I'm not a robot

What does colon mean in math

Math is related to math because math(1) is technically math(2) itself, because there is really no description how math(1) is the same as math(2). There is only one math, except for types of math, like algebra. I want to know the meaning of the colon (:) in this equation. I also want to know the steps in doing this equation and the answer. Thanks. =) x = 3 : (5x - 7) / (8 - 2x) : means the ratio, like 1:2=1/2. so x= 3 * (8-2x)/(5x-7). or, x= (24-6x)/(5x-7). now u need to do cross multiplication, and keep the ones with an x on one side, and all the constants on the other, good luck. In mathematical notation, a colon can mean several things, including a ratio. But that's not what it means here. And its not a typo either.My reading of this piece of algebra would be:'Given x is equal to 3, substitute 3 for x in the following expression and calculate the result.'So,When x = 3:(5x - 7) / (8 - 2x) = (15 - 7) / (8 - 6)= 8 / 2= 4 Looks like a typo. I think it should 3 . (5x - 7) / (8 - 2x) ... the period (.) means multiplication. I've never seen a colon before. Or it could be ratio. No, the math term ratio doesn't mean multiply. What Does a Colon Mean in Mathematics? In mathematics, the colon symbol (:) is used to represent a variety of different things, depending on the context. In this article, we will explore what a colon means in mathematics and how it is used in different mathematical operations and expressions. Direct Answer: What does a colon mean in mathematics? In essence, a colon in mathematics is used to indicate a range or a set of values that a variable or an expression can take. For example, in the expression 5:10, the colon is used to indicate that 5 and 10 are the upper and lower bounds of a range. Colon in Set Theory In set theory, the colon is used to define a set by specifying a range or a pattern. For example, the expression {x: 1 ≤ x ≤ 5} is a set that contains all numbers between 1 and 5, inclusive. Colon in Interval Notation In interval notation, the colon is used to represent a range of numbers, often used to specify a interval of numbers. For example, (a:b) represents the set of all real numbers greater than or equal to a and less than or equal to b. Colon in Mathematical Operations In mathematical operations, the colon is used to indicate a specific operation or relationship between two values. For example, the expression 2:3 represents the division of 2 by 3, resulting in 0.67. Colon in Programming and Computer Science In programming and computer science, the colon is used to indicate assignment or initialization of a variable. For example, in the code x: 5, the colon is used to assign the value 5 to the variable x. Simplification of Expressions Using Colons One of the key applications of the colon in mathematics is to simplify complex expressions. For example, the expression x^2 + 4x + 4 can be simplified by factoring the polynomial as (x + 2)^2, using the colon to indicate the range of values for x. Common Applications of Colons in Mathematics Here are some common applications of the colon in mathematics: • Simplifying algebraic expressions • Defining sets and intervals in set theory • Representing ranges of values in physics and engineering • Initialising variables in programming languages Symbol Format Data : Code Point TeX SVG In math, the colon symbol has several uses, depending on the context: In set theory, the colon symbol is used to represent a “such that” statement. Typically, the symbol is used in an expression like this one, which defines the set of complex numbers: In plain language, this means “the set of elements in the form such that and belong to the set of real numbers and ”. In algebra, the colon symbol is used to represent a ratio. Typically, the symbol appears in an expression like this: In plain language, this means the ratio of to . × Welcome to Answers! Register now for your free account Already have an account? Log in Registered users can: Ask and Answer Questions Earn Points Create a Study Guide Customize Your Profile No thanks, continue to site The colon is the symbol “:”. It is used in a number of different ways in mathematics. 1. To denote ratio or odds, as in 2:1 (voiced “two to one”). 2. How do you read a colon in math? It is another way of representing a ratio. You could say “there are 1/4 as many boys as girls” or you could say “the ratio of boys to girls is 1:4”. In this case, you read the colon as “to”. What Does a colon mean in functions? The colon is used to separate two independent clauses when the second explains or illustrates the first. In such usage, the colon functions in much the same way as the semicolon. As with the semicolon, do not capitalize the first word after the colon unless the word is ordinarily capitalized. What is an example of a colon? A colon can be used to introduce a list. For example, “Here’s a list of groceries I need: a loaf of bread, a quart of milk, and a stick of butter.” The words preceding the colon stand as a complete, grammatically correct sentence. READ ALSO: Are Taiwan scooters good?What is a colon and semicolon? Grammarly. A colon introduces an element or series of elements that illustrates or amplifies the information that preceded the colon. While a semicolon normally joins two independent clauses to signal a close connection between them, a colon does the job of directing you to the information following it. What is a colon example? What is a colon symbol? The colon : is a punctuation mark consisting of two equally sized dots placed one above the other on the same vertical line. A colon often precedes an explanation, a list, or to introduce a quoted sentence. What is your colon? The longest part of the large intestine (a tube-like organ connected to the small intestine at one end and the anus at the other). The colon removes water and some nutrients and electrolytes from partially digested food. What is a colon easy definition? The longest part of the large intestine (a tube-like organ connected to the small intestine at one end and the anus at the other). The colon removes water and some nutrients and electrolytes from partially digested food. The colon is part of the digestive system. READ ALSO: How do runway lights not break? The colon is the symbol ":". It is used in a number of different ways in mathematics. 1. To denote ratio or odds, as in 2:1 (voiced "two to one"). 2. To mean such that in constructions such as (voiced "the set of numbers such that). 3. To give a name to a map, e.g., (which is equivalent to the function notation). 4. As a part of the symbol sometimes used to mean " is defined as ." 5. To delineate the three elements of trilinear coordinates, i.e., . 6. To indicate an extension field degree of an extension field , denoted . 7. To denote colon product of two dyads. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,025 articles in English Habitable zones of TRAPPIST-1 and the Solar System TRAPPIST-1 is a cool red dwarf star with seven known exoplanets. It lies in the constellation Aquarius about 40.66 light-years away from Earth. It has a mass of about 9% of the Sun and is estimated to be 7.6 billion years old, making it older than the Solar System. The discovery of the star was first published in 2000. Observations in 2016 from the Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope (TRAPPIST) led to the discovery of two orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbit around the star. They are likely tidally locked to TRAPPIST-1, leading to permanent day on one side and night on the other. Their masses are comparable to that of Earth. Up to four of the planets orbit at distances where temperatures are suitable for the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to life. This has drawn interest from both researchers and popular culture. (Full article...) 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Board of Education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and therefore unconstitutional. 1987 – An Iraqi jet fired two Exocet missiles at the American frigate USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others. Caroline of Brunswick (b. 1768)Erik Satie (b. 1866)Little Gerhard (b. 1934)Maggie Laubser (d. 1973) More anniversaries: May 16 May 17 May 18 Archive By email List of days of the year About The short-beaked echidna (Tachyglossus aculeatus) is one of four living species of echidna. It is covered in fur and spines, has a distinctive snout to help detect its surroundings, and uses a specialized tongue to catch insects. Its extremely strong front limbs and claws allow it to burrow quickly. It repels predators by curling into a ball and deters them with its spines. During the Australian winter, it goes into deep torpor and hibernation. As the temperature increases, it emerges to mate. Female echidnas lay one egg a year and the mating period is the only time the solitary animals meet. A newborn echidna grows rapidly on mother's milk and is expelled into the mother's burrow when it grows too large for the pouch. It leaves the burrow when it is around six months old. The species is found throughout Australia and in coastal and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia. This photograph shows a Tasmanian short-beaked echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmania. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Lysander Spooner 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. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O’zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca کوردی Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių Bosanski Македонски Norsk nynorsk Shqip Slovenščina اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1570s 1580s 1590s 1600s 1610s Years 1587 1588 1589 1590 1591 1592 1593 vte March 14: The Battle of Ivry takes place in France 1590 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1590 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1590MDXCAb urbe condita2343Armenian calendar1039ԹՎ ՌՆԹAssyrian calendar6340Balinese saka calendar1511–1512Bengali calendar996–997Berber calendar2540English Regnal year32 Eliz. 1 – 33 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2134Burmese calendar952Byzantine calendar7098–7099Chinese calendar己丑年 (Earth Ox)4287 or 4080 — to —庚寅年 (Metal Tiger)4288 or 4081Coptic calendar1306–1307Discordian calendar2756Ethiopian calendar1582–1583Hebrew calendar5350–5351Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1646–1647 - Shaka Samvat1511–1512 - Kali Yuga4690–4691Holocene calendar11590Igbo calendar590–591Iranian calendar968–969Islamic calendar998–999Japanese calendarTenshō 18(天正１８年)Javanese calendar1510–1511Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar3923Minguo calendar322 before ROC民前322年Nanakshahi calendar122Thai solar calendar2132–2133Tibetan calendar阴土牛年(female Earth-Ox)1716 or 1335 or 563 — to —阳金虎年(male Iron-Tiger)1717 or 1336 or 564 1590 (MDXC) was a common year starting on Monday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1590th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 590th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 16th century, and the 1st year of the 1590s decade. As of the start of 1590, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year May 17: Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland. January 6 – García Hurtado de Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of South America except for Brazil). He will serve until 1596.[1] January 10 – Construction of the Fortezza Nuova around the city of Livorno begins in Italy in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany and continues for more than 14 years. January 25 – Luis de Velasco y Castilla, Marquess of Salinas, becomes the new Viceroy of New Spain, a colony comprising most of Central America, Mexico and what is now a large part of the southwestern United States. Velasco will govern until 1595, and then again from 1607 to 1611.[2] February 3 – Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort, the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year long siege during the Eighty Years' War.[3] March 4 – Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, takes Breda, by concealing 68 of his best men in a peat-boat, to get through the impregnable defenses. March 14 – Battle of Ivry: Henry IV of France again defeats the forces of the Catholic League, under Charles, Duke of Mayenne.[4] March 21 – The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the Ottoman Empire (in modern-day Turkey) and the Safavid Empire (modern-day Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[5] April 4 – The Cortes of Castile approves a new subsidy, the millones.[6] April 24 – Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Spanish Navy while attempting to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar after trading in the Mediterranean Sea.[7] Levant Company's Benedict Barnham, on the flagship Salomon, leads the corporate fleet in a six-hour battle and heavily damages the Spanish ships, clearing the way for the company ships to return home. May 7 – King Henry of Navarre, claimant to the throne of France, begins an unsuccessful attempt to besiege Paris, at the time controlled by the Catholic League. By August 30, Henry is forced to raise the siege, when Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma comes to its rescue with a Spanish army. May 17 – Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland, at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh.[8] June 23 – The Japanese samurai Toyotomi Hideyoshi sends an army of 15,000 men, led by generals Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi Kagekatsu, in an attack on the Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo. The castle is lightly defended, by only 1,300 men, because the samurai Hōjō Ujiteru has most of his troops engaged in defending Hideyohsi's siege of Odawara. The castle is captured after one day, and later destroyed on orders of the shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. July 1 (13th waning of 1st Ashadha, 952 CS) – Naresuan Maharat becomes the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet II of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, upon the death of his father, Sanphet I. July 19 – The day after his 12th birthday, Ferdinand of Habsburg becomes the new Archduke of Inner Austria (Innerösterreich) upon the death, in Graz, of his father Charles II. A regency council rules in the place of Ferdinand until 1596.[9] July 21 – Japan's first diplomatic representatives to Europe, Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura and Martino Hara, return to Japan after eight years, having departed on February 20, 1582. [10] August 4 – In Japan, the siege of Odawara, part of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara,[11] part of Toyotomi's unification of the country. August 18 – John White, governor of the Colony of Roanoke, returns to Roanoke after having left the North American colony in 1587 to get supplies. Upon arrival at, the crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonist went being the word "CRO" carved into a tree, and the word CROATOAN (believed to be a reference to Hatteras Island, where the colonists formerly lived).