide you with valuable insights into your Maytag washer's functionality and help you address any issues effectively. Additionally, if you encounter complex problems or are unsure about the troubleshooting steps, it's always a good idea to contact a professional for assistance. They have the expertise to diagnose and resolve intricate faults, ensuring that your Maytag washer operates at its best.Don't let Maytag washer error codes disrupt your laundry routine. With the right troubleshooting techniques and solutions, you can fix common issues and maintain the performance of your washer. By taking proactive measures and following the guidelines in this article, you'll be able to resolve Maytag washer faults quickly and efficiently. Say goodbye to frustrating error codes and hello to hassle-free laundry days!If your Maytag washer displays an error code, it means there is a specific problem that needs to be addressed. Refer to your owner's manual or the list of Maytag washer fault codes to determine the meaning of the code and follow the suggested troubleshooting steps to fix the issue.Troubleshooting Maytag washer issues involves identifying the error code or symptoms, understanding the possible causes, and taking appropriate actions. By referring to the list of common Maytag washer error codes and their solutions, you can quickly diagnose and resolve the problem.Some common Maytag washer error codes include F01, F02, F06, and F09. These codes typically indicate issues with the control board, drain pump, or heating element. By following the recommended solutions for each code, such as checking for blockages or resetting the control board, you can often resolve the problem.Resolving Maytag washer faults involves understanding the specific error code or symptom, identifying the root cause, and taking appropriate troubleshooting steps. By using the troubleshooting guide for Maytag washer faults, you can successfully diagnose and fix problems with your washer.When troubleshooting Maytag washers, it's important to start by checking the basics, such as making sure the power supply is connected and the water supply is turned on. You should also clean the filter, check for obstructions in the drain hose, and ensure the washer is level. Following these tips can often resolve common issues.When your Maytag washer displays an error code, the first step is to refer to the list of Maytag washer error codes and their solutions to identify the specific problem. Once you have identified the code and its meaning, follow the recommended troubleshooting steps to address the issue.To minimize the likelihood of Maytag washer errors, it's important to perform regular maintenance tasks, such as cleaning the filter, checking the water inlet valves, and avoiding overloading the machine. Following preventive maintenance tips for Maytag washers can help keep your appliance running smoothly.Maytag washer fault codes are alphanumeric combinations that indicate specific issues with the washer. Decoding these fault codes allows you to understand the root cause of the problem. Refer to the guide on understanding Maytag washer fault code meanings to decipher the codes and troubleshoot the issues.While many Maytag washer errors can be resolved through troubleshooting and DIY fixes, there may be instances where professional help is necessary. If you have followed all the recommended troubleshooting steps and the problem persists, it's advisable to contact a professional repair service to handle complex issues with your Maytag washer.Regular maintenance is essential for keeping your Maytag washer in optimal condition. This includes cleaning the drum, checking the hoses and connections, and performing routine maintenance tasks. By following the maintenance tips for Maytag washers, you can reduce the risk of faults and error codes.Source Links , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,283 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...) 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Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicușor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicușor 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 □□□□□ Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių □□□□□□ Македонски □□□□□□□□□□ Norsk nynorsk □□□□□□ Shqip Slovenščina □□□ □□□□□□ اردو Retrieved from " 2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "1644" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s Years 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1644 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar1093ԹՎ ՌՂԳAssyrian calendar6394Balinese saka calendar1565–1566Bengali calendar1050–1051Berber calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 – 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2188Burmese calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152–7153Chinese calendar癸未年 (Water Goat)4341 or 4134   — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar1360–1361Discordian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1636–1637Hebrew calendar5404–5405Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1700–1701 - Shaka Samvat1565–1566 - Kali Yuga4744–4745Holocene calendar11644Igbo calendar644–645Iranian calendar1022–1023Islamic calendar1053–1054Japanese calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar1565–1566Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar3977Minguo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar2186–2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617   — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+100(C)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 – The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 – First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich – The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 – The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 – Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 – Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 – A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 – Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 – Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 – Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 – Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 – Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 – The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 – During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool Castle.[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 – Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide – The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 – English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor – The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 – English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir – Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 – English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) – Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 – Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 – The Jews of Mogilev, Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 – The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November – The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) – As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December – Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 – Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 – Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 – Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 – John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 – Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 – Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 – Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 7 – Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 – Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 – Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 – Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 – Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 – Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 – Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1698) March 25 – Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 – Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 – António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 – Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 – Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 – Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 – Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 – Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 – Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 – Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 – William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 – Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 – Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 – Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 – Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 – Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 – Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 – Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 – Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655–1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 – Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) – Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 – Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 – Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 – Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 – Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 – Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 – Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 – Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 – Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 – François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 – Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 – Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 – Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 – William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 – Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) – Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 – Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 – Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 – Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 – Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 – Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 – Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 – William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 – Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 – Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 – Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 – Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 – Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 – Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 – Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 – Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 – Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 – Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 – Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 – Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 – Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 – Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 – Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 – Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583) September 4 – Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 – Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 – Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 – Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 – Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 – Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 – Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 – Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 – Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 – Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 – John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 – Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. 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Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press. p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge. p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Walle, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911. Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation. p. 90. ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Dartmoor, Exeter... London: Ward Lock. p. 35. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press. p. 674. 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Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "16th century" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Timelines 15th century 16th century 17th century State leaders 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503–1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion.Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508–1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque 1509–1510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary.Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Francis I of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516–1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2.Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 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 Nyírbátor, 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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