I'm not a robot

Understanding the competitive landscape is crucial for any business aiming to thrive, especially in the dynamic world of sustainable textiles. A Five Forces Analysis offers invaluable insights that reveal the intricacies of supplier and customer bargaining power, competitive rivalry, the threat of substitutes, and the challenges posed by new entrants. By evaluating these forces, you can uncover opportunities and threats that might not be immediately apparent, positioning your business for smarter strategic decisions. Embracing this analysis not only enhances your market understanding but also empowers you to develop innovative strategies that lead to sustained growth. Leverage our Five Forces Analysis template to build a tailored framework that supports your unique business idea and propels you toward success. The textile industry, particularly in the organic segment, experiences a concentration of suppliers. Market research indicates that approximately 10% to 15% of suppliers control the bulk of organic cotton and wool production globally. This limited availability can significantly enhance the bargaining power of suppliers, as manufacturers have fewer options when sourcing high-quality organic materials. Strong relationships with key suppliers preferred In this sector, establishing and maintaining strong relationships with key suppliers is crucial. Companies that develop long-term partnerships can negotiate better terms and prices. For instance, firms that collaborated with suppliers for joint sustainability projects have reported a 15% reduction in procurement costs. This collaborative approach not only secures a reliable supply but also aligns both parties with shared sustainability goals. Suppliers' ability to dictate prices based on scarcity Organic materials can be subject to fluctuations in availability due to factors like climatic conditions and agricultural yield. As a result, suppliers may exercise the power to set prices when faced with scarcity of resources. Recent data shows that during a drought year in 2020, organic cotton prices soared by 35%, underlining the leverage suppliers can have when supply is constrained. Collaboration with eco-friendly suppliers enhances bargaining Companies that seek partnerships with eco-friendly suppliers can enhance their bargaining position. Collaborative projects, such as co-developing new sustainable materials, can lead to cost savings and innovative solutions. For instance, a report from the Sustainable Apparel Coalition reveals that brands working with joint ventures on organic materials saw an average increase of 20% in overall margin efficiency. Type of Material Average Price (2023) Supplier Concentration (%) Impact of Drought on Price (% Increase) Organic Cotton $2.50 per lb 12% 35% Organic Wool $4.00 per lb 15% 30% Natural Dyes $15.00 per kg 10% 25% Recycled Fibers $3.00 per lb 8% 20% Increasing demand for organic materials may elevate supplier power The rising consumer awareness about sustainability is driving an increase in demand for organic materials. According to a report by Grand View Research, the organic cotton market is forecasted to grow by 16.3% annually through 2025. This growing demand could further increase the bargaining power of suppliers, as more manufacturers compete for a limited supply of organic fibers. In this context, companies must strategize to secure contracts and build resilient supply chains while adapting to potential price hikes. Expert-built startup financial model templates Investor-friendly Easy-to-use Excel & PPT templates CPA-developed financials 30+ charts and metrics The textile industry is witnessing a significant shift as consumers become increasingly aware of environmental issues. According to a 2022 McKinsey report, over 60% of consumers are willing to pay more for sustainable products. This growing demand for eco-friendly textiles enhances the bargaining power of customers, as brands must now align their offerings with consumer values. Availability of alternative eco-friendly textile brands The market is becoming crowded with eco-friendly textile brands. With the entry of numerous startups and established companies pivoting to sustainable practices, consumers find themselves with a plethora of choices. A 2023 report from Grand View Research notes that the global organic textile market is projected to reach $25 billion by 2025. This abundance of alternatives increases customer leverage, as they can easily switch brands if their needs are not met. Customers willing to pay premium for certified sustainable fabrics Interestingly, while customers are demanding sustainability, they are also showing a readiness to pay a premium for certified products. A survey from Nielsen indicates that 66% of global consumers prefer brands with sustainability certifications. This willingness implies that while the bargaining power of customers is strong, it also encourages suppliers to offer premium options, thus shaping pricing strategies within the market. Demand for personalized service enhances customer power In the B2B sector, customers are increasingly looking for tailored services that meet their unique needs. Companies that can offer customized solutions not only gain competitive advantages but also cultivate deeper customer loyalty. Research from HubSpot reveals that 80% of consumers are more likely to purchase from a brand that offers personalized experiences, reinforcing the need for textile manufacturers to enhance their service level. B2B clients often negotiate for bulk pricing In B2B transactions, clients wield significant power due to their purchasing volumes. Large retailers and fashion brands frequently negotiate for bulk pricing, which can lead to lower costs for them but tighter margins for manufacturers. According to IBISWorld, the average contract value in the textile manufacturing industry can exceed $500,000 for large clients, giving them substantial leverage in price negotiations. Factor Impact on Bargaining Power Statistic/Data Consumer awareness of sustainability High 60% willing to pay more for sustainable products Availability of alternatives High Organic textile market projected to reach $25 billion by 2025 Willingness to pay premium Moderate 66% prefer brands with sustainability certifications Demand for personalized service Moderate 80% consumers want personalized experiences B2B negotiation power Very High Average contract value exceeds $500,000 The sustainable textile manufacturing landscape has seen a surge in competition, with a reported growth rate of 9.7% CAGR from 2021 to 2026 (Source: Research and Markets). As consumers become more environmentally conscious, new entrants are flooding the market, increasing the pressure on established firms to innovate and adapt. This rising tide includes a mix of startups dedicated solely to sustainability and traditional textile manufacturers pivoting their strategies to encompass eco-friendly practices. Established brands entering eco-friendly market segment Well-known apparel brands are expanding their offerings to include sustainable textiles, thus intensifying competition. Noteworthy players such as H&M and Nike have committed to using sustainable materials across their product lines, targeting a 81% increase in sustainable product offerings by 2025 (Source: Forbes). This shift not only raises the bar for quality and sustainability but also helps these brands capture a larger share of the growing eco-conscious market, which is projected to reach $150 billion by 2025 (Source: Grand View Research). Differentiation through quality and environmental certifications Competition in the sustainable textile market hinges significantly on differentiation through quality and certifications. Products that are certified by credible organizations, such as Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) or OEKO-TEX, can command premium pricing, often achieving margins that are 20% to 30% higher than non-certified alternatives (Source: Textile Exchange). Consumers are increasingly seeking proof of sustainability, which places additional competitive pressure on manufacturers to obtain and maintain these certifications. Rapid innovation in sustainable practices among competitors Innovation speeds within the textile industry have accelerated, with firms continually exploring new sustainable manufacturing processes. For instance, the introduction of circular textile manufacturing and bio-fabrication techniques has led to reduced waste and significantly lower carbon footprints. A study by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation estimates that transitioning to circular practices in fashion can generate savings of $500 billion annually by 2030 (Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation). This rapid pace of innovation creates a competitive landscape where staying ahead of the curve is essential for survival. Marketing efforts focused on environmental impact intensify competition As competition heats up, companies are ramping up marketing strategies that highlight their environmental credentials. According to a survey by Nielsen, 73% of millennials are willing to pay more for sustainable products, prompting brands to invest heavily in eco-focused marketing campaigns. This focus on sustainability not only increases brand loyalty but also drives up customer acquisition costs as companies compete for the same eco-conscious consumer base. The necessity for clear, impactful messaging about environmental benefits has become a crucial battleground for market share. Factor Competitive Impact Example/Statistic Competitors in