I'm not a robot



Stacie Passons sophomore feature, 'We Have Always Lived in the Castle,' stars Taissa Farmiga and Alexandra Daddario as sisters traumatized by a dark family legacy. Two young women challenge the presumptions of patriarchy in Stacie Passons 60s-set We Have Always Lived in the Castle, adapted from the novel by Shirley Jackson, who also penned the horror mystery The Haunting of Hill House. Incorporating elements of drama and suspense, Passons pic avoids directly confronting her heroines covertly sociopathic tendencies, preferring to view them as the outcome of internalized trauma rather than criminal intent.Since the unexpected deaths of their parents by arsenic poisoning six years earlier, 18-year-old Mary Catherine Merricat Blackwood (Taissa Farmiga) and her older sister, Constance (Alexandra Daddario), have lived together in isolation. The women share the cavernous Blackwood family mansion with their wheelchair-bound Uncle Julian (Crispin Glover), who was badly debilitated by the incident. Despite Constances acquittal in the murder of their parents, Merricat lives in fear of the townspeople of Shirleyville, who continue to suspect Constance of the killings and harbor longstanding grievances against the Blackwoods, forcing Constance to confine herself to the property of the castle. Merricat attempts to ward off the locals abiding malevolence by casting supernatural spells, burying family and personal objects in an underground plot in the woods surrounding the estate that shes consecrated to protect herself, Constance and the Blackwoods legacy. Passon, working from a script by Mark Kruger, feints toward American Gothic-tinged suspense early in the film, with DP Piers McGrails camera stealthily searching the Blackwoods cavernous mansion while Merricats voiceover dwells on the untimely death of her parents. Later plot developments shift the genre emphasis more toward melodrama, as a heightened sense of peril threatens to tear the devoted sisters apart when Merricats rudimentary magic, drawn from The Book of Spells and Incantations, fails to provide the protection she craves.Neither can she predict the future, so shes not expecting the arrival of their handsome and charming cousin Charles Blackwood (Sebastian Stan), in his fancy red convertible sports car. Hes come to visit and get reacquainted with the sisters and Uncle Julian, but Merricat doesnt remember him at all. Her suspicions about his motives only intensify when he begins showing inordinate interest in various valuables around the mansion. Its his intense focus on Constance that most alarms Merricat, however, and alerts her to the threat he poses, particularly when he begins bullying Julian, whose deteriorating memory leaves him confused and vulnerable. Some kind of horrible confrontation seems inevitable, and Merricat isnt at all sure shell be able to protect her family from Charles rage and greed. With intense, deep-set eyes and her hair tightly pulled back into two thick braids, Farmiga makes for a formidably determined teen whos constantly facing harassment and dismissed by practically everyone except her sister and uncle. Farmiga transforms Merricats desperate attempt to achieve independence into a monumental struggle with the inner demons that threaten to consume her. Daddarios counterpoint as her reserved, self-deluded sister is all outward calm until escalating conflict releases her carefully concealed trauma. In his role as the imperious Charles, who soon gets accustomed to running the Blackwood household to suit his preferences, Stans gentrified menace proves no match for the sisters, although he succeeds in terrorizing Glovers initially vibrant Uncle Julian into cowering submission.Passon favors carefully appointed camera compositions enhanced by production designer Anna Rackards sometimes flamboyant decor and a frequently saturated color palette. Occasionally extreme camera angles and several ominous flashbacks suggest Merricats troubled mind-set, but prove at odds with the realistically suspenseful plot.Distributor: Brainstorm Media Production companies: Great Point Media, Furthur Films, Albyn Media Cast: Taissa Farmiga, Alexandra Daddario, Sebastian Stan, Crispin Glover Director: Stacie Passon Screenwriter: Mark Kruger Producers: Robert Mitas, Jared Ian Goldman Executive producers: Michael Douglas, Jim Reeve, Laurence Hyman, Kieran Corrigan Director of photography: Piers McGrail Production designer: Anna Rackard Costume designer: Eimer Ni Mhaoldomhnaigh Editor: Ryan Denmark Music: Andrew Hewitt96 minutes Sign up for THR news straight to your inbox every day Subscribe Sign Up Sign up for THR news straight to your inbox every day Subscribe for full access to The Hollywood Reporter SEE MY OPTIONS Sign Up 30 Days FreeThen 8.99 / monthIf the recent failure of films such as The Little Stranger and Marrowbone has taught us anything, its that audiences dont seem as thrilled with good, bone-chilling Gothic mysteries as they once were. Today, when it comes to spine-tinglers, moviegoers seem to value jump scares and gore over psychological brooding. That hasnt stopped filmmakers who, every few decades, revive the works of novelist Shirley Jackson. Her stories speak to a darker side of humanity. Stacie Passon, director of We Have Always Lived in the Castle, sharply channels the authors atmosphere of dread, paranoia, and isolation, making the past feel prescient. Socially awkward 18-year-old Mary Katherine Blackwood (Taissa Farmiga), nicknamed Merricat by her family, lives with her agoraphobic sister Constance (Alexandra Daddario) and anguished, barely lucid Uncle Julian (Crispin Glover) on the sprawling grounds of Blackwood Manor. The gorgeous Gothic mansion sits high above a small New England town, like a judgmental god lording over the people. After a mysterious tragedy involving an arsenic-laced sugar bowl befell the Blackwood