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French idiomatic expressions can be hard to understand (as opposed to the expression "C'est la vie"), and French people love to use them all the time. French idiomatic expressions are an essential aspect of the French language and its culture. Learning French expressions will help you to understand better French movies or French music. These expressions, also known as "les expressions idiomatiques," are phrases that carry a figurative meaning different from their literal meaning. They are used in everyday conversations and add flavor to the language. Whether you are a beginner or an advanced learner of French, understanding and using idiomatic expressions can greatly enhance your communication skills and help you sound more like a native speaker. From "être dans la lune" to "quand les poules auront des dents" French idiomatic expressions are fascinating, amusing, and key to French language learning. Some of those French idioms are quite old but they are still popular in French society. French idiomatic expressions enrich language and culture; examples include "Quand les poules auront des dents" (never happen) and "C'est la douche froide" (cold shower). Understanding idioms enhances communication skills and cultural appreciation. Expanding vocabulary with idioms helps learners sound more native. List of French Idiomatic Expressions Let's start with this list of French expressions explained in English! Quand les poules auront des dents Literally: When the chickens will have teeth It is used to say that something will never ever happen. This French idiomatic expression "Quand les poules auront des dents" is from the end of the 18th century. A synonym for this French idiom would be "À la Saint-Glinglin". The equivalent in English would be "When pigs fly" which is a funny expression too. Example Maman, je veux un nouvel ordinateur. Bien sûr, quand les poulets auront des dents Mom, I want a new computer. For sure, when pigs fly. Mettre les points sur les i Literally: Put the dot on the i When someone wants to make things clear by adding more details about an issue or subject. An equivalent that you will hear for sure if you watch a rugby game of the French team is "Remettre l'église au milieu du village" (Put back the church in the middle of the village). I would recommend you watch a rugby game with French commentators, they are using tons of French expressions while commenting on the game. Example Je vais mettre les points sur les i avec mes enfants. I will make things clear with my kids. Literally: Peeing in a violin This French idiomatic expression means that the action or speech is useless and has no efficiency since peeing in a violin won't produce anything. The expression appeared for the first time written in the 19th century and gained popularity until nowadays. Example Faire le nettoyage de son appartement avant de faire une fête c'est comme pisser dans un violon. Cleaning your apartment before a party is like peeing in a violin. Enfoncer des portes ouvertes Literally: Pushing open doors The first meaning is when someone is celebrating having overcome a difficulty that did not exist. The idiom dates back to the end of the 18th century. There is nothing glorifying about kicking an open door. Since this action presents no difficulty, it is from this observation that the expression was born. The second use of the expression is when someone is trying to demonstrate something obvious, stating a banality by presenting it as a discovery. Example Dire que la terre est ronde, c'est enfoncer des portes ouvertes. To say that the earth is round is to push open doors. Literally: Having the yellow laugh When someone is forcing himself to laugh. This famous French expression is used when someone is being teased and laughs about it but deep down the person is upset about it. The yellow laugh can also be used when a person does not want the speaker to be embarrassed about his speech. Even though the color yellow can be seen as a positive color like the sun, gold, or wheat, it has in the past a negative connotation. For example, in the religion, Judas was represented as wearing yellow or there is an expression not popular anymore that is "Être peint en jaune" (Being painted yellow) meaning that your wife cheated on you. Those negative expressions using this color might be the reason that yellow means kind of being fake in that case. Example Ça se voit que tu as le rire jaune. It's obvious, you have a yellow laugh. C'est l'hôpital qui se fout de la charité Literally: It's the hospital that doesn't care about charity. Someone who makes fun of a default of another person, who himself has. There is an irony in this idiom, a certain sarcasm that fits perfectly with French culture/humor. Few French know the origin of the expression, it is coming from the 17th century when hospitals designate a medical establishment, which could be both religious and secular. At the same time, hospitals run by orders such as the Brothers of Charity or the Sisters of Charity took the name 'charité'. In the end, a hospital and a charity were two establishments with the same function but there was some rivalry between those two. The expression is coming from this opposition between hospitals and charities. From my research, the equivalent in English (American) is "that's the pot calling the kettle black" (c'est le pot qui traite la bouilloire de noir). Example Les Belges qui se moquent du mauvais temps en Angleterre, c'est l'hôpital qui se fout de la charité. The Belgians who make fun of the bad weather in England, that's the pot calling the kettle black. Ne pas vendre la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir tué Literally: Do not sell the bear's pelt before killing it A person should not take for granted a thing that is not yet in his possession. This is another French idiom that you will always hear in a sports game when a team is leading and think that the game is over before the end. Example L'équipe mène 1/0 mais il ne faut pas vendre la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir tué. The team leads 1/0 but you can't sell the bearskin before you kill it. Ne pas casser trois pattes à un canard Literally: Do not break three legs of a duck This expression designs an action that is easy to make. As you know, a duck has only two legs. In that case, it is impossible to break the three legs of a duck. There is another popular similar French saying is "Ce n'est pas la mer à boire" translated into English " as "It's not the sea to drink". Example Faire cuire des pâtes, ça ne casse pas trois pattes à un canard. Cooking pasta doesn't break the three legs of a duck. Il fait un froid de canard Literally: It's as cold as a duck An idiom used to express that the weather is pretty cold. The French expression might come from the duck hunt. The hunters have to do it in autumn and most of the time they stay for hours in the cold to be able to shoot the poor animal. Example Je ne sors pas dehors, il fait un froid de canard ! I don't go outside, it's freezing cold! L'habit ne fait pas le moine French expression : L'habit ne fait pas le moine Literally: The outfit does not make the monk Proverb of which we find the first traces in the 13th century. Wearing religious clothes won't make you a religious person. By making assumptions by the look of a person, you might be wrong. In English, it would be "Don't judge a book by its cover". Example Je ne savais pas que vous étiez un fan de musique métal. Oui, l'habit ne fait pas le moine. I didn't know that you were a fan of metal music. Yes, don't judge a book by its cover. Literally: Being in the same bath It means to be in the same difficult situation as someone else. The equivalent in English would be "To be on the same boat". Do not make the mistake associate this expression with "Mettre dans le même bain" translated into English gives "Put in the same bath" which means when a group of people is being judged in the same way. Example Avec cet examen, on est dans le même bain. With this exam, we are in the same boat. Mettre la charrue avant les boeufs Literally: Putting the plough before the oxen When a person does not act in a logical way. In English, it would be to "put the cart before the horse", which is quite similar to the French one. Example N'oublies pas de mettre tes chaussettes avant de mettre tes chaussures, ça serait mettre la charrue avant les bœufs. Don't forget to put on your socks before putting on your shoes, it would be like putting the cart before the horse. Literally: Elbow oil An idiom that every single French kid heard from their parents. This expression is for an action that can be done with motivation and physical exercise. In other words, it evokes the energy to devote to a work requiring effort. Example Avec de l'huile de coude, tu pourras finir de peindre ta chambre aujourd'hui. With elbow grease, you can finish painting your room today. Casser du sucre sur le dos Literally: Breaking sugar on the back It means to criticize someone that is not present. In the 19th century, "Sucre" (Sugar) in slang meant to mistreat. Nowadays the verb "sucrer" means "to get robbed", but it still has a negative significance. Example Merci de ne pas casser du sucre sur mon dos quand je vais partir de cette réunion./em> Thank you for not breaking any sugar on my back when I will leave this meeting. Literally: Tongue of wood A French idiomatic expression that you can often hear in the news when a journalist is asking a politician not to speak with a tongue of wood. The expression qualifies as a speech devoid of reality, which does not answer the problem posed. The message communicated by the speaker is intentionally fake. Example Je vous remercie de ne pas avoir utilisé la langue de bois pour mon interview. I would like to thank you for not using the tongue of wood for my interview. Literally: It doesn't eat bread A French idiom to express that an action is easy to make or it does not require great expense or effort. In that case, there are no risks in doing it so the French would say it doesn't eat bread. The expression is from the 17th century when bread had much bigger importance in French society since it represented the main expense for the food budget and so the main food consumption. Saying this expression meant that buying an object for example won't be deducted from the bread budget meaning it costs nothing. Example Je vais vous cuisiner des pâtes, ça ne mange pas de pain. I'll cook you some pasta, it doesn't eat bread. Avoir les yeux plus gros que le ventre Literally: Having eyes bigger than the belly Overestimating his capability to do an action. The French expression is mostly used when someone orders too much food and cannot finish it in the end. Example T'as eu les yeux plus gros que le ventre en prenant ce dessert. Your eyes were bigger than your stomach when you took this dessert. La goutte d'eau qui fait déborder le vase Literally: The drop of water that makes the vase overflow It refers to an over-the-top situation, a situation that has crossed the line. It is a metaphor that appeared in the 19th century, where the contents of a nearly full tank overflow because of one drop. This drop can be understood as a word or action that will provoke an explosion of anger. Example Ton insulte c'est la goutte d'eau qui fait déborder le vase. Your insult is the drop of water that makes the vase overflow. Literally: Turning the thumbs The French will reproduce this idiom by crossing the fingers of each hand and turning the thumbs around. It means that the person is lazy and doing nothing at all just using his hands for a useless activity. Example Peux-tu arrêter de te tourner les pouces et finir cette présentation ? Can you stop turning your thumbs around and finish this presentation? Il y a de l'eau dans le gaz Literally: There is water in the gas An idiom that describes a situation with some tension. It is used when there is a clash, an argument in a couple, for example. In the 19th century, for domestic needs, households began to be supplied with gas, produced by coal distillation. However, this gas contained a fairly high level of water vapor that can cause small explosions and make the flame flicker or even extinguish it. Even though the type of gas changed later on and there were no anymore those little explosions this expression remains still popular today. Example Il y a de l'eau dans le gaz en ce moment entre Antoine et Camille. There is water in the gas at the moment between Antoine and Camille. Vouloir le beurre et l'argent du beurre Literally: Want the butter and the butter money An idiom that expresses the fact that someone wants everything with only the pros and not the cons. In English, it would be "Have your cake and eat it too". There is a colloquial joke with this expression, the French tend to add at the end "Et le cul de la crémière" translated into English gives, "and the milk lady's ass". Example Les Anglais voulaient le beurre et l'argent du beurre en étant dans l'Union européenne. The English wanted to have their cake and eat it too by being in the European Union. Literally: Counting for butter Another expression with butter. When someone is being ignored, not given importance. This expression steps apart since in the French language butter is normally seen as a sign of wealth. Example Et moi ? Je compte pour du beurre ? What about me? Do I count as butter? Mettre du beurre dans les épinards Literally: Put butter in the spinach A third French idiom with butter in this list. It means that the person manages to improve his living conditions and earn more money. This increase in buying power is represented by the action of adding butter to the dish. Example La vente de mon pull va mettre du beurre dans les épinards. The sale of my sweater will put butter in the spinach. Il n'y a pas le feu au lac French expression: Il n'y a pas le feu au lac Literally: There's no fire at the lake There is no need to rush, it can wait for later. I've learned that at first, the expression was simply "There is no fire". Then, later on, the French add the absurdity "at the lake" to make fun of the Swiss, their neighborhood. The French people tend to think that the Swiss people are slow because of their accent. The lake in that case was a reference to lake Geneva (lac Léman) a famous symbol of Switzerland. This modification represents French humor from my point of view, the French love to tease and joke. Example On peut le faire cet après-midi, il n'y a pas le feu au lac. We can do it this afternoon, there is no fire at the lake. Avoir le cul entre deux chaises Literally: Having the ass between two chairs Being torn between two situations, not knowing what to choose, simply having a dilemma. French idiomatic expression refers to the feeling of discomfort one can feel when sitting between two chairs. This is an expression to use between friends. Example Entre toi et François, j'ai le cul entre deux chaises. Between you and François, I have my ass between two chairs. Literally: Pull the worms out of the nose This expression means to get someone to talk. This old expression dates from at least the 15th century. They were a disease called in French "vers rinaires", a common parasite that was staying in the nose. People were ashamed of telling their doctors. The medical practitioner had to interrogate the patient to make him/her confess, it was said that the doctor was "pulling the worms out of the noses" of the patient. Example J'ai dû lui tirer les vers du nez pour savoir s' il avait pris la dernière part de gâteau. I had to pull the worms out of the nose to know if he had taken the last piece of cake. Se mettre le doigt dans l'oeil Literally: Put your finger in the eye It is when a person is grossly mistaken. There are some explanations for this French expression, the eyes can design a lower part of the human body. Another probable explanation is when a person is wrongly doing the sign of the cross by putting his finger in his eye. Example Si tu pensais que j'allais le faire, tu pouvais te mettre le doigt dans l'œil ! If you thought I was going to do it, you could put your finger in your eye! Literally: Spit in the soup In the past, the soup was considered an essential dish. Spitting in it, therefore, meant refusing something that was perceived as beneficial. You might hear more often the negative version of the expression with "don't spit in the soup" meaning that the person won't miss an opportunity. Example Je ne crache pas dans la soupe si tu me dis que tu me payes le restaurant. I won't spit in the soup if you tell me that the restaurant is on you. Literally: Looking for the little beast It is when a person is trying hard to discover an error and/or being picky. This expression is coming from the situation when a person has head lice and someone else needs to look for those little insects. Example Tu cherches vraiment la petite bête sur cette présentation ! You're really looking for the little beast on this presentation! Péter plus haut que son cul Literally: Farting higher than your ass When a person acts in a pretentious way and feels very important. This is probably the most colloquial expression from this list of French idiomatic expressions. Example Ce mec pète plus haut que son cul avec sa nouvelle voiture. This dude farts higher than his ass with his new car. C'est simple comme bonjour Literally: It's as simple as a hello The equivalent in English would be "It's easy as pie". This French idiom came from the observation of greeting someone. Saying "Hello" to someone is associated with the idea of an act of great simplicity. Example Faire ses lacets, c'est simple comme bonjour. Tying your shoelaces is easy as pie. Literally: The youngest of my worries A French expression that would be translated into English to "The least of my worries". In French "Le cadet" is a specific word to say the youngest kid of a family. By being the youngest kid, you are the last one, the smallest one. In that case the worry, the issue is the least important. Example Trouver un moyen pour rentrer chez moi ce soir est le cadet de mes soucis. Finding a way home tonight is the least of my worries. Literally: Like a rooster on paste It means that this person is having a good life. Long time ago, the rooster was moved with great care for farming exhibitions. In addition, breeders applied a special paste to the feathers of the animals to make them shiny. Example Depuis que je suis à la retraite, je suis comme un coq en pâte. Ever since I retired, I've been living the best of my life. Literally: Going from rooster to donkey When a person changes the topic of the conversation with no whatsoever link to the previous one. Example Rémi passe tout le temps du coq à l'âne quand il est bourré. Rémi switches, all the time, the subject of the conversation when he is drunk. Changer son fusil d'épaule Literally: Changing one's shoulder rifle When a person changes his mind, his opinion about a subject. In that case, the rifle represents the opinion. The person is changing his point of view like a soldier might change the way he holds a rifle. Example L'entraîneur a changé son fusil d'épaule pour la composition de l'équipe. The coach changed his mind about the composition of the team. On n'est pas sorti de l'auberge ! Literally: We did not leave the inn yet! Something that is complicated to be done. In English, it would be "not be out of the woods". There are two possible explanations for this French idiom. The first explains that in slang the word "inn" ironically refers to prison. Indeed, a person receives lodging and food but the guest can leave whenever he wants. Another interpretation would find its origin in Ardèche (A French county) in a criminal case from the beginning of the 19th century. The case is known as the Auberge Rouge. The owners Pierre and Marie Martin of the Auberge (=Inn) of Peyrebeille were accused of scary murders. Example Il a mis une heure pour changer le premier pneu de la voiture, on n'est pas sorti de l'auberge ! It took one hour to change the first tire of the car, we did not leave the inn yet! Ne pas y aller de main morte Literally: Don't go with a dead hand When a person does act with a lot of energy. The "dead hand" actually symbolizes an inactive or powerless hand. In this way, it is clear that the use of this expression demonstrates an action carried out dynamically, even violently. Example Le serveur n'est pas allé de main morte pour remplir mon plat de frites. The waiter didn't go with a dead hand to fill my plate with fries. Poser un lapin à quelqu'un French expression: Poser un lapin à quelqu'un Literally: Put a rabbit to someone The real translation in English is to "Stand someone up". At the end of the 19th century, lapin (rabbit) meant a refusal of payment. Nowadays, it means refusing, and no-showing at a meeting. Example J'ai attendu pendant une heure Vincent. Il m'a posé un lapin ! I've been waiting for one hour Vincent, he stood me up! Chercher midi à quatorze heure Literally: Look for noon at 2 p.m When someone complicates things unnecessarily and sees difficulties where none exist. There is another super colloquial version with "On va pas tortiller du cul pour chier droit" meaning in English "We won't wiggle our ass to shit straight", a funny one right? Example On va pas chercher midi à quatorze heure pour résoudre ce problème simple. We're not going to look for noon at 2 PM to solve this simple problem. Literally: Fingers in the nose Achieve an action without difficulty and without effort. This French expression might have appeared for the first time around 1912 in horse racing. The expression was used to say that the jockey arrived first with his fingers up his nose. This image is supposed to show how easy, and how carefree the jockey won a race. Example Je l'ai battu au ping-pong les doigts dans le nez ! I beat him at ping pong with the fingers in the nose! Pas de nouvelles bonne nouvelles Literally: No news good news If we don't hear from someone, we can assume that nothing bad has happened to them. They are different explanations for this idiom. The first one is from WW1, when a postman brought a letter, it was to announce the death of a soldier. In the city of Rouen in the state of Normandy, the expression has another meaning. Their jail is named "Bonne-Nouvelle", in that case, not receiving news from someone means that this person is in jail. Example Cela fait quatre jours que je n'ai pas de nouvelle d'Alice. Pas de nouvelles, bonne nouvelle ! It's been four days since I haven't heard from Alice. No news, good news! Le jeu en vaut la chandelle Literally: The game is worth the candlelight In English, it would be a "simple" expression with "It's worth the risk". The origin of this French expression dates back to the 16th century when electricity did not yet exist. Card and dice players then had to light the rooms by candlelight during their nightly games, which was very expensive at that time. So it was a luxury that participants were only willing to pay for in high-stakes games. By winning, they could eventually pay back the high cost of lighting. Example Je vais parier sur Paris il y a une cote de trois, le jeu en vaut la chandelle. I'm going to bet on Paris there's an odds of three, it's worth the money. Literally: It's the cold shower When a person experiences a sudden disappointment, a bad surprise. This is a close feeling when a person takes a shower and the first water jet is completely cold. The person is, most of the time, surprised in a negative way. Example L'équipe a encaissé un but à la dernière minute du match, c'est la douche froide ! The team conceded a goal in the last minute of the game, it's a cold shower! Avoir du pain sur la planche Literally: Having bread on the board When a person has some work to do. The meaning changed a lot during that time. In the 19th century, this meant that people had enough reserves to face the future. The peasants were preparing large quantities of bread which they kept on a wooden board fixed to the ceiling. The meaning of the expression was probably later on when convicts had to work in exchange for free food, in that case, bread. Example J'ai pas le temps de te parler, j'ai du pain sur la planche. I don't have time to talk to you, I have work to do. Ne pas être dans son assiette Literally: Not being on your plate An expression that means to be in a bad mood or not feeling well. In that case, the plate refers to the physical disposition of a thing or a person or its state of mind. Example Je me sens mal aujourd'hui, je ne suis pas dans mon assiette. I feel bad today, I am not on my plate. Quand on parle du loup on en voit la queue Literally: When we talk about the wolf, we see its tail You might have heard a shorter version of the idiom with just "Quand on parle du loup". The exact translation in English is "Speaking of the devil". This expression is used when someone appears when he or she was the heart of the conversation. In French, it is also as negative as in English since the wolf always had a bad image in France. Example Benjamin arrive ! Quand on parle du loup. Benjamin is coming! Speaking of the devil. Literally: Feet in the dish When someone clumsily approached a subject to be avoided without realizing it. It is a visual expression, if you put your feet in the dish it would be a silly mistake. Example Quand Pauline a parlé de ta rupture, elle a vraiment mis les pieds dans le plat. When Pauline talked about your break-up, she really put her feet in the dish. Literally: Take from the bottle When someone starts to age, gains experience, meaning the person became better. It is a positive expression to tell someone. This expression was first used in the wine industry, in reference to alcohol that ages in the bottle and gets better. Now it is used to describe people that gain experience. Example En vivant cinq à l'étranger, Charles a pris de la bouteille. While living for five abroad, Charles took a lot of experiences. Literally: With small onions When someone does an action with a lot of care, with a lot of attention. This idiom came from the world of cooking. When someone cooks a dish, he/she might add onions to make it even better. Example Ma grand-mère était aux petits oignons pour moi quand je suis allé manger chez elle. My grandmother was taking care of me when I went to eat at her house. Literally: Seeing only fire The last idiom from this list of French expressions is when a person doesn't notice anything. The person is dazzled by the light and cannot see anything. Here, the "fire" would therefore represent a bright and blinding light, which would not allow us to see reality. Example Mes parents n'ont vu que du feu quand je suis sorti faire la fête. My parents did not see anything when I went out partying. I hope that you liked this article about French expressions. Now you might be able to understand better French while watching a French movie, the French news, or French television. By the way, what is your favorite French expression so far? I might add it to this list. I now invite you to read my articles about French slang and French insults: Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Idioms were sayings that had a figurative meaning often unrelated to the actual phrasing. By studying the etymology of an idiom, one could determine how it came to be used. (TNG: "All Good Things...") The Leyron were known to communicate using gestural idioms. (VOY: "Macrocosm") Artistic, economic, medical, military, and nautical terms, as well as sports sayings often contained idioms. Popular idioms[] All hell breaking loose[] If all hell broke loose, the situation was chaotic or violent. When Kira Nerys asked Miles O'Brien if there was a way of beaming more than two prisoners from the Hutet labor camp, he replied, "I'm afraid not. As soon as we beam the first two up, all hell is going to break loose in that camp." (DS9: "The Homecoming") As plain as the nose on someone's face[] If something was as plain as the nose on someone's face, it was exceedingly obvious. When Odo said that Bajorans were worse than other Humans at hiding their emotions, Shakaar responded, "So you're saying it's as plain as the nose on my face?" (DS9: "Crossfire") Beat the tar out of[] To beat the tar out of someone was to give them a severe beating. Kirk once noted that he had always aspired to beat the tar out of Finnegan (TOS: "Shore Leave") Best of both worlds[] The best of both worlds referred to simultaneously benefiting from two very different situations. Intendant Kira once stated to Bareil Antos (mirror) that he must be attracted to her dressed as Major Kira, since that was like the best of both worlds. (DS9: "Resurrection") Between a rock and a hard place[] Referred to someone who was in a situation where they could choose between two alternatives, and neither of them were acceptable. In 