[12] August 27 – Pope Sixtus V dies after serving for five years, and a new papal conclave is organized, to start on September 7 at the Apostolic Palace in Rome. September 5 – Alexander Farnese's army forces Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris. September 15 After the eight day conclave, Giovanni Battista Castagna, the Cardinal-Priest of San Marcello al Corso receives the necessary two-thirds majority despite support for Cardinal Marco Antonio Colonna.[13] Castagna takes becomes Pope Urban VII but contracts malaria and dies 12 days later.[14] The estimated 6.0 magnitude Neulengbach earthquake causes significant damage and some loss of life, in Lower Austria and Vienna; the effects are felt as far as Bohemia and Silesia.[15] October 6 – Two days before the scheduled papal conclave begins, Enrique de Guzmán, 2nd Count of Olivares, Spain's ambassador to the Papal States, presents the cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals will support, and 30 whom they are instructed not to vote for.[16] October 8 – The second papal conclave in less four weeks two months opens at the Apostolic Palace in Rome, 23 days after the previous conclave had been concluded, and 53 cardinals arrive. [16] October 13 (5th waxing of Tazaungmon 952 ME) – In what is now Myanmar, King Nanda Bayin of Burma sends a 10,000-man army, led by the Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome, and General Natshinnaung to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung.[17] German astronomer Michael Maestlin becomes the first person to record an observation of the occultation of the planet Mars by the planet Venus.[18] October 16 – Saadian invasion of the Songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from Marrakesh in the Saadi Sultanate (now Morocco), on orders of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. The Saadi Army's objective is to conquer the Songhai Empire, led by the Emperor Askia Ishaq II, in North Africa, corresponding to what is now the Republic of Mali.[19] October 24 – After an unsuccessful search of the "lost colony" of Roanoke, English officer John White and the surviving crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight return to England on October 24.[12] November 22 (12th waning of Tazaungmon 952 ME) – Burmese King Nanda Bayin sends a his son, the Crown Prince Mingyi Swa and 20,000 troops to what is now Thailand.[17] November 29 – A truce is signed between representatives of the Holy Roman Empire (ruled by Emperor Rudolf II) and the Ottoman Empire (ruled by Sultan Murad III.[20] December 5 – Niccolò Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as a compromise candidate after Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being elected. [16] December 7 – North Berwick witch trials: Agnes Sampson is questioned by King James VI of Scotland, and confesses to practising witchcraft. She will be executed on January 28. [22] Orthodox Patriarch Meletius I of Alexandria succeeds Silvester. The Spanish are pushed out of southern Gelderland by the Dutch forces. Emperor Ahmed I January 9 – Simon Vouet, French painter (d. 1649)[23] January 13 – Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 20 Edward Convers, American settler (d. 1663) Benedetta Carlini, Italian mystic (d. 1661) January 27 – Charles Caesar, English politician and judge (d. 1642) January 30 – Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1676)[24] February 7 – Barthold Nihus, Roman Catholic priest (d. 1657) March – Roger Ludlow, one of the founders of the colony (later the state) of Connecticut (d. 1664) March 6 – Margaret of the Blessed Sacrament, French Discalced Carmelite nun (d. 1660) March 10 – Dietrich Reinkingk, German lawyer and politician (d. 1664) March 18 – Manuel de Faria e Sousa, Spanish and Portuguese historian and poet (d. 1649) March 29 – Michael Reyniersz Pauw, Dutch businessman (d. 1640) April 7 Louis de Dieu, Dutch theologian (d. 1642) John Upton, English politician (d. 1641) April 18 – Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1617) May – William Cecil, 17th Baron de Ros (d. 1618) May 3 – Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1646) May 12 – Cosimo II de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (d. 1621)[25] May 31 – Frances Carr, Countess of Somerset (d. 1632) June 1 – Isaac Manasses de Pas, Marquis de Feuquieres, French soldier (d. 1640) June 9 – Caspar Sibelius, Dutch Protestant minister (d. 1658) June 19 – Philip Bell, British colonial governor (d. 1678) June 24 – Samuel Ampzing, Dutch linguist and historian (d. 1632) June 29 – Edward Rodney, English politician (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 – Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 – Pope Clement X (d. 1676)[26] July 26 – Johannes Crellius, Polish-German theologian (d. 1633) August 6 – Count John Louis of Nassau-Hadamar (d. 1653) August 7 – Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1624) August 9 – John Webster, colonial settler and governor of Connecticut (d. 1661) August 19 – Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland, English soldier (d. 1649) August 27 – Ferruccio Baffa Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 30 – Anthony Stapley, English politician (d. 1655) September 12 – María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 – Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1667) October 3 – Anna of Pomerania, Duchess-Consort of Croy and Havré (d. 1660) October 11 – William Pynchon, English colonist and fur trader in North America (d. 1662) November 25 – Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera (d. 1665) December 3 – Daniel Seghers, Flemish Jesuit brother and painter (d. 1661) December 14 – John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1659) December 18 – William Louis, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken (d. 1640) Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1630) Ii Naokatsu, Japanese daimyō (d. 1662) William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony (d. 1657) William Browne, English poet (d. 1645) Theophilus Eaton, Puritan colonial merchant (d. 1658) Kösem Sultan (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1627) Caterina Assandra, Italian composer (died c. 1618) Magdalena Andersdotter, Norwegian-Faroese shipowner (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681) Saint Catherine de Ricci Pope Sixtus V Pope Urban VII January 7 – Jakob Andreae, German theologian (b. 1528) January 20 – Giambattista Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (b. 1530) February 1 – Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 2 – Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522) February 4 – Gioseffo Zarlino, Italian music theorist and composer (b. 1517) February 12 François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) February 18 – Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1543) February 19 – Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514) February 21 – Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warwick, English nobleman and general (b. 1528) March 4 – Duchess Hedwig of Württemberg, by marriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 – Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b. 1552) April 6 – Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1530)[27] May 9 – Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1523) June 28 – Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 30 – Maha Thammaracha (b. 1509) July 10 – Charles II, Archduke of Austria, regent of Inner Austria (b. 1540) July 21 – Sophie of Württemberg, German noble (b. 1563) August 10 Hōjō Ujimasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1538) Hōjō Ujiteru, Japanese warlord (b. 1540 ?) August 17 – James III, Margrave of Baden-Hachberg (b. 1562) August 27 – Pope Sixtus V (b. 1521)[28] September 10 – Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 13 – Pedro Téllez-Girón, 1st Duke of Osuna, Spanish duke (b. 1537) September 20 – Lodovico Agostini, Italian composer (b. 1534) September 27 – Pope Urban VII (b. 1521)[14] October 4 – Jacques Cujas, French legal expert (b. 1522)[29] October 12 – Kanō Eitoku, Japanese painter (b. 1543)[30] October 16 – Archduchess Anna of Austria, Duchess of Bavaria (b. 1528) October 18 – Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 23 – Bernardino de Sahagún, Franciscan missionary (b. 1499) October 29 – Dirck Volckertszoon Coornhert, Dutch politician and theologian (b. 1522) November 18 – George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, English statesman (b. 1528) November 19 – Girolamo Zanchi, Italian theologian (b. 1516) November 29 – Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20 – Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1510) December 27 – Emanuel Philibert de Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian Renaissance painter (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1535) Sorley Boy MacDonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtado de Mendoza, García", by Miguel Molina Martínez, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018). ^ "Luis de Velasco y Castilla", by María Justina Sarabia Viejo, in Diccionario Biográfico Español (Real Academia de la Historia, 2018) ^ Jonathan Israel, Conflicts of Empires: Spain, the Low Countries and the Struggle for World Supremacy, 1585-1713 (Bloomsbury, 1997) p.29 ^ Hans Delbrück (1975). 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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "15th century" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 14th century 15th century 16th century Timelines 14th century 15th century 16th century State leaders 14th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403–1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404–1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405–1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish–Lithuanian–Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought