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Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites This spectacular 4 ingredient banana bread is perfect for those weeks your bananas didn’t get eaten. I’ll admit that it happens more than I’d like to admit. (Hence, we eat a lot of banana bread in our house.) When you’ve got a few overripe bananas, this recipe is the perfect solution to avoid food waste. Whether you bake this simple banana bread recipe for breakfast or dessert, your tastebuds will thank you! Psst... When you’re done with this recipe, try making these delicious butter rum muffins. With just 4 ingredients, this banana bread recipe is perfect for bakers new and old! This dairy-free recipe boasts high levels of potassium with vitamin C with a starring role in the nutrition department. Ingredients 4 overripe, large bananas. The bananas you use should have nearly completely brown peels. The banana itself will be soft and easy to break. Curious how bananas get their yellow color? Read all about yellow foods. Bananas, one of many healthy yellow foods, contain nutrients such as potassium. According to WebMD, the combination of potassium, calcium, and magnesium in bananas can help with muscle cramps. Wake up from pesky leg cramps in the middle of the night? Bananas are your new best friend. 2 cups of self-rising flour. Self-rising flour is vital to this 4 ingredient banana bread recipe, as an all-purpose flour does not have a leavening agent. Self-rising flour already contains baking powder and salt. ¾ cup light brown sugar. The use of light or dark brown sugar is a personal preference. The exact measurement will be adequate for this recipe if you choose dark brown sugar. If you’re looking to reduce your intake of processed sugar, try using coconut sugar instead, or a coconut sugar substitute. 2 large eggs. The eggs used in this recipe can be swapped out for an egg substitute if you want, but the consistency and sweetness of the bread may be affected based on your choice. ¾ cup of coconut or traditional condensed milk are possible egg substitutions, though the sweetness may cut the need for sugar. There are so many options when it comes to eggs. From the different grades of eggs to their size, just choosing a carton can feel overwhelming. To help you out, check out our handy guide on everything you need to know about eggs. And if you find yourself with extra? Here are our favorite recipes to use up extra eggs. Instructions Preheat your oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit and line an 8.5-inch pan with parchment paper. Peel overripe bananas and place them in a large mixing bowl. Mash bananas with a fork into a puree. Add the eggs and whisk together until well combined. Add the light brown sugar and stir until combined. Add the flour to the mixture and mix until just combined. Avoid over mixing. Pour batter into a loaf pan and bake for 45 minutes. Check doneness by inserting a toothpick into the middle. Bread is complete when the toothpick comes out clean. Remove from the oven and cool at room temperature on a wire rack before cutting into slices. Enjoy! Recipe Note Should you desire a little extra sweetness to your banana bread, adding 1/2 cup of chocolate chips will provide what you’re looking for. Adding a sprinkle of cinnamon to the top before baking can also add a kick to your bread. Walnuts can also be a fun addition! Print Recipe A great way to use up overripe bananas and can be enjoyed as a breakfast, snack, or even dessert. 4 bananas2 cups self-rising flour¾ cups light brown sugar2 eggs Preheat your oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit and line an 8.5-inch pan with parchment paper. Peel overripe bananas and place them in a large mixing bowl. Mash bananas with a fork into a puree. Add the eggs and whisk together until well combined.Add the light brown sugar and stir until combined. Add the flour to the mixture and mix until just combined. Avoid overmixing.Pour batter into a loaf pan and bake for 45 minutes. Check doneness by inserting a toothpick into the middle. Bread is complete when the toothpick comes out clean.Remove from the oven and cool at room temperature on a wire rack before cutting into slices. Enjoy! Should you desire a little extra sweetness to your banana bread, adding 1/2 cup of chocolate chips will provide what you’re looking for. Adding a sprinkle of cinnamon to the top before baking can also add a kick to your bread. Walnuts can also be a fun addition! Calories: 173kcal | Carbohydrates: 38g | Protein: 4g | Fat: 1g | Saturated Fat: 0.3g | Polyunsaturated Fat: 0.3g | Monounsaturated Fat: 0.3g | Trans Fat: 0.003g | Cholesterol: 27mg | Sodium: 15mg | Potassium: 190mg | Fiber: 2g | Sugar: 18g | Vitamin A: 65IU | Vitamin C: 3mg | Calcium: 21mg | Iron: 1mg Overripe bananas are best for this 4-ingredient banana bread recipe, as the flavor is at their peak. If you do not have overripe bananas, it is possible to simulate the effect by placing them in the oven on a baking sheet while preheating. Be sure to leave the peel on for this process – it will turn black when ready for use. When