1986, Bob Briggs told Gillian Taylor, they were in such a position regarding the fate of George and Gracie, explaining "If we can't keep them here without risking their lives. We can't let them go without a taking the same chance." (Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home) Black and white [] To be "black and white" was for something to be either one thing or another, with no in between. The term was also related to another idiom, "cut and dry", and was the opposite of "a shade of gray". Break the ice[] To "break the ice" meant to introduce conversation or small talk into an awkward situation. In 2151, Captain Jonathan Archer called a planned dinner with Vulcan Captain Vanik, he described the event as a "good way to break the ice." (ENT: "Breaking the Ice") In 2372, The Doctor changed his program so that he would no longer say "Please state the nature of the medical emergency" when activated. When Kes discovered that he changed it back, and asked why, The Doctor explained that "I became so uncomfortable trying to find new ways to break the ice, as it were, that I restored it. Let's just say it works for me." (VOY: "Tattoo") Bump in the road[] Referred to an obstacle. When Automated Unit 3947 declared that B'Elanna Torres had failed at building another of his kind, she replied, "Hey, do all you automated units give up the minute you hit a bump in the road?" (VOY: "Prototype") Burning the midnight oil[] Referred to what one did when they stayed up late at night to work or study. (VOY: "Waking Moments", "Pathfinder") In 2143, A.G. Robinson, who got to be the first Human to test the NX-Alpha test vehicle, told Jonathan Archer that he didn't get this assignment because he tried too hard, "burning the midnight oil" in the simulator eighteen to twenty hours a day. (ENT: "First Flight") In 2376, Captain Kathryn Janeway, who was working very late one night in the mess hall, told Neelix that she was "just burning the midnight oil", to which Neelix replied that it was way past midnight. (VOY: "Fair Haven") In an alternate timeline in 2364, Captain Jean-Luc Picard ordered Miles O'Brien to bypass the secondary plasma inducer, which required O'Brien to realign the entire power grid, stating "we're all going to be burning the midnight oil on this one." Data, who overheard O'Brien, told him that that would be inadvisable because any "attempt to ignite a petroleum product on this ship at 0:00 hours [would] activate the fire suppression system." (TNG: "All Good Things...") Burying the hatchet[] Referred to putting aside a grudge. When an alien was making a group of Klingons, along with the crew of the Enterprise, hallucinate that they were at war, Kirk declared he and his underlings would have to bury the hatchet with the Klingons. (TOS: "Day of the Dove") Julian Bashir once expressed a desire to bury the hatchet with Kira Nerys. Being Bajoran, she did not understand the idiom, so he had to explain it. (DS9: "Crossover") Casting a pall over ____[] Referred to creating a somber mood in an otherwise pleasant situation. In 2371, Julian Bashir apologized for casting a pall over a party when his thoughts were still on Bareil Antos's medical condition. (DS9: "Life Support") Caught with one's pants down[] Referring to being found in the act of doing something which left one in an embarrassing position. In 2285, James T. Kirk characterized his having been trapped by Khan Noonien Singh as having been caught with his britches down, a fact he attributed to his own supposed senility. (Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan) In 2366, Geordi La Forge opined that Romulan defector Alidar Jarok was correct about Romulan activity at Nelvana III, and that the Romulans would indeed be caught with their pants down. Data, unfamiliar with the phrase, questioned what he meant, and La Forge explained. (TNG: "The Defector") Chasing ghosts[] To "chase ghosts" meant to pursue an imaginary threat, or to pursue someone despite them being dead. When Hengist was opposed to allowing Scotty to investigate three murders of which he was the prime suspect, but which new evidence suggested were committed by a non-corporeal lifeforms, he expressed disapproval at allowing Scotty to "go and start chasing ghosts". (TOS: "Wolf in the Fold") When the Sheliak asked the crew of the Enterprise-D to remove the Humans from Tau Cygna V and Riker noted that the planet contained hyperonic radiation, which was deadly to Humans, he said, "Then the Sheliak are asking us to chase ghosts?" (TNG: "The Ensigns of Command") When Kira Nerys was trying to find the creator of the Aphasia virus, Benjamin Sisko asked how she was doing. She replied that she was "chasing after ghosts", and he joked that she had twelve hours to catch one before the virus became fatal. (DS9: "Babel") Child's play[] Meaning: easy. Kirk once noted that attempting to search for his missing away team made finding a needle in a haystack seem like child's play. (TOS: "The Galileo Seven") When McCoy forgot how to reattach Spock's brain, Kirk noted that "Moments ago, it was child's play." (TOS: "Spock's Brain") When Quark was considering bribing some Nausicaans with a bar of latinum each to help break Rom out of a holding sail, he stated that "Breaking Rom out of the holding cell will be child's play compared to the things they're used to doing." (DS9: "Favor the Bold") Clean as a whistle[] Referred to something being completely clean. In 2369, retracing the murdered Ensign Aquino's steps, Chief O'Brien found that Runabout Pad C was as clean as a whistle. (DS9: "In the Hands of the Prophets") In 2374, The Doctor told B'Elanna Torres that her pericardium was as clean as a whistle, having repaired injuries caused by Dejaren. He was not able to say the same about sickbay's condition after a day in Tom Paris' charge. (VOY: "Revulsion") Clean their chronometers[] Colonel West, while proposing Operation Retrieve, assured the Federation President that should the operation precipitate a full-scale war with the Klingon Empire, Starfleet could quite frankly "clean their chronometers." (Star Trek VI: The Undiscovered Country) Clear someone's name[] To clear someone's name was to prove their innocence. When Worf said that it was not yet time to arrive at the Klingon home world for a council meeting, Picard replied, "That doesn't sound like the man who came to me a year ago fiercely determined to clear his father's name or die trying." (TNG: "Redemption") Coin a phrase[] To coin a phrase was either to introduce a new idiom or to repeat an old one. In 2267, upon meeting Apollo, Leonard McCoy, in the absence of Spock, remarked, "To coin a phrase, fascinating". (TOS: "Who Mourns for Adonais?") In 2376, The Doctor recalled pausing in his metallurgical scans on a rare away mission (for him) to Arakis Prime, in order "to smell the roses, to coin a phrase". Later, upon hearing him wax eloquent about the mission, saying, "one small step for a hologram, one giant leap for mankind", Seven of Nine repeated, "to coin a phrase". The Doctor allowed that his choice of words was not new. (VOY: "One Small Step") Cover one's tracks[] To cover one's tracks meant to destroy or hide evidence of one's secrets. When Dax was observing the crew of the Defiant rebelling against the Jem'Hadar, Dax commented, "I think Worf's trying to cover their tracks." (DS9: "One Little Ship") When Sisko denied that there was any real evidence that Bashir was a Dominion collaborator, Sloan said, "What other kind of case can I make against a man who covers his tracks so well?". Sisko stated that this was a "circular argument" and accused Sloan of being knowingly difficult. (DS9: "Inquisition") Chakotay once noted that whoever made an unauthorised transmission was "an expert at covering their tracks". Later, he explained to Seska that he and others were hoping that either she or Carey would try to cover their tracks. Seska retorted that entering her security code in would be a bad way of covering her tracks, but Chakotay countered that this was a double bluff. (VOY: "State of Flux") When B'Elanna Torres asked the EMH's malevolent alter ego, that he had acquired due to downloading many historical figures' personalities into his program, why he injected her with cateline to simulate anaphylaxis, he responded, "I had to cover my tracks, especially from him; from your doctor." (VOY: "Darkling") Tom Paris once mentioned he had to sabotage the comm system to cover Harry Kim's tracks regarding his secret relationship with Tal. (VOY: "The Disease") Cross that bridge when one comes to it[] To state that one would "cross that bridge when one came to it" was to state that one would wait until a problem arose before attempting to solve it. When a replicant of Miles O'Brien was escaping from the personnel of Deep Space 9, he did not know what to do once he dropped out of warp, but stated that he would cross that bridge when he came to it. (DS9: "Whispers") In an alternate 2374, when USS Voyager was extremely damaged, Commander Chakotay suggested that they should consider abandoning the ship and split the crew up into smaller groups as a more viable option of successfully crossing Krenim space. When asked by Captain Kathryn Janeway what they would do after that, Chakotay offered, "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it. But at least we'd be increasing our chances of survival." (VOY: "Year of Hell") Curl one's hair[] Something that would curl one's hair would scare or surprise them. In 2367, Guinan remarked that she had heard some Klingon belly laughs that would curl Worf's hair. (TNG: "Redemption") Cut someone slack[] To cut someone slack was to be lenient on them. When Benjamin Sisko was telling Quark not to be involved in a weapon sale, he said that while he did cut Quark slack in the past, but he would not let him get away with any more crime. (DS9: "Business as Usual") Cut to the chase[] To cut to the chase meant to get to the point. Kilana once stated, in referenced to a crashed Dominion ship, "So let me cut to the chase. I believe that is the correct expression. This is our ship. We want it back." (DS9: "The Ship") Dead in the water[] If something was dead in the water, it was completely non-functional or immobilized. Paris used this idiom when the propulsion systems on Voyager broke down. (VOY: "Prototype") When the Delta Flyer stopped moving in the middle of a race, Harry Kim noted, "They're stopping. They're dead in the water." (VOY: "Drive") When Voyager was losing containment, B'Elanna Torres noted, "At this rate, we'll be dead in the water in less than three minutes." (VOY: "The Void") Diamond in the rough[] A diamond in the rough was a person or thing that was valuable despite appearing worthless or being surrounded by worthless people or things. Tom Paris described Alice (ship) as being a diamond in the rough when trying to convince Chakotay to let him keep it. (VOY: "Alice") Don't let the door hit you on the way out[] "Don't let the door hit you on the way out" was a derogatory idiom used to indicate that one was glad that someone was leaving. Jadzia Dax used this expression when she was angry at Quark for being part of a weapons sale. (DS9: "Business as Usual") Dot the "I"s and cross the "T"s[] To "dot the 'I's and cross the 'T's" was to complete a task to the smallest details. Julian Bashir once noted on a medical procedure he was using to attempt to adjust Melora Pazlar's body so that she could function in Earth gravity, "Someone else's research actualy; I just dotted the 'I's and crossed the 'T's." (DS9: "Melora") Dry spell[] A "dry spell" was a prolonged period without sexual activity. After learning that Vulcans only mated once in seven years, Trip Tucker remarked that that was "a hell of a dry spell." (ENT: "Fallen Hero") A dry spell could also be a synonym for a drought. When Kathryn Janeway was a child, a character on a holonovel she was using predicted a "dry spell" (as in a drought), so Janeway diverted a river. This backfired when it caused a flood and attracted a large mosquito named Stinger. (VOY: "Once Upon a Time") The dust settles[] If the dust settled, then a tense situation died down. When Vreenak asked Sisko which side he would pick in the Dominion War if he was in his position, Sisko replied that he woudl choose the side most likely to leave his people in peace when the dust settled. (DS9: "In the Pale Moonlight") Early bird gets the worm[] "The early bird gets the worm" meant that those who acted quickly/first were more likely to gain their objective. When Commander Shelby used the expression to explain why she was bringing William Riker, Geordi LaForge, and Data on an away mission so early, Data who did not know the idiom, confusedly remarked that Shelby must have erred, since there were neither birds nor worms on the planet. Geordi noted that it was an idiom, but added that nevertheless, Shelby had, in fact, erred. (TNG: "The Best of Both Worlds") When Voyager's EMH was trying to awaken B'Elanna Torres, he riffed on the idiom by stating that "The early bird gets the gagh". (VOY: "Drone") Everything but the kitchen sink[] "Everything but the kitchen sink", meant that almost everything possible was being used to make something work, or likewise present in a single location. When the USS Enterprise was caught in Vaal's tractor beam, Montgomery Scott was "putting everything but the kitchen sink into impulse power" just to keep the ship from being pulled out of orbit. (TOS: "The Apple") While trapped inside a graviton ellipse, Commander Chakotay took note of the variety of debris contained within, describing "asteroid fragments, pieces of vessels, matter from every quadrant of the galaxy. Next time I lose something I'll know where to look. Instead of a graviton ellipse we should call it the "kitchen sink" anomaly." (VOY: "One Small Step") Face the music[] To "face the music" meant to accept negative consequences for one's actions. When the EMH noted that Janeway risked court martial for disobeying him, she said that she would be willing to face the music, because a court martial would be a small price to pay for the misery she was going through. (VOY: "Year of Hell") When Seven of Nine wondered why B'Elanna Torres wanted to return to Earth despite being a wanted criminal, B'Elanna replied that she would rather face the music on Earth than spend the rest of her life in the Delta Quadrant. (VOY: "Hope and Fear") The fat is in the fire[] If "the fat was in the fire", that meant something negative was sure to happen. McCoy once noted that the fat would be in the fire when the Federation High Commissioner found out that Elaan had recently tried to murder the ambassador of the man she was betrothed to. (TOS: "Elaan of Troyius") Fishing for a compliment[] To "fish for a compliment" meant to say something in hopes of the other person responding with a compliment. When Ambassador Troi mentioned that she used to "sparkle", she then added, "You see, that's called 'fishing for a compliment'; you're supposed to stay I still sparkle." (TNG: "Half a Life") Fit as a fiddle[] If somebody was "fit as a fiddle", this meant they were healthy. When Julian Bashir had his body controlled by the consciousness of Rao Vantika, Benjamin Sisko asked him what happened to Bashir. Bashir as Vantika stated that Bashir's body was "fit as a fiddle". (DS9: "The Passenger") Fit like a glove[] If something "fit like a glove", it fit perfectly. Scotty once used this idiom to refer to a new panel he installed. (TOS: "Where No Man Has Gone Before") Fortune favours the bold[] Meant that adventurous people tended to have better luck. Sisko used the expression when facing up to some enemy ships during the mission to retake Deep Space Nine. (DS9: "Favor the Bold") From day one[] Meant (something had occurred) from the beginning of an undertaking. When Ambassador Soval dismissed reasoning from Captain Archer that the Enterprise should not be recalled to Earth in 2152, Commander Tucker accused Soval of having wanted to cancel the mission "from day one." (ENT: "Shockwave, Part II") Upon meeting a man from the future on board a Suliban vessel in 2153, Archer accused him of having manipulated his mission "from day one." (ENT: "The Expanse") In the Nexus, Kirk expressed a desire to "start over" in his past and "do things right from day one" with his former love interest, Antonia. (Star Trek Generations) When the USS Voyager got involved in the war between the Borg and Species 8472 in 2374, Commander Chakotay argued against siding with the Borg in the conflict, citing that they had been taking advantage of the Voyager crew "from day one" of their alliance with the Borg. (VOY: "Scorpion") Chakotay admitted that he and Tuvok had been socially distant from one another "from day one" when he sought advice from Tuvok regarding Captain Janeway's behavior in 2375. (VOY: "Night") (A) genie from the bottle [] "A genie from the bottle" meant getting what one wanted, but with bad results. Give up the ghost[] To give up the ghost meant to die (lifeforms) or cease operating (machines). In 2152, Trip Tucker warned Jonathan Archer that it was only a matter of time before a plasma injector gave up the ghost. (ENT: "A Night in Sickbay") In 2267, Scotty noted that the machine he had improvised to replace a faulty PXK pergium reactor on Janus VI had given up the ghost. (TOS: "The Devil in the Dark") Go to hell in a handbasket[] If something went to hell in a handbasket, it rapidly worsened. In a hallucination experienced by Benjamin Sisko, Burt Ryan noted that the city was going to hell in a handbasket. (DS9: "Far Beyond the Stars") Have to get up early in the morning to[] To have to get up early in the morning to do something meant one would have to have an early start, implying that the task would be difficult. In 2376, when playing a sleight of hand game with Neelix, the Doctor was certain he would guess which cup the tera nut was under, saying, "Don't you worry, Mister Paris. You have to get up pretty early in the morning to fool my optical subroutines". (VOY: "Live Fast and Prosper") Hold down the fort[] To hold down the fort was to temporarily assume somebody else's responsibilities. B'Elanna Torres told Michael Jonas to hold down the fort while she and others went into the computer core. (VOY: "Investigations") Home sweet home [] I am who I am[] According to Tuvok, along with this saying, "It is impossible for me to be more or less like myself." (VOY: "Tuvix") I couldn't fill your shoes[] "I couldn't fill your shoes" was a Human idiom, describing one being in a bad situation, which the other person couldn't bear. In 2286, Leonard McCoy told Spock, when he suffered from memory loss after being resurrected, "What I mean is I may have carried your soul, but I sure couldn't fill your shoes," to which Spock replied, "My shoes?" (Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home) In someone's shoes[] If someone was in someone's shoes, they were in that person's situation. When Worf was in love with Grilka, Dax said that if she were in his shoes, she would go for someone more available and more "fun". Worf replied, "I am not in your shoes," and Dax joked that that was too bad, since she could do a lot in a pair of size eighteen boots. (DS9: "Looking for par'Mach in All the Wrong Places") In the zone[] If someone was in the zone, they were having a run of good luck. When O'Brien was having a run of good luck at darts, he described himself as being in the zone numerous times. Once his good fortune ended, he felt like being in the zone was a one-off occurrence. He then said, "Welcome to the zone!" after Julian Bashir landed a bullseye. (DS9: "Shakaar") When O'Brien had a second run of good luck at darts, Bashir described him as being "back in the zone." (DS9: "Doctor Bashir, I Presume") Iota[] An indication of a very small, indefinite measurement. (DS9: "Melora"; VOY: "Twisted", "Sacred Ground") Keep it under your hat[] To keep information under one's hat was to remember it for future reference. Keep on a (short/tight) leash[] To keep someone on a (short/tight) leash was to maintain control over them. When Miles O'Brien was expressing disapproval about Julian Bashir attempting to end the Jem'Hadar's addiction to Ketracel-white, he noted that this may cause them to abandon the Dominion and run rampant. He noted that "At least now the Dominion keeps them on a short leash.". Bashir expressed disapproval at Bashir's use of the idiom, believing it made the Jem'Hadar sound like animals. (DS9: "Hippocratic Oath") Leave no stone unturned[] To leave no stone unturned was to be thorough. When Chakotay said that there may be evidence of who stole some replicator components, Seska rhetorically asked him if he thought the thief would be foolish enough to log in using their name. Chakotay replied, "Chief Inspector Tuvok leaves no stone unturned." (VOY: "State of Flux") Long face[] A long face was a low mood. Vic Fontaine asked Odo why he had a long face after the two of them performed a number on the holosuite. (DS9: "His Way") Magic word[] A magic word was a word that when invoked, made something happen. It could also refer to an oft-repeated phrase. In 2267, after hearing Spock say "logical" once more, Dr. McCoy remarked, "There's that magic word again." (TOS: "The Squire of Gothos") May God have mercy upon your soul[] "May God have mercy upon your soul" was a phrase used in some ancient Earth cultures upon sentencing a person to execution. It was used in that capacity during Worf's 2371 promotion ceremony, which included holodeck roleplaying on a sea vessel and involved him walking the plank. (Star Trek Generations) Q, immediately before adjourning his trial of Humanity, said to Captain Picard "May whatever god you believe in have mercy on your soul!", a variant of this phrase. (TNG: "All Good Things...") Another variant of the phrase, "May God have mercy on our souls," was used by Malcolm Reed to end his final log entry when stranded in Shuttlepod 1 and he believed there was no chance of rescue. (ENT: "Shuttlepod One") Media circus[] A media circus was a Human idiom which described a news event where the coverage was out of proportion to the event itself. In 1986, Gillian Taylor described to James T. Kirk the farewell ceremony for George and Gracie as a potential media circus. (Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home) Mind the store[] Mind the store meant to be in charge in the absense of others. In 2266, upon contacting the Enterprise while stranded in command of a landing party on planet Alfa 177, Hikaru Sulu was surprised that the member of the crew who answered was none other than the starship's commanding officer, Captain James T. Kirk. He humorously replied that he was "watching the store," having given everyone else the afternoon off. (TOS: "The Enemy Within") The next year, Kirk again referred to the Enterprise's store, immediately after Doctor Leonard McCoy remarked that Spock reacting uncharacteristically overjoyed at finding that Kirk was still alive had been logical "in a pig's eye." To McCoy's comment, Kirk, momentarily turning back as he and Spock were about to leave sickbay, suggested they "go mind the store." (TOS: "Amok Time") Misery loves company[] Meant that people tended to enjoy it when others shared their struggles. When Tuvok was confused as to why Chakotay was consoled after finding out that Seska deceived both of them as opposed to just Chakotay, Chakotay responded with this idiom. (VOY: "State of Flux") My mind's turned to clay[] This expression, which meant that he was having trouble thinking, was used by Geordi La Forge in the running up to the battle of Wolf 359. (TNG: "The Best of Both Worlds") Needle in a haystack[] "Needle in a haystack" was a Human idiom which described the long-lasting search for something in a large variety of possibilities. In 2267, when searching for the Galileo, James Kirk remarked to High Commissioner Ferris, "Finding a needle in a haystack would be child's play." (TOS: "The Galileo Seven") In 2364, William Riker described searching Starfleet records for an instance of someone showering in their clothes as "like looking for a needle in a haystack." (TNG: "The Naked Now") In 2369 while searching for the crash landed runabout USS Yangtzee Kiang in the Gamma Quadrant, Miles O'Brien compared the search with searching for a "bloody needle in a haystack." O'Brien and Jadzia Dax had to search several planets, two dozen moons, and an asteroid belt. (DS9: "Battle Lines") In 2370, a Paradan replicant of Miles O'Brien commented "Needle in a haystack wouldn't do this job justice", describing the search for a fault in Deep Space 9's upper pylons. (DS9: "Whispers") In 2373, Jadzia Dax said to Benjamin Sisko "Do the words 'needle in a haystack' mean anything to you," after the USS Defiant had spent two unsuccessful days searching the Badlands for cloaked missiles appropriated by the Maquis for a strike against Cardassia. (DS9: "Blaze of Glory") Off the hook[] To be off the hook meant to escape one's duty or responsibility. When Lt. Tomlinson wondered if he would die shortly after his interrupted wedding to Ensign Martine, she joked that he would not be getting off her hook that easily. (TOS: "Balance of Terror") On a silver platter[] Referring to something that was offered to someone in a rather obvious manner. In 2375, Neelix offered B'Elanna Torres the chance to insult his cooking by telling her to name her poison. After she missed that chance, he seemed disappointed, claiming he'd handed it to her on a silver platter. (VOY: "Extreme Risk") One-way street[] Meaning: The term referred to an agreement made by two parties, but only one party benefits from. When Captain James T. Kirk was explaining romantic relationships to Charlie Evans, he told him to take it slow, that it wasn't a "one-way street." (TOS: "Charlie X") On ice[] To be on ice meant to be detained, particularly by the authorities. When Kirk declined Krako's deal, the latter said, "Put him on ice!". Later, Kirk asked Scotty if he had Krako "on ice". (TOS: "A Piece of the Action") When Data used the idiom, along with the slang term "grilled" (as in, interrogated), to explain where Picard was, Dr. Crusher replied, "What is he, a fish?" (TNG: "The Big Goodbye") On someone's tail[] To be on someone's tail meant to pursue them. Michael Eddington was surprised that despite having been on his tail for a long time, all that Sisko had to say was that Eddington knew a lot about betrayal. (DS9: "For the Uniform") On the fence[] Meant to be undecided. When Seven of Nine was undecided on whether allowing Ledosian scientists to study the Ventu would be beneficial or a hindrance to the Ventu, Janeway noted that it was unlike Seven to be on the fence. (VOY: "Natural Law") On the house[] Meant that something free of charge (i.e. the business (house) would pay for it). When Quark was trying to appease some Wadi, he offered them a dabo spin on the house. (DS9: "Move Along Home") When Quark served Jadzia Dax a drink and described both it and her as bright and sweet, Kira Nerys quipped, "The bad flattery is on the house." (DS9: "Dramatis Personae") When Deep Space Nine was still under Cardassian rule, they had a tradition that involved the first drink in bars to be on the house. Quark disliked this tradition. (DS9: "Necessary Evil") Quark once served a mug of kanar on the house to each of Natima Lang's students. (DS9: "Profit and Loss") In the mirror universe, Quark always served drinks on the house to Garak. When Sisko took over his bar, the first thing he did was serve all the customers drinks on the house. (DS9: "Crossover") When Quark served a drink on the house to Bashir and O'Brien, the latter wondered why Quark was in such a good mood. (DS9: "The Search, Part II") In 2371, Jadzia Dax asked how much the kanar cost that gave Morn food poisoning, to which Bashir replied, "Apparently, it was on the house." (DS9: "Destiny") Quark once served Garak some kanar on the house, which the latter noted was uncharacteristically generous. Quark explained that not only was he "in an uncharacteristic mood", he was attempting to get rid of the excess kanar he had in his stockroom. (DS9: "The Way of the Warrior") Quark once served Rom some Snail juice on the house after a vacation on Ferenginar. (DS9: "Body Parts") When Quark served a drink to Kira in 2374 and said, "This one's on the house," she was suspicious of his motives, and asked him what he wanted. (DS9: "A Time to Stand") Quark once served Morn a drink on the house because he wanted to quickly talk to Kira. (DS9: "Favor the Bold") Jake once claimed he "sold" his first book, but that it was a "figure of speech", i.e. that they were not paying him. Quark teased him by claiming he was going to serve Jake's first round of drinks on the house, but then backing out of it, saying it was a "figure of speech". (DS9: "You Are Cordially Invited") Out of the woods[] If someone was "out of the woods", they were no longer in a troubling situation. When Willie Potts was being treated for an illness he'd contracted through eating parasite-ridden fruit, Beverly Crusher noted that, while he was not completely recovered, he was "out of the woods", i.e. no longer in danger of death. (TNG: "Brothers") When Chakotay informed Captain Janeway that long-range sensors had detected evidence of Borg activity in their vicinity three days ago, she said they were "not out of the woods yet." (VOY: "The Gift") Over (my) dead body[] Meaning: "You'll have to kill me to make that happen." Used to emphasize that a person's deep desire that something not occur. Penny for your thoughts[] "A penny for your thoughts" was a Human idiom, meaning that someone was curious about what the other person was thinking. In 2368, Doctor Beverly Crusher used the expression when she wanted to get Jean-Luc Picard to talk to her during a conversation. When Picard asked her if she has one, she told him that the replicator probably has it on file. (TNG: "The Perfect Mate") In 2369, when Q brought back Picard to the incident at Starbase Earhart in 2327, he told him (acting as a bartender): "Penny for your thoughts? You never told me you were such a lady's man," also jokingly referring to Picard's unsuccessful date with Penny Muroc. (TNG: "Tapestry") In 2370, Crusher used the expression again, dining with Picard, after they shared thoughts for a time via the psi-wave device on Kesprytt III. (TNG: "Attached") In 2257, Amanda Grayson spoke of a similar idiom, "Isik for your thoughts," which she described as a Vulcan but was later revealed as something she heard her mother say. (DIS: "Despite Yourself", "Will You Take My Hand?") In 2383, Zero used the expression after learning it from Hologram Janeway to talk with Gwyn about why she was feeling sad. (PRO: "Kobayashi") Play our cards right[] Referring to "if things go well." Playing twenty questions[] Rather than playing an actual guessing game, this meant to make somebody ask questions rather than telling them directly what a problem or the answer was. When Harry Kim claimed to be an American during the Hirogen simulation of World War II in 2374, Tom Paris became annoyed at the man's refusal to answer him, saying he didn't have time to play twenty questions. (VOY: "The Killing Game") Kathryn Janeway told Neelix the same thing when he was less than forthcoming about the delicate issue of non-functioning lavatories on USS Voyager in 2375. (VOY: "Bride of Chaotica!") The powers that be[] "The powers that be" was a phrase referring to a decision made by those in power, or the decision makers, without going into detail who those decision makers were (as it was not relevant to the story.) In 2143, when Jonathan Archer and A.G. Robinson were attempting to take NX Alpha on a test flight, Archer informed A.G. of the good news that he had just gotten word from "the powers that be" that he was good to go for launch. (ENT: "First Flight") In 2256, Saru explained that he had been assigned to the USS Discovery as first officer by "the powers that be" after the destruction of the USS Shenzhou. (DIS: "Context Is for Kings") Preaching to the choir [] "Preaching to the choir" was a phrase used to describe someone who was trying to needlessly convince a fellow believer. In 2365, Phillipa Louvois told Bruce Maddox he was preaching to the choir when he attempted to explain the usefulness of having a Data aboard every starship. (TNG: "The Measure Of A Man") Pull the plug[] To pull the plug meant to abruptly put a stop to something. When the Vulcans were considering allowing Klaang to die rather than returning him to his people, since Klingons consider dying on duty to be an honour, Jonathan Archer expressed disdain at the Vulcans being willing to "pull the plug." (ENT: "Broken Bow") When James Kirk decided to terminate an AI named Landru, he stated that "the plug must be pulled". (TOS: "The Return of the Archons") When Julian Bashir was trying out a process on Melora Pazlar that would allow her to function in Earth gravity, he noted that for the next few days before the treatments became irreversible, "We can pull the plug at any time before then." (DS9: "Melora") When questioned about allowing Seven of Nine to remain on Voyager, Janeway noted that "we were the ones who pulled the plug" (i.e. the Voyager crew were the ones who separated Seven from the Borg collective) and so she was their responsibility now. (VOY: "The Gift") When Tuvok asked Janeway if she intended to allow a Borg fetus to mature, she replied that the only other alternative was to 'pull the plug' (i.e. terminate the fetus), which she was not willing to do. (VOY: "Drone") When a vinculum was causing erratic behaviour in Seven of Nine, Janeway ordered B'Elanna Torres to pull the plug, i.e. destroy it. (VOY: "Infinite Regress") When the Fair Haven characters had become sentient and believed the Voyager crew were spirit folk due to a malfunction in their perceptual filters, B'Elanna Torres suggested "pulling the plug", i.e. terminating the holonovel. (VOY: "Spirit Folk") Push come to shove[] If push came to shove, the situation became dire. When Kozak accidentally fell onto his knife and died during an attempt at attacking Quark, the latter decided to lie that he had killed him in self-defense, to attract customers. Rom was nervous about this idea, fearing that Kozak's family would seek out the killer, wanting revenge. Quark replied, "If push comes to shove, we tell the truth and no harm done." (DS9: "The House of Quark") When Julian Bashir was visiting 2024 and noted the San Francisco natives' apparent apathy for the homeless, particularly those homeless individuals who were also mentally ill, he feared that if push came to shove, Humanity would become completely immoral. (DS9: "Past Tense, Part I") When discussing Section 31, Julian Bashir worried that if push came to shove, the Federation would sacrifice their principles. (DS9: "Inquisition") Put me out to pasture[] "Put (me) out to pasture" means to be forcibly retired. In 2287, Captain Kirk lamented that "When they put me out to pasture, I hope I fare better than Korrd." This after learning that the formerly great Klingon General whose military strategies were required learning at Starfleet Academy, to being posted at Nimbus III. (Star Trek V: The Final Frontier) Put out feelers[] To put out feelers was to attempt to ascertain how a party felt about an issue. Vreenak noted to Benjamin Sisko that the Federation had already put out peace feelers towards the Romulans, hoping to ally with them against the Dominion. (DS9: "In the Pale Moonlight") The real McCoy[] "The real McCoy" described anything which was the genuine article in question, not merely a facsimile thereof. In 2374, Vic Fontaine revealed to Odo that a new improved version of the "Lola Chrystal" hologram was in fact Kira Nerys, who the hologram's features were based on, and that the Changeling had been dancing with the real McCoy. (DS9: "His Way") In 2375, "Boothby" classified Chakotay, unlike himself, to be "the real McCoy", (i.e. not a Species 8472 recreation of a Starfleet officer) and recommended "Valerie Archer" perform a genetic extraction in order to figure out a better way for members of Species 8472 to maintain a Human appearance. (VOY: "In the Flesh") Rich beyond the dreams of avarice[] Doctor Leonard McCoy managed to convince Dr. Nichols to accept the formula for transparent aluminum as compensation for his services by saying that once he figured out the dynamics of the matrix (which would take years), he'd be rich beyond the dreams of avarice. (Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home) Saved by the bell[] To be saved by the bell was to be spared from something unpleasant by an interruption. When William Riker was called to the bridge in an attempt to play Night Bird, a song which he had trouble playing, he remarked, "Saved by the bell." (TNG: "Second Chances") Tom Paris used this idiom when a hail interrupted a conversation between him, Harry Kim, and Tuvok regarding the latter's age. (VOY: "Alice") Shade of gray[] To be or have a "shade of gray" meant to not be clear what was right or wrong, or good and evil, but instead existed in a gray area. The term was the opposite of what it means to be black and white. Following Worf's transfer to Deep Space 9 in 2372, Captain Benjamin Sisko explained that "Starfleet officers often have trouble learning the unofficial rules of the station," as contrary to serving aboard the USS Enterprise-D, Worf "always knew who were my allies and who were my enemies." Sisko reiterated the discussion, adding, "Let's just say DS9 has more shades of gray. And Quark definitely is a shade of gray. He has his own set of rules and he follows them diligently. Once you understand them, you understand Quark. I'd say that's true for everyone here." (DS9: "Hippocratic Oath") After Captain Sisko's time in captivity with Gul Dukat, following the destruction of the USS Honshu, he explained to Jadzia Dax that he always thought "sometimes life seems so complicated. Nothing is truly good or truly evil. Everything seems to be a shade of gray." However, recalling his experience, he continued, "And then you spend some time with a man like Dukat and you realize that there is really such a thing as truly evil." (DS9: "Waltz") Shed some light on[] To shed some light on something was to make it easier to understand by providing more information. Janeway once asked Annorax to shed some light on why his Imperium seemingly never existed. (VOY: "Year of Hell") Short-sighted [] To be short-sighted described lack of imagination or foresight. Not to be confused with myopia. Later that year, Gul Ocett told Nu'Daq he was remarkably short-sighted to believe he had surrendered his portion of a Progenitor program for nothing when it emerged that the program was still incomplete. (TNG: "The Chase") The sky is the limit[] Meant the limit was unreachable. Picard once used this expression to refer to a poker game. (TNG: "All Good Things...") Someone walking on one's grave[] To say that someone was walking on one's grave was to say that one felt strange. O'Brien once stated that he felt as though somebody was walking on his grave after he experienced a vision of himself dying. (DS9: "Visionary") When Kes noted a strange, sudden feeling of being "cold" and "shivery", Captain Janeway told her, "Someone was walking on your grave". The EMH was unfamiliar with this idiom, so Janeway defined it, to which he noted how macabre the idiom was. Janeway then expressed surprise that the EMH did not know the idiom since it originated on Earth, but he supposed that his programmers considered it unimportant. (VOY: "Persistence of Vision") Spare the rod and spoil the child[] Said to indicate children were not disciplined, they would not have correct character development. Mora Pol used this idiom when trying to justify using painful procedures on a juvenile changeling. (DS9: "The Begotten") Spin in one's grave[] If a deceased person is said to spin in their grave, it is expected they would have expressed outrage toward an event or circumstance that occurred after their death. When the Kyrians were portraying Voyager as a warship and its crew as bloodthirsty warriors, the EMH said that he hoped Captain Janeway was spinning in her grave. (VOY: "Living Witness") Stick in the mud[] A stick in the mud was someone who was dull and opposed to change and adventure. Vic Fontaine once used this idiom to describe Odo. (DS9: "His Way") Stone knives and bearskins[] "Stone knives and bearskins" was a derogatory term employed by Spock to describe the 1930s technology he was forced to use to construct a tricorder interface. Vital information was locked within Spock's tricorder: How had Leonard McCoy changed history? Spock was eventually able to construct an appropriate circuit, but retrieved two separate recordings: one in which Edith Keeler lived, and one in which she died. At that point, the improvised interface erupted in sparks and flame, ruining his chance to learn which of the recordings represented McCoy's alteration, and which the correct timeline. (TOS: "The City on the Edge of Forever") Kathryn Janeway also used this expression when typing on a late 20th century computer keyboard trying to find out information about Henry Starling. (VOY: "Future's End") Talk shop[] To talk shop was to discuss the rudiments of one's profession. In 2267, upon reconnecting with his ex-girlfriend Areel Shaw, James T. Kirk tried to discourage her from discussing his pending court martial, saying, "let's not talk shop". (TOS: "Court Martial") That's life[] "C'est la vie" (French: "that's life") was a Human idiom, meaning bad things happen, it was the way of life. In 2285, when Admiral James Kirk self-destructed the USS Enterprise, killing most of Kruge's Klingon crew on board, he told the commander on the surface of the Genesis Planet: "Sorry about your crew, but as we say on Earth, ...'c'est la vie.'" (Star Trek III: The Search for Spock) Geordi La Forge once explained to Data that for the particular situation he was experiencing, it turned out that way, because "that's life". (TNG: "Inheritance") That's the ticket[] Used to express happiness or to compliment someone on a job well done. A holographic Orient Express worker once used the phrase to compliment Will Riker on his work stoking a fireplace on the train. (TNG: "Emergence") Throw someone a lifeline[] Meant to rescue them from a dire situation. Quark, defending himself to Jadzia Dax for being part of a weapons sale, expanded on this idiom by saying, "I was drowning. The waters were closing over my head and just as my lungs were about to burst, my cousin threw me a lifeline." (DS9: "Business as Usual") Throw to the wolves[] To throw something or somebody to the wolves meant to abandon them or it at a time of danger. When Scott was suspected of murder, McCoy asked Kirk if he thought Scott may be guilty. Kirk responded, "It doesn't make any difference what I think", to which McCoy responded, "But you don't just throw him to the wolves." (TOS: "Wolf in the Fold") When Chakotay figured that Janeway was holding a grudge against Captain Ransom, he pointed out that "This man betrayed Starfleet, he broke the Prime Directive, dishonoured everything you believe in, and threw Voyager to the wolves." (VOY: "Equinox") Tickled pink[] To be "tickled pink" was to be very happy. Berlinghoff Rassmussen once claimed to be tickled pink to have witnessed the crew of the Enterprise-D saving Penthara IV. (TNG: "A Matter Of Time") Time flies when you're having fun[] "Time flies when you're having fun" meant that pleasure gave the illusion of time passing quicker. Data once noted that this idiom was a good example of how Humans had a more "flexible" perception of time than he did. (TNG: "We'll Always Have Paris") Quark used this idiom when Sisko spent a long time doing research and lost track of time. (DS9: "Rapture") Tip of the iceberg[] The first hint or revelation of something much larger or more complex. To err is Human[] "To err is Human" meant that mistakes were acceptable and normal. When Odo neglected verifying a security code, which caused an accident in a turbolift, Sisko noted that "They say to err is Human, but you're not Human, Odo. You're not even humanoid, and this is not the sort of mistake that I'd expect from you." (DS9: "Crossfire") Under one's belt[] If something was under someone's belt, it was part of their experience. Sulu once described Tuvok as an "ensign with only two months' space duty under his belt". (VOY: "Flashback") When in Rome, do as the Romans do[] Meant that it was proper to emulate one's peers. Julian Bashir used the idiom when both Jadzia Dax and Lita changed their clothes en route to Risa. (DS9: "Let He Who Is Without Sin...") The whole kit and caboodle[] Referring to the entirety of something. With one's name on it[] Having one's name on something meant that the object in question belonged to or was reserved for them. In 2372, Julian Bashir assured Odo that there was a Spitfire with his name on it in the hangar if he wanted to join the Battle of Britain holoprogram. Later, Joseph Sisko told his grandson there was a vat of crayfish that needed cleaning with his name on it. (DS9: "Homefront") In 2375, Miles O'Brien told Janel Tigan he was not looking forward to seeing Captain Sisko again, as he had a boot with O'Brien's name on it. (DS9: "Prodigal Daughter") In 2377, Reginald Barclay offered Deanna Troi a drink. When she declined, he tried to tempt her, saying he had a chocolate passion punch with her name on it. (VOY: "Inside Man") Work (one's) side of the street[] To work (one's) side of the street was to take up another's line of work instead of one's own. In 2266, after Kirk's successful handling of the situation with Harcourt Fenton

Mudd, Eve McHuron, and Ben Childress, McCoy surmised Kirk must have talked them into rationality, asking if Kirk had ever thought of selling patent medicine. Kirk then quipped, "Why should I work your side of the street?" (TOS: "Mudd's Women") See also[] External links[] Idiom at Wikipedia Phrase at Wikipedia , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,211 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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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. 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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 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 Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562–1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577–1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium.The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580–1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584–1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585–1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592–1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592–1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593–1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598–1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Fiľakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Șelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII, (1491–1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507–1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520–1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530–1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534–1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 – 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552–1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556–1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556–1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519–1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (√) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541–42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542–43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559–1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710–733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. 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