family six years prior one that robbed the young ladies of their parents and left Uncle Julian an invalid the Blackwoods have kept to themselves, only venturing into town for necessities. But that doesnt mean theyve successfully avoided the ire of the resentful victims of their fathers ideologies. Merricat spends her days casting magic spells to make sure the Blackwood kingdom is kept safe from any perceivable threats, like angry townsfolk or nosy gossips. She buries talismans such as dolls, coins, and other accoutrements in her backyard to ward off evil spirits. However, when their estranged, suave cousin Charles (Sebastian Stan) pops in for an unannounced visit and begins assuming the role of the family patriarch, his presence completely upends Merricats world. Both the cinematic adaptation and the source material are less concerned with whodunit (although we do find out by films end) than they are about the issue of female agency at a time not especially conducive to it. In that sense, Passon and screenwriter Mark Kruger are successful. They bring to life Jacksons resonant, evergreen narrative dealing with women finding their voices, adding stylized flourishes in the process.Not only has Merricat been silenced by the men in her life, but Constance also has experienced a similar muzzling. Shes caught in the grief stage after losing her freedom, romance, and parents in one fell swoop. Her greatest defense mechanism is denial. Feelings of otherness and oppression permeate the picture. The ensuing dramatics briefly dip into surrealism, as when Merricat sees an unsettling vision of her parents. These sentiments of sorrow are expressed with a pressing urgency and, for better or worse, tend to be a smidge too obvious.While Merricats wardrobe doesnt change much, sister Constances clothing does. The crinoline skirts under her impeccable dresses get more and more voluminous as the story progresses, as if to reflect the growing number of secrets stuffed underneath. The Jordan-almond-like, candy-coated quality of DP Piers McGrails cinematography hints at a darkness underneath the Blackwoods fairytale lifestyle. Composer Andrew Hewitts score may as well be the grand, orchestral version of whatever emanates from the music box trinket on Constances vanity. Anna Rackards production design and Louise Mathews art design also reflect the characters, specifically with the 50s-era kitchen: Like the girls after their tragedy, its been remodeled. Reading a Shirley Jackson novel, one has the sense of being spellbound or beguiled. It isnt so much that her writing is surreal, though there is a dreamlike quality to Jacksons narratives a quality that dips its toes into the realms of nightmares but never quite fully submerges itself, leaving readers unnervingly aware of horrors at the periphery of consciousness. Violence, too, often stays outside the margins, visible and vibrating, though never quite actualizing. Of course, exceptions do occur, perhaps most famously in her legendary short story The Lottery, which ends in an explosive and barbaric, though altogether commonplace, act, but by and large, Jackson is perhaps the master of terrifying her readers by leaving things unsaid, of merely hinting at terrible things lingering like acrid, smoky air around her characters. Kruger and Passons film more or less recreates this narrative for the screen, and in many places they do capture Jacksons illusory storytelling style... Because of this more ephemeral, less tangible aspect to Jacksons writing and because the critical reappraisal of her oeuvre is sadly more of a modern phenomena we have seen scant film adaptations of her work. Theres a 1969 short film based on The Lottery that many probably saw in middle or high school as a supplement to the reading of the story (and also a staple on numerous YouTube channels). Her most famous novel,The Haunting of Hill House, received two theatrical adaptations and a limited Netflix series that was more remix than remake (read all about the journey from page to screen here). And then theres We Have Always Lived in the Castle, a 2018 film based on what is widely considered Jacksons masterpiece and the final novel published in her lifetime (1962, three years before her sudden death). Written by Mark Kruger, who penned the script for Candyman: Farewell to the Flesh, and directed by Stacie Passon, known primarily for TV work like Dickinson and last years The Serpent Queen, the film at least from a plot standpoint stays pretty faithful to the source material. The story centers on Mary Katherine Merricat Blackwood, whose entire family minus her sister Constance and Uncle Julian died from arsenic poisoning years prior. Constance stood trial for the murders, given that the arsenic had been placed in the sugar bowl and only she put none of the laced sweetener on her berries. Merricat had been sent to her room with no dinner as a punishment, and while Julian did ingest the arsenic, it wasnt enough to kill him, though he did become wheelchair-bound and suffer some mental deterioration as a result of the poisoning. Though she was acquitted, the town citizens still believe Constance committed the crime, and this in addition to the longstanding hatred of the Blackwoods snobbish affluence and penchant for exclusionary land ownership have left the remaining family members social pariahs, particularly Constance, who suffers from severe agoraphobia. Only Merricat ever ventures into town to buy groceries and check out items from the library. Their life of isolation and routine gets disrupted by the arrival of Cousin Charles, himself an outcast from his side of the Blackwood clan, who comes to pay his belated respects to the deceased. He particularly dotes on Constance, who seems torn between the matriarchal role she plays for her sister and uncle and a desire to once again live her life, fueled by fantasies of running off to Italy with Charles. There is a whiff of incestuous romance between the cousins that Jackson leaves vague, although his disdain for Julian and Merricat is quite explicit. It becomes quite clear Charles is only after the riches strewn about the Blackwood estate many of which have been buried by Merricat or otherwise used in her pseudo-occult and of late unsuccessful rituals to ward off evil. Merricat recognizes Charless true intentions and does everything in her power to make him leave. Much like her spells, each of her efforts prove fruitless, so Merricats final solution is to set fire to Charless room. Mayhem ensues. Charles races to town to fetch help; the fire brigade and other townsfolk show up, and while the blaze is ultimately extinguished, the citizens their hatred for the Blackwoods at a boiling point ransack the mansion; Julian locks himself in his room to gather his papers (a never-ending account of the poisoning night) and ends up dying; Constance and Merricat escape the chaos and hide out in Merricats encampment in the surrounding woods. Here Jackson reveals that it was Merricat who put arsenic in the sugar bowl all those years ago, a fact Constance always knew, and was fully prepared to take the blame for, even if it meant going to jail for her sister. It is never fully revealed why Merricat decided to kill her entire family (except for Constance, whom she knew didnt take sugar on her berries), though there are hints that their father John was physically and possibly even sexually abusive toward the girls the biggest clue being Charless resemblance to John, the fact he stayed in their late fathers room and began using his old things and dressing in his clothes, behavior that seems to endear Constance and mortify Merricat. There is even speculation Merricat is actually Constances daughter, pointing to the latters motherly protection of the former. This could be true, but its equally likely Constances transformation from young, marriage-bound woman to domestic caretaker is one born of circumstance rather than desire, not to mention a subtle but no less palpable fear of her sister and all she is capable of doing. The book ends more or less where it began (status quo upheld): Merricat and Constance resume their isolated lifestyle, only without Uncle Julian and the upstairs portion of their home, now completely destroyed from the fire. The townsfolk still keep their distance, though as a mass act of penitence for trashing their house (and also as an extension of the fear they feel toward the reclusive women) they regularly leave food on the front porch, ensuring Merricat no longer has to go into town for supplies. Charles does come sniffing around again, but Constance refuses to answer his calls, and he eventually goes away. The final lines reassert Merricats resolve to always protect Constance from harm, a dedication we have always known, but one that has new meaning, now that we know more than we knew before (or at least, we think we know more than before). Again, Kruger and Passons film more or less recreates this narrative for the screen, and in many places they do capture Jacksons illusory storytelling style (particularly the first dinner scene after Charles shows up). The primary cast consisting of Taissa Farmiga as Merricat, Alexandra Daddario as Constance, Crispin Glover as Julian, and Sebastian Stan as Charles all deliver in their respective roles, especially Glover, who is much younger than the Julian of the novel, but who applies his signature oddball intensity to the character with such vigor you hardly notice the discrepancy in age. There are a few minor changes to certain whens and wheres of the narrative that have no significant bearing on the proceedings, but the big changes made, while possibly inconsequential if one separates book and movie, ultimately put too much distance between the filmmakers and Jackson and as such, those who love the novel will probably feel disconnected from the film. Primarily, Kruger and Passon make explicit what the original author mostly leaves to the imagination. For instance, in the scene where we learn Merricat was the poisoner, Constance thanks Merricat for saving her from their wicked father not an outright acknowledgement of molestation, but a statement much more concrete than anything uttered in Jacksons work. But the films most pronounced departure revolves around Charles and the womens relationship to him. The romantic chemistry between him and Constance is far more overt including an effectively icky scene in which the cousins (read: father-husband/daughter-wife) slow dance to the song Daddys Home by Shep and the Limelites (featuring the lyrics Youre my love youre my angel / Youre the girl of my dreams / Id like to thank you for waiting patiently / Daddys home, your daddys home to stay). Furthermore, whereas Jacksons Charles is ultimately more bark than bite a threatener of physical retribution with no follow through this film version casts him as an overtly violent man who pins both Merricat and Constance to the floor in sexually suggestive positions, further solidifying the incestuous implications of his role as cousin and substitute father. In the case of the latter attack, which occurs the morning after the fire, Merricat clocks Charles with a snow globe and then stabs him with the shattered remnants, after which the women bury his corpse in the back garden a far more explosive (cinematic?) end than with his literary counterpart, who is fearsome but ultimately pathetic. There is nothing inherently wrong with this change, except that it does rob Constance of her agency, given that in the novel she casts Charles away on her own and doesnt have to rely on Merricat to save her, particularly since, moments before he lunges on top of her, she seems ready to give in to his repeated promises of whisking her away to a better life. As such, Constance never actually chooses the cloistered future with her sister she looks forward to at narratives end; rather, it is pretty much forced upon her. All this is to say We Have Always Lived in the Castle is not a bad film, but it certainly is one that, while very nearly faithful to Jackson in both body and spirit, ultimately falls short. Oh, and it also needed way more Jonas the cat. GetWe Have Always Lived in the Castle at Bookshop or Amazon Sign up to request quotes from editors who shape bestsellers. Learn how Reedsy can help you craft a beautiful book. Suggest an edit or add missing contentYou have no recently viewed pages Sony's legacy sequel is coming in behind projections for a $25 million debut, now slowing down to $21 million to $23 million. 'Nouvelle Vague' isn't just another movie about the making of a movie. It's about the making of a movie that incarnates the word cinema. TV The 'Succession' creator wrote and directed his tech-bro satire for HBO in just six months. Latest News They also talk surviving the Trump era and Elon Musk: 'Isn't he destroying the government?' The pair gets honest about stage fright and cell phones disrupting performances. Critics Pick Tom Cruise flies high in a thrillingly doom-laden finale. It's the most enveloping "M:I" film since "Ghost Protocol," because something's at stake. And because Cruise's stunt work is off the hook. A remake so faithful it borders on tame. It delivers many of the laughs and much of the heart of the 2002 toon, but somehow the story has lost its unpredictable sense of anarchy. Critics Pick Sally Hawkins is chillingly creepy as a foster mother from hell in the Philippou brothers' terrifying follow-up to 'Talk to Me.' It's messy at times but gets under your skin. A sequel old-fashioned enough to be likable retro corn. Ben Wang is lithe and captivating as Li, who moves from Beijing to New York and winds up with Jackie Chan and Ralph Macchio as training gurus. 'Interior Chinatown' Struggles to Turn an Allegorical Novel Into a Show HBO Prequel Series 'Dune: Prophecy' Capably Tailors the Epic Franchise to Television Taylor Sheridan's 'Landman' Gives the West Texas Oil Fields the 'Yellowstone' Treatment Eddie Redmayne and Lashana Lynch's 'The Day of the Jackal' Is an Exhilarating Assassin Thriller Billie Eilish and producer Finneas keep up their winning streak with a surprising and intimate third album. Childish Gambino's latest is a masterpiece, and a kaleidoscopic showcase for his seemingly endless talents. Vince Staples searches for light on his new album, his most vulnerable project to date. Dua Lipa's new album is a joyous blast of pop savvy. Sam Gold's production is an actorly face-off between Jeremy Strong and Michael Imperioli, but the script ultimately let's the audience off the hook. Patricia Clarkson gives a luminous performance in an otherwise uneven revival of Eugene O'Neill's family drama. Strictly for the boomers. The stage adaptation has escapism, enchantment and heart, all elevated to new, literal heights that blend theater and cirque. data-video-showcase-type=connatix data-video-showcase-dek=Dek test data-video-showcase-title=Jodie Foster & Robert Downey Jr. Actors on Actors (Full Conversation) data-video-showcase-permalink= data-video-showcase-time= data-video-player-id=fdaee7b3-292f-4a85-89bb-29a56b567de3 data-video-media-id=909adffa-1752-4c2f-8970-2174540fdd04> Perfection is rarely achieved in movies, but this heaven-sent concert doc hits the sweet spot. Over two days in January 1972, the Queen of Soul, Aretha Franklin she was 29 at the time sweeps into the New Temple Missionary Baptist Church in Watts in front of a congregation and testifies to God in song. The blessed thing took nearly half a century to come out because director Sydney Pollack failed to sync the image with the sound. Then digital angels stepped in, and glory, glory, hallelujah! The focus on adapting AAA games for film are an answer to the distributor's lack of a clear IP strategy Digital By Kevin Tran 1 week Digital By Kevin Tran 2 weeks With Palme d'Or winners now regularly crossing over to the Academy Awards, Cannes has evolved into a global campaign launchpad for awards strategists and buyers. Film By Kevin Tran 2 weeks Signed in Existing password New password Submit Updating your password... Success! Email New Where is the password field? Trouble logging in? By continuing, you agree to the Privacy Policy and the Terms and Policies, and to receive email from the Fandango Media Brands. First name (Required) Last name (Required) Create my account By creating an account, you agree to the Privacy Policy and the Terms and Policies, and to receive email from Rotten Tomatoes and to receive email from the Fandango Media Brands. First name (Required) Last name (Required) Create my account By creating an account, you agree to the Privacy Policy and the Terms and Policies , and to receive email from Rotten Tomatoes. HELP TRY AGAIN CANCEL > Upcoming Movies and TV shows Rotten Tomatoes Podcast Media News + More Sign me up No thanks By clicking "Sign Me Up," you are agreeing to receive occasional emails and communications from Fandango Media (Fandango, Vudu, and Rotten Tomatoes) and consenting to Fandango's Privacy Policy and Terms and Policies. Please allow 10 business days for your account to reflect your preferences. > Upcoming Movies and TV shows Rotten Tomatoes Podcast Media News + More Sign me up No thanks OK, got it! Skip to Main Content Cancel About Rotten Tomatoes Critics Wants to See Ratings Profile Account Log Out Movies Movies in theaters Movies at Home More Certified fresh picks Tv shows New TV Tonight View All Most Popular TV on RT View All More Certified fresh pick 74% Adults: Season 1 Link to Adults: Season 1 FanStore New News Columns Guides View All Hubs View All RT News View All Showtimes 84% Tomatometer 32 Reviews 71% Popcornmeter 500+ Ratings The arrival of a cousin with ulterior motives threatens the claustrophobic and isolated world of two sisters and their uncle. Watch on Peacock Stream Now Peacock Fandango at Home AMC+ Watch We Have Always Lived in the Castle with a subscription on AMC+, rent on Fandango at Home, or buy on Fandango at Home. Critics Consensus We Have Always Lived in the Castle draws on Shirley Jackson's classic tale to deliver a skillfully crafted mystery that engrosses and unsettles in equal measure. Read Critics Reviews Roxana Hadadi Pajiba The film adaptation of We Have Always Lived in the Castle understands Shirley Jackson's novel as a tale of male abuse and female rage. Jun 14, 2019 Full Review Justin Lowe The Hollywood Reporter Emotionally high-stakes drama. May 17, 2019 Full Review Andrew Lapin NPR Passon makes the creepy stuff too low-key, less a case of building dread than growing impatience. May 16, 2019 Full Review Bianca Garner Filmotomy Overall, theres something about We Have Always Lived in the Castle that just feels a little mundane and monotonous... Oct 3, 2024 Full Review Keith Garlington Keith & the Movies A well-made gothic thriller with a surprisingly rich human element. Rated: 4/5 Aug 21, 2022 Full Review Lonita Cook KCTV5 News at 9 I loved the visual style, the performances were amazing. Sep 20, 2021 Full Review Read all reviews Tim G I created an account to be able to post a rating for this specific movie. I'm doing you all a favor. I'm genuinely amazed that I made it through it. I will never be the same and will never get this time back. I would rather be forced to watch Earnest Goes to Prison 100 times in a row, than suffer through this again. In fact, I might rather go to prison than be forced to watch this movie another time. That is all. Rated 1/5 Stars Rated 1 out of 5 stars 04/20/25 Full Review Audience Member While I'm not really a fan of the book, I think the movie does a good job of adapting it. I also like the ending better then in the book, with Charles having a better arc. So its pretty good, but not my thing. Rated 2.5/5 Stars Rated 2.5 out of 5 stars 11/29/24 Full Review Drew P This story went absolutely no where and we soooooo bad on the acting/writing side. HARD PASS Rated 0.5/5 Stars Rated 0.5 out of 5 stars 10/12/24 Full Review andrea c Thriller che cerca di restare in bilico sul dubbio di un singolo evento che lega tutti i personaggi presenti, impedendo allo spettatore di comprendere chi buono e chi no.Purtroppo per proprio i personaggi sembrano essere la parte debole, in quanto totalmente problematici e strambi, con nessun tipo di credibilit specialmente se si sommano tutte queste peculiarit e si uniscono nello stesso luogo e negli stessi dialoghi.Anche la sceneggiatura rimane troppo ferma nella lenta attesa della sequenza finale volta a concentrare tutta la costruzione della pellicola.Film che non riesce a creare quel senso di dubbio che tanto cerca, e per di pi rallentato da una serie di dialoghi prevedibili e ripetitivi. Rated 1.5/5 Stars Rated 1.5 out of 5 stars 09/09/24 Full Review Amarana G Although there was beautful cinematography and acting and overall it was a fairly well done movie it really does not do justice to Jacksons beautifully written book. I felt that it feel flat on building up the tension and mystery such as in the book and some of the changes in events didn't make a lot of sense. I wish we had more of an insight into Merricats mind somehow in this movie as that it was makes the book so great Rated 3/5 Stars Rated 3 out of 5 stars 08/27/24 Full Review Audience Member Slow but kept you wanting to know how it ends Rated 3.5/5 Stars Rated 3.5 out of 5 stars 08/23/24 Full Review Read all reviews Read More Read Less POST RATING WRITE A REVIEW EDIT REVIEW Lucid 20% % Lucid Watchlist The Lie 44% 34% The Lie Watchlist TRAILER for The Lie The Devil to Pay 75% 75% The Devil to Pay Watchlist Zebra Girl 67% % Zebra Girl Watchlist TRAILER for Zebra Girl Welcome Home 10% 24% Welcome Home Watchlist TRAILER for Welcome Home Discover more movies and TV shows. View More We Have Always Lived in the Castle: Trailer 1 We Have Always Lived in the Castle: Trailer 1 1:50 View more videos We Have Always Lived in the Castle (2018) We Have Always Lived in the Castle (2018) We Have Always Lived in the Castle (2018) We Have Always Lived in the Castle (2018) View more photos Most Popular at Home Now - - Tap to Unmute See Details Five years after most of the Blackwood family is mysteriously poisoned, the remaining members have forged a peaceful life, isolated in their mansion on the hill. Their days are ruled by ritual: Constance (Alexandra Daddario) cooks and cans; Uncle Julian (Crispin Glover) obsessively writes a memoir of the poisoning that left him wheelchair-bound; and every Tuesday Merricat (Taissa Farmiga) risks going to the village for supplies.All is relatively well until their worldly cousin, Charles (Sebastian Stan), arrives for an extended visit and disrupts the carefully balanced anxieties of the household. Constance tries to maintain familial peace as she falls for Charles, while Merricat fluctuates between aloof and antagonistic, and Charles belittles Julian for his lingering illness. Meanwhile, the villagers virulent hatred of the Blackwoods gathers like storm clouds on the horizon. Something has to give.Adapted from Shirley Jacksons classic gothic mystery, We Have Always Lived in the Castle captures the complexity of the original, exploring mental illness, community, isolation, and the long trauma of abuse. Whereas the recent Netflix adaptation of Jacksons The Haunting of Hill House took compelling imagery and characters but mostly ignored the core messages of the source material, this adaptation not only preserves Jacksons themes, but elaborates on them with lush, detailed visuals.Director Stacie Passon captures a style of 1960s domestic femininity that wouldnt be so out of