you’re using overripe bananas, try to make your banana bread just before they turn black. When they’re brown with just a few spots of yellow make for the ideal bananas. If your bananas have reached this point and you aren’t quite prepared to make your bread yet, you can pop them in the fridge for a day or two. In fact, if you have ripe bananas that you want to use in banana bread next week, putting them in the fridge is a good move! The refrigerator can keep bananas ripe for around 5 to 7 days. It won’t take long for them to be in peak condition for 4 ingredient banana bread after that time. When your banana bread is more like banana bread pudding, you likely didn’t use the proper amount of flour. When measuring flour, you should place the measuring cup on a level surface. Or, if you’re using a full measuring cup, be sure to level off the top. Too moist banana bread might also result from too many bananas. If you didn’t have large bananas and used a few extra small bananas to compensate, you may have added too many. Discovering the perfect consistency for your banana bread batter is ideal for determining if your bread will be correct. Too much moisture is also common when you leave your bread in the loaf pan to cool. The moisture gets trapped beneath the bread, making a soggy bottom. Place the bread on a wire rack on the counter as it cools to prevent this mistake. When the bread has cooled, you can store it in an airtight container or plastic wrap for 3 to 4 days at room temperature. If you place the bread in storage containers or wrap it before it has cooled, moisture will accrue. Dry banana bread results from too much flour in your recipe in relation to the wet ingredients. If your bananas are too small, you might not have compensated with less flour and sugar. If you struggle to get the dry ingredients moist, you may need another banana. While your easy banana bread recipe will no longer be a 4 ingredient banana bread, you could add other ingredients as a solution. Other ingredients can make your bread more moist. Try adding a tablespoon of oil or butter for a more moist bread. Another cause of dry banana bread is leaving it in the oven for too long. Since all ovens are slightly different, 45 minutes might be too long for your bread. Check its doneness after 35 minutes and continue to check every so often until the toothpick comes out clean. It is also important to remember that many people mis-measure flour. You don’t need to pack the flour in – which happens when you use your measuring cup as a scoop. Instead, use a spoon to transfer the flour to the measuring cup. You can use the same 4 ingredient banana bread recipe to make delectable muffins. It’s easier to use muffin liners when baking these muffins, but they are not required. If you opt out of the liners, grease your muffin tin with cooking spray before adding the batter. Pour each muffin liner ¾ full and bake at 350 degrees Fahrenheit for approximately 18 minutes. Check doneness by inserting a toothpick into the center of a muffin and ensure it comes out clean. When the muffins are done, remove each from the tin using a small spoon or spatula. While it might be tempting to devour these muffins straight out of the oven, they should be cooled on a cooling rack before eating. When cool, enjoy your tasty 4 ingredient banana bread muffins. They go exceptionally well with peanut butter! If you can’t help yourself with adding a fifth ingredient, below are a list of some of our favorite and fun ingredients to include in banana bread: Chocolate chips: These add a delicious chocolate flavor and a nice texture contrast to the bread. Nuts: Chopped walnuts, pecans, or almonds add a nice crunch and an earthy flavor to the bread. Spices: A dash of cinnamon, nutmeg, and ginger are all great options that pair well with banana flavor. Dried fruit: Chopped raisins, cranberries, or apricots add a chewy texture and a touch of sweetness. Coconut: Adding shredded coconut gives a tropical twist to the bread. Peanut butter: Swirl in some peanut butter or fold in chunks of peanut butter fudge! Spirits: Mix in a splash of rum or whiskey to give the bread a boozy kick. Citrus zest: Add some lemon or orange zest for a subtle citrus flavor. 14 Easy Recipes Using White Cake Mix Easy Sweet Potato Pie 2-Ingredient Pumpkin Muffins (WW approved) Easy French Apple Tart Easy Rainbow Trifles 2-Ingredient Pumpkin Dump Cake Easy Pink Meringue Cookies Fruity Pebble Treats No-Bake Chocolate Cookies 28 Easy Microwave Desserts Blueberry Custard Cream Pie No-Bake Eclair Cake Chunky Monkey Chocolate Banana Bread Pudding Dirty Banana Cocktail Strawberry Banana Smoothie Banana Split Ice Cream Cake Have questions or suggestions about this 4 ingredient banana bread recipe? Leave them in the comments below. Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. Show original Hide original Report copyright infringement Thank you! Rest assured your feedback will not be shown to other users. Get the banana bread mug. Get the banana bread mug. a type or flower commonly found in arrangements crafted for events such as weddings, construction, extreme knitting, and even stamp licking olympics. Hence, a slightly charred outside with a almost toffee like inside, smelling of mom's kitchen on a hot summer morn, with the butter yellow coloring of the flower. I just love those banana breads you have grown alongside your bagonias in your flower garden, Mary. They just really add that extra charm. by Martha Stewart II November 20, 2006 Get the banana bread mug. Get the banana bread mug. Get the Banana Bread mug. Get the Banana Bread mug. Get the Banana Bread mug. What does banana bread mean? See a translation Hide translation an Internet Slang I think Report copyright infringement Also found in: Dictionary, Thesaurus, Financial, Acronyms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia.Related to banana: banana bread, banana republic slang A very skimpy male bikini. I can't believe Albert insists on wearing a banana hammock to the beach—how embarrassing! A: "What was that scream?" B: "It seems that Evelyn didn't know George was in a banana hammock before she walked into his hotel room." If you're wearing a banana hammock, I don't want to be seen with you, no way.See also: banana, hammockAn action that results in an unforeseen and embarrassing mistake or problem. When Joe applied the latest software update, he had no idea what a banana skin it would be until after his company's entire network crashed. This tax return delay has been a real banana skin for the IRS, especially since they'd insisted that such technical issues were a thing of the past. Ugh, what a banana skin—they were completely dominating the game until the quarterback threw an interception, which allowed the momentum to shift in the opposing team's favor.offensive slang An ethnic slur for an American of East or Southeast Asian parentage or ancestry who adopts the speech, clothing, behavior, beliefs, and values typical of Caucasian Americans. The term refers to the idea that such a person is "yellow" (a slur for the appearance of Asians) on the outside but "white" (Caucasian) on the inside. Primarily heard in US. You've turned into such a banana since you moved to Silicon Valley, David. Have you completely forgotten what it means to be Vietnamese? I was born in the US, yet I get called a "banana" for embracing the culture of the only country I know—it's so frustrating.1. A particularly long, large nose. A: "I hate this stupid banana nose of mine!" B: "That's from your father's side of the family. Have you seen your grandfather's nose?" That girl's cute, but what's up with her banana nose? Ugh, I've always been self-conscious of my banana nose and my crooked teeth.2. Someone who has such a nose. A: "Did you hear Janet got a nose job?" B: "I guess all those years of being called 'banana nose' as a kid must have scarred her." That girl's cute, but she's kind of a banana nose, right? What's up with that? A: "Stop being such a jerk, pizza face!" B: "You first, banana nose!"Superfluous, disingenuous, or nonsensical talk, especially that which is meant to flatter someone or exaggerate something. Look, I know I won't get past the first round of this tournament, so you can stop feeding me banana oil. Mom, you don't need to give me banana oil. I'm OK with not getting the job—really. Because I'm the CEO of a major company, I'm usually fed banana oil at every turn.A small country, often led by a corrupt government, whose economy depends upon either one internally produced commodity or the revenue generated by foreign companies or investors. The dictator's insistence that the tiny island nation double down on its dominate export has made it even more of a banana republic. If the military junta seizes power, the country is at risk of becoming a banana republic. We'll always be a banana republic if our economy is based solely on fruit exports.See also: banana, republicA stupid person. Did you see the guy who's wearing two different shoes? What a banana-head. Geez, he keeps pulling on a door that's clearly marked "push"—what a banana-head. Oh, right, like I would listen to a banana-head like him!colloquial A banana peel is often emblematic of uncertainty or instability, as it is commonly depicted in cartoons and comedies as causing people to slip if stepped on.1. To be very close to dying. A: "What is she doing marrying that rich old man? He has one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel!" B: "That sounds like an ideal partner to me, my dear—especially if you're looking to make money." I know I'm just your grandmother and that you kids think I basically have one foot in the grave and the other on a banana pee—but I really do have some good advice that you should listen to from time to time! Hey sonny, just because I move slower these days doesn't mean I have one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel!2. To be in a troublesome, uncertain situation; to be at risk of sudden, often calamitous change. I've managed to keep the company afloat, but it's felt like I've had one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel the whole time. Well, it feels like we have one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel, because we can't resume our research until we find out if we've secured funding. Is anyone surprised layoffs are coming? The new CEO has basically had one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel since starting here.See also: and, banana, foot, grave, have, on, one, other, peelTo be in a condition of perpetual uncertainty or instability; to be at risk of sudden, often calamitous change. I've managed to keep the company afloat, but it's felt like I've had one foot on a banana peel the whole time. Well, it feels like we have one foot on a banana peel, because we can't resume our research until we find out if we've secured funding. Is anyone surprised layoffs are coming? The new CEO has basically had one foot on a banana peel since starting here.See also: banana, foot, have, on, one, peelcliché Used to humorously indicate that one has noticed that the other person's penis is erect beneath his clothes. Things with phallic shapes, such as "banana," "gun," "cucumber," etc., are used between used between "a" and "in." A: "Hey, Jim. Say, is that a banana in your pocket, or are you just pleased to see me?" B: "Oh, wow, that's embarrassing." Did you honestly ask Tom, "Is that an eggplant in your pocket or are you just pleased to see me?" Because I think the mortification might kill him. Hey, is that a cucumber in your pocket or are you just pleased to see me? Ha, I knew it, I knew you had a crush on me!See also: just, please, pocket, see, that, tocliché Used to humorously indicate that one has noticed that the other person's penis is erect beneath his clothes. Things with phallic shapes, such as "banana," "gun," "cucumber," etc., are used between "a" and "in." A: "Hey, Jim. Say, is that a banana in your pocket, or are you just happy to see me?" B: "Oh, wow, that's embarrassing." Did you honestly ask Tom, "Is that an eggplant in your pocket or are you just happy to see me?" Because I think the mortification might kill him. Hey, is that a cucumber in your pocket or are you just happy to see me? Ha, I knew it, I knew you had a crush on me!See also: happy, just, see, that, tohumorous To depart or leave, especially at once or in a hurry. (A pun on "to split," a slang term meaning to leave or depart, and a "banana split," an ice-cream-based dessert featuring a banana halved lengthwise.) This carnival turned out to be really boring. Come on, let's make like a banana and split! A: "Where are Jeff and Sally?" B: "They needed to get home to feed the baby, so they made like a banana and split."See also: and, banana, like, make, splitA derogatory phrase meaning not very intelligent or of questionable mental capacity. He says he's going to start a business selling bees as pets—I think he may be one banana short of a bunch. Every time Paul tells me about his latest conspiracy theory, I can't help thinking that he's one banana short of a bunch.See also: banana, bunch, of, one, shortA problem, project, or task that requires little to no effort, expertise, or intelligence to solve or complete. Supposedly from the notion that a trained monkey could do what is required. A: "We have to add in some code so that users are able to remain logged into the website, even if they visit other pages." B: "No worries, that's a one-banana problem."1. A performer who acts as a support to a lead comedian (the so-called "top banana"), as during a burlesque or vaudeville routine. I generally don't mind playing second banana when I'm with such a legendary comedian, but it would be nice to be the one getting all the laughs once in a while.2. By extension, someone who occupies a secondary, lesser, or subservient role or position. I've been second banana in this company for too long now. I'm going to start up my own business, and then I'll be the one in charge!To make a silly, embarrassing, or avoidable mistake. They were completely dominating the game until the quarterback slipped on a banana peel and threw an interception, which allowed the momentum to shift in the opposing team's favor.See also: banana, on, skin, slipThe person with the most authority, power, or influence in a group or organization. When I was the top dog of the business, I used to charge the most outrageous things to the company credit card. You'll only get a truthful answer if you manage to talk to one of the top dogs.slang Every part of a multifaceted thing or situation taken together as a whole; the whole thing. Building up an entertainment system from scratch sounds good in theory, but buying the whole banana in one shot is much more convenient. If you sign up today, you can get the whole banana for just $2,000.The person with the most authority, power, or influence in a group or organization. Primarily heard in US. When I was top banana of the business, I used to charge the most outrageous things to the company credit card. You'll only get a truthful answer if you manage to talk to one of the top bananas.Farlex Dictionary of Idioms. © 2024 Farlex, Inc, all rights reserved.Nonsense, exaggerated flattery, as in I should be on television? Cut out the banana oil! The precise analogy in this idiom is not clear, unless it is to the fact that banana oil, a paint solvent and artificial flavoring agent, has no relation to the fruit other than that it smells like it. Possibly it is a variation on snake oil, a term for quack medicine that was extended to mean nonsense. [1920s] Also, top dog. The principal person in a group, organization, or undertaking, as in His plan was to be top banana within ten years, or Now that she's top dog you can't get hold of her at all. The first term comes from show business, where from the early 1900s it has signified the leading comedian (possibly the original allusion was to Frank Lebowitz, a burlesque comedian who used bananas in his act). It also gave rise to second banana, for a supporting actor, usually a straight man. Both were transferred to more general use in the second half of the 1900s, as in executive Peter Barton's statement, "There is a certain pain to being a second banana, but you have to have an ability to sublimate your ego," quoted in The New York Times, May 15, 1996. The variant, top dog, originated in sports in the late 1800s and signified the odds-on favorite or winner in a contest; it alludes to the dog who wins (comes out on top) in a dogfight. The American Heritage® Dictionary of Idioms by Christine Ammer. Copyright © 2003, 1997 by The Christine Ammer 1992 Trust. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. AMERICAN, INFORMALIf you call what someone says banana oil, you mean that it is only said to gain an advantage and is not sincere. All the things he said about her qualities of leadership were just banana oil. mainly AMERICAN, INFORMAL1. If you call something or someone second banana you mean they are the next most important or popular person or thing after the most important or popular person or thing. While hockey is king in Canada, the sport has to play second banana south of the border to Major League Baseball.2. A second banana is a performer who performs with someone else who has a bigger part in the performance. Carney returned to radio as second banana on comedy shows. Compare with play second fiddle. or BRITISH, INFORMALCOMMON If an important or famous person slips on a banana skin or slips on a banana peel, they say or do something that makes them look stupid and causes them problems. Most of the nation would enjoy seeing mighty Manchester United slip on a banana skin in front of millions. You can be walking across Westminster Bridge full of noble thoughts at one moment and slipping on a banana peel the next. Note: You can also call something that causes someone to look stupid or have problems a banana skin or a banana peel. Insiders watched in horrified fascination as the President lurched from one banana peel to another. Note: Comedies and cartoons traditionally show a character slipping on a banana skin, falling over, and looking foolish. See also: banana, on, skin, slipCollins COBUILD Idioms Dictionary, 3rd ed. © HarperCollins Publishers 2012 nonsensical talk; bullshit. US and Australian informal a small tropical state, especially one in central America, whose economy is regarded as wholly dependent on its fruit-exporting trade. derogatorySee also: banana, republic the second most important person in an organization or activity. informal, chiefly North American the most important person in an organization or activity. informal, chiefly North American The two expressions above originated in US theatrical slang. The top banana was originally the comedian who topped the bill in a show, while the second banana was the supporting comedian. make a silly and embarrassing mistake.See also: banana, on, skin, slipFarlex Partner Idioms Dictionary © Farlex 2017 (informal) (usually of a public figure) make a stupid mistake: The new minister slipped on a banana skin before he had been in the job a week.See also: banana, on, skin, slipFarlex Partner Idioms Dictionary © Farlex 2017 n. an American of East Asian descent who acts too much like a Caucasian. (see also apple. Rude and derogatory.) Stop acting like such a banana! n. a bikini for a male. (see also grape smugglers.) He was wearing a little yellow banana hammock that drew a lot of stares. See also: banana, hammock n. nonsense. I refuse to listen to any more of your childish banana oil. n. a stupid person. (Usually objectionable.) Ask that banana-head why she is wearing a coat like that in July. 1. n. the lead comedian in a burlesque or vaudeville act. The top banana didn’t show up for the gig. 2. n. the boss; the leader or head of something. (see also big cheese, big enchilada.) You’ll have to ask the top banana. He’s out right now. McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions Copyright © 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.The main leader of an organization or undertaking, the chief. Top banana comes from vaudeville, where the term denoted the starring comedian. Possibly it originally alluded to an individual who used bananas in his or her act. The 1954 film Top Banana, starring Phil Silvers, features a television comic and uses a great many vaudeville jokes. (A related term is second banana, for a supporting comedian, usually the straight man. However, it has not been as widely extended to other venues and cannot be considered a cliché.) Top dog came from sports in the late 1800s and alluded to the dog who wins in a dogfight (emerges on top); it was quickly extended to the winner or favorite in other competitions, and eventually simply to the principal leader.See also: banana, dog, topThe Dictionary of Clichés by Christine Ammer Copyright © 2013 by Christine Ammerinsincere or ridiculous talk. Like “horse feathers,” there's no such substance as banana oil. Also like “horse feathers,” the phrase Described something utterly preposterous. It has been attributed to Milt Gross, a cartoonist who first used the expression in his comic strips during the 1920s.Headliner comedian in a vaudeville show. The phrase is said to have originated with a vaudevillian named Harry Steppe in 1927 from a skit in which three comics tried to figure out how to share two bananas. Steppe also claimed to have first used “second banana” to refer to the cast's number two comic. Comedian Phil Silvers popularized the phrase “Top Banana” when he used it as the title of his Broadway musical and movie.Endangered Phrases by Steven D. Price Copyright © 2011 by Steven D. PriceSee also: Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: 4 THEY'RE good for your eyes BANANAS, like carrots and pumpkins, are packed with antioxidant compounds and carotenoids, as well as a potent mix of minerals that can have positive effects on the health of your eyes.In order to ensure that our bananas appeal to consumers, Del Monte Fresh Produce is always working toward developing new packaging or new banana products to bring to market and service the different channels in the industry.Measure 30 milliliters (1 ounce) of water and add it to the banana slices in Bag C.BANANA FUDGE CAKE THIS easy cake recipe calls for the ripest banana you've got."Green Banana Cook Book" is a delightful, creative cookbook that features simple recipes for green bananas and vegetables for healthy blended foods for young children and infants learning to tolerate solid foods.The country's banana exports in January to June rose by more than half due to China's huge appetite for the tropical fruit, data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) showed. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,404 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) 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Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicuşor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicuşor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 – Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 – War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 – The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 – Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 – A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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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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If you click one of these links and make a purchase, I may earn a commission at no additional cost to you. In addition, as an Amazon Associate I earn from qualifying purchases. It’s certainly great to be able to enjoy banana bread with your friends and family. This sweet type of dessert bread is easy to make and it’s so satisfying. Generally, people use ripe bananas to make banana bread (although there are other uses for them). You might buy bananas specifically to make banana bread or you could bake banana bread as a way to use up some bananas that are getting a bit too ripe. What if you want to make banana bread and your bananas aren’t ripe, though? Is there a way that you can ripen them faster? Continue reading to learn about the ripening process and how to speed it up! Ideally, you want to wait until your bananas are ripe to make banana bread. When the bananas are still a bit green, they’re not ripe. So it isn’t good to bake banana bread with bananas that are a bit green. Wait until they start to darken a bit. During the normal ripe phase, bananas will be yellow. You will eventually notice small black specks on the peel when they’re becoming rather ripe. Bananas that have black specks will be perfect candidates for banana bread. Bananas that are starting to get a bit black should work great as well. Some people say that bananas that are black will be best for baking bread. However, others say that this is a bit too ripe and will make the bread overly sweet. Most choose to bake banana bread with bananas that at least have specks of brown and black. Some say the darker the banana is the better it will be for banana bread, but it really all comes down to personal preference. Bananas need to be ripe for banana bread because this is when they’re the sweetest. As bananas ripen, they become sweeter, and it takes time for the sugars to come out. When bananas are green and unripened, they aren’t going to be anywhere near as sweet. Trying to bake with unripened bananas will lead to less-than-stellar results. Essentially, the bananas will be sweeter and moister when you allow them to ripen. If you aren’t patient, your banana bread won’t be as sweet as it should be. So it’s better to wait until the bananas have at least ripened a bit. You don’t want to use bananas that are rather green to make banana bread. Yes, bananas can be too ripe. It takes a while for bananas to get so ripe that you should throw them out, though. It’s generally fine to use bananas when they’re a bit black. However, a banana that looks black on the inside is rotten. The banana peel can be dark brown or even black while still being fine to use for banana bread. When you check the inside of the banana the fruit should appear normal. If the fruit inside appears dark you’re not going to want to use it. You might be able to smell that the bananas are rotten as well. Rotten bananas will smell quite bad and you’ll likely notice the stench. Also, it’s common for rotten fruit to attract fruit flies. Often, bananas will begin leaking fluid when they go bad. So if your banana is leaking that’s another sign that it has gone bad and you shouldn’t use it. Eating rotten fruit could potentially make you sick. So you don’t want to consume bananas that are too ripe. Exactly how long it’ll take for bananas to go bad will depend on many factors. There isn’t an exact number of days that it will take. It depends on how you store the bananas, the humidity in your area, and more. Just know that it usually takes bananas two to five days to ripen. Fully ripe bananas will stay good for two to three days when kept at room temperature. If you put them in the refrigerator, they will last for up to a week when fully ripened. So it’s wise to use your bananas once they’ve fully ripened. If you notice that they’re fully ripened, it might be a good time to make banana bread. This is especially true if they have dark spots on them. Many people don’t like eating bananas when they’re like this, but they’ll still enjoy them when they’re used in banana bread. Of course, some people love munching on very ripe bananas. It just depends on your tastes and how sweet you like them to be. When bananas get a bit too ripe they will be kind of mushy. They’re close to being bad when they’re like that. Don’t use bananas when they’re rotten. If the banana isn’t rotten, it’s fine to use it in banana bread. Earlier, you learned that you can use bananas in banana bread when they’re brown or black. It’s all about making sure that the banana inside is okay. If the inner fruit is black or if it smells rotten, it’s not safe to use it. Also, if you notice juice leaking from the banana that means that it has gone bad. Rotten fruit might make you sick and you’re not meant to eat it. You’ll simply need to throw any rotten bananas away and get a new bunch when you can. If the bananas are just very ripe, it’s fine to use them. Many people like to let them get close to becoming too ripe before using them in banana bread. You don’t necessarily have to do this, but you could wait until your bananas become a bit dark at least. This will ensure that you can enjoy the sweetest banana bread possible. Yes, you can make banana bread without ripe bananas if you want to. Follow the normal recipe with unripened bananas and you’ll make the same type of bread. The catch is that the banana bread won’t taste very sweet. It’ll likely be kind of bland and it’ll be far less satisfying than you hoped. This is why you should wait to bake banana bread until you have ripened bananas. There is a method for making bananas that aren’t quite ripe enough sweeter, though. Ripening bananas for banana bread normally takes several days. As mentioned earlier, it can take two days or longer for the bananas to fully ripen on the counter. If you don’t wish to wait, you could bake the bananas to bring out the sweetness. This will allow you to make sure that they are both sweet and soft. It makes using them for banana bread more practical. Baking them is easy since you just bake them on a baking sheet. Set the bananas on a baking sheet that has been lined with parchment paper. Now preheat the oven to 300 degrees Fahrenheit and bake them for thirty to forty minutes. The bananas will now be black and they will be ready to use. Make the banana bread as normal and you’ll enjoy stellar results. It’s normal to use black bananas to make banana bread. In fact, many people choose to only use black bananas for banana bread. Just make sure that the bananas aren’t rotten. If they’re leaking fluid or if they smell rotten it’s not wise to use them. Otherwise, it’s fine to use bananas when they’re black. Just check the fruit inside to ensure that it doesn’t look black or rotten before proceeding. Remember that you don’t have to wait until the bananas are totally black. It’s fine to use them for banana bread when they’re fully ripened or when they just have some brown or black spots. Sarah is the founder of Baking Kneads, LLC, a blog sharing guides, tips, and recipes for those learning how to bake. Growing up as the daughter of a baker, she spent much of her childhood learning the basics in a local bakery.