place on Instagram, one of perfect hair styles and jewel-like jams. The visual language of the film, which frequently uses slightly low or high camera angles, gives a feeling of being just outside the conversation, the perfect metaphor for the Blackwoods estrangement from the bitter villagers. The mansion is replete with rich colors and era-perfect touches which, if were lucky, will inspire a whole genre of 60s-gothic cinema.Aside from the mystery of what happened the night of the poisoning, the storys strength comes from the shifting power dynamic of all the strong personalities. Every performance is note-perfect, from Stans near-parody of swaggering masculinity to Daddarios maternal, sometimes frighteningly beatific, gentleness. Glover shifts smoothly between ominous and heartbreaking, and Farmiga communicates a kind of listless physical oddity thats peculiar to Merricat.When translated to screen, the literary-gothic format can sometimes feel plodding, since the genre relies so heavily on internal emotions. We Have Always Lived in the Castle avoids this pitfall not only through the strong performances, but by paying off on a tense atmosphere. Both Jackson and Passon create a mood so palpable that it seems the characters themselves feel its effects. Although the mystery is satisfied, the true terror isnt derived from the lack of knowing, and tension doesnt recede once everything is clarified. Instead, the horror of We Have Always Lived in the Castle comes from watching powerlessly as the tension mounts, straw by straw, before breaking spectacularly.The film doesnt rely on gore or jumpscares because the true terror of the story is something real and common; its about how abuse can become a pattern thats hard to escape, how convention traps people, how hatred has momentum, and how small pains build into disasters. Despite being a period piece, We Have Always Lived in the Castle has a terror all the more frightening for how familiar it is.We Have Always Lived in the Castle is now out in theaters and on VODSee More: EntertainmentHorrorMoviesIn Stacie Passons dynamic directorial debut Concussion (the lesbian one, not the Will Smith one), a housewife breaks free of her suburban bubble by taking on sex work in the city. With her sophomore feature We Have Always Lived in the Castle, adapted by Mark Kruger from the 1962 novel by Shirley Jackson, Passon offers a female protagonist whos the antithesis of her previous one: Merricat Blackwood (Taissa Farmiga) cant ensconce herself enough from the world outside.(The heroine of Concussion spends most of the film renovating a Manhattan apartment, while Merricat builds her entire world within the walls of the family manse, meaning that someday, someone is going to craft a thesis with a title like Inquire Within: Real Estate in the Films of Stacie Passon.) While this period adaptation sees the filmmaker operating in a more traditional, classical mode, We Have Always Lived in the Castle allows Passon to work with a larger, more complex canvas while still displaying her intuitive understanding of women seeking to overthrow repression and societal expectation. Theres a gothic tone at play here imagine To Kill a Mockingbird if Scout were more like Boo Radley but the film always puts us squarely on the side of Merricat and her fragile older sister Constance (Alexandra Daddario, Baywatch). The Blackwood sisters have been the subject of gossip and malice from the nearby townspeople ever since the tragic death of their parents in a poisoning incident that left their uncle Julian (Crispin Glover) confined to a wheelchair. (Constance was cleared of the murder, but the locals suspect her nonetheless.) Julian spends his days obsessively writing his memoirs, while Constance has agoraphobically confined herself to the estates grounds ever since her cruel father sent off her most ardent suitor. That leaves Merricat to go into town once a week for supplies, and the intense young girl (Farmiga rarely blinks) constantly buries totems in the yard to keep the family safe.Her spells do nothing to prevent a visit from dashing cousin Charles (Sebastian Stan), a slick character with a red sports car whose arrival upturns the fragile household. Its clear that hes interested only in the family fortune, locked up in an upstairs safe, but Constance is so starved for attention and guidance that she crumbles under his patriarchal charms. Before the story is over, there will be revelations, vengeance, and because this is a Shirley Jackson tale at least one angry mob. Cinematographer Piers McGrail (BBCs Little Women) never overplays his haunted-house hand the sun shines through the windows of the Blackwood estate and in the town, even when dark deeds and intentions are playing out. Its only when Merricat hides out in the woods that the lighting and the atmosphere become externally sinister; the rest of the time, the film offers a fascinating contrast between its visuals and its themes.As she did with Concussion, Passon takes talented actors and finds new and compelling facets to their abilities. From Daddarios increasingly strained smiles (for Constance, everything is fine and will be fine and must be fine) to Stans preppy villainy to Glovers doddering obsessiveness, the central performances are riveting. Its Farmigas show all the way, though; Merricat narrates early on that she is 18, but theres a pubescent terror and fury to the character, like a Bad Seed whos just started junior high. The performances are buttressed by a production that subtly underscores the intentions of both the characters and the plot, from the costumes by Eimer Ni Mhaoldomhnaigh (Love & Friendship) to the score from Andrew Hewitt (The Stanford Prison Experiment), which coax the film along to where its going without ever being too obvious about it. In a way, We Have Always Lived in the Castle has the feel of the Broadway musical or HBO version of Grey Gardens, or even of an old story song like Delta Dawn, providing the backstory for what made the neighborhood eccentric into a recluse who frightens children. Passon, like Jackson before her, feels real compassion for these misunderstood women and understands why keeping a cruel world at bay might be their best defense.Cast & crewUser reviewsTriviaFAQMerricat, Constance and their Uncle Julian live in isolation after experiencing a family tragedy six years earlier. When cousin Charles arrives to steal the family fortune, he also threatens... Read allMerricat, Constance and their Uncle Julian live in isolation after experiencing a family tragedy six years earlier. When cousin Charles arrives to steal the family fortune, he also threatens a dark secret they've been hiding.Merricat, Constance and their Uncle Julian live in isolation after experiencing a family tragedy six years earlier. When cousin Charles arrives to steal the family fortune, he also threatens a dark secret they've been hiding.143User reviews46Critic reviewsSign in to rate and Watchlist for personalized recommendationsSign inSuggest an edit or add missing contentBy what name was Ms vienmr esam dzvojui pil (2018) officially released in India in English? AnswerYou have no recently viewed pages Kumail Nanjiani Kristen Wiig Alexander Skarsgrd Tom Cruise Julianne Moore ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,185 active editors 7,002,038 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Logo of Namco LimitedNamco Limited was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006, Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutSylvilagus aquaticus... that the swamp rabbit (pictured) is both territorial and a great swimmer?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that the Lady Carbisdale led an unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive?... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction?... that medicine dean Sjahriar Rasad was accused of being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian President Sukarno?... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government?... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cimigiu demanded the elimination of a pension gap between Olympic and non-Olympic champions, such as himself?... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleJune 1Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 14201676 Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of land with the loss of around 800 men.1857 The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia.1974 In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking.1988 Group representation constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore.1999 On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths.Kitabatake Chikafusa (d.1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d.1879)Tom Holland (b.1996)Faizul Waheed (d.2021)More anniversaries: May 31June 1June 2ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutDrosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family Droseraceae. It is endemic to the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D.capensis leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours.Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferusIgnace TonenAustralian white ibisArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. 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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"1676"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies16thcentury17thcentury 18thcenturyDecades1650s1660s1670s 1680s1690sYears1673167416751676 167716781679vteSeptember 19: Virginian rebels commanded by Nathaniel Bacon burn down Jamestown, Virginia during war against British governor.1676 by topicArts and scienceArchitectureArtLiteratureMusicScienceLeadersState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1676 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1676MDCLXXVIAb urbe condita2429Armenian calendar1125 Assyrian calendar6426Balinese saka calendar15971598Bengali calendar10821083Berber calendar2626English Regnal year27Cha.228Cha.2Buddhist calendar2220Burmese calendar1038Byzantine calendar71847185Chinese calendar (WoodRabbit)4373 or 4166to (FireDragon)4374 or 4167Coptic calendar1392139 3Discordian calendar2842Ethiopian calendar16681669Hebrew calendar54365437Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat17321733- Shaka Samvat15971598- Kali Yuga47764777Holocene calendar11676Igbo calendar676677Iranian cal

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.15031506, one of the world's best-known paintings1501: 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 Joo 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 World1502: 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 Sudan1505: 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 Nemours1506: 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 Tano 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 War15081512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling.1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk 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 Albuquerque15091510: 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 Serro. Serro 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 philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares 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 Nez 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: Dzsa 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.15161517: 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 dellAfrica (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 15191519: 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).15191522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire.Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: 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 Raichur1520: 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 Hernn Corts15241525: 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 manuscript1525: 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 Mohcs.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 Khanwa1529: 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 EthiopianAdal War.Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: 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 Huscar.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Foundation of So 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 Mnster 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 Jimnez de Quesada founds Bogot.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza.1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America.Nicolaus Copernicus1540: 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 15421546 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 Fort1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez 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 Sun1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan.1544: The French defeat an ImperialSpanish army at the Battle of Ceresole.Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: 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 Niani1545: 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 Chteau 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 Mhlberg.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: Tom 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 Akbar1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul.1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.15501551: 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 Jos de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbrega establishes So 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.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).Political map of the world in 15561556: 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 25.15581603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance.15581583: 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 Cambrsis, 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 15671560: 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, Macau1561: 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.15621598: 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 151564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez 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 156715661648: 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 Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, 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.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: 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 PolishLithuanian 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 Lepanto1570: 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 Lpez 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 Lus Vaz de Cames, 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 Protestants1574: 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.15771580: 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 Ireland1579: 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 Armada1580: 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 1640.15801587: 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 Honn-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 15821582: 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.15841585: 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 Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America.15851604: 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 miniature1590: 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.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions.15931606: 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 Ren 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 1598.15981613: 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 Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mxico 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 Jenn.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 Fiakovo castle during the Long Turkish War1600: 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 elimbr 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 (14851547)Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando lvarez de Toledo (15071582)Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (15201566)Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain, King of Spain (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)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 Portugal1513: Juan Ponce de Len sights Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean.15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world.15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.1525: Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon.154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River.154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1545: 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.15591562: 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): 710733. CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR40929823. S2CID219969360. SSRN1635517.^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol.7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p.137. ISBN978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010.^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p.vii. ISBN978-0-14-400149-1.^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009.^ "History of Smallpox Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services.^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 13481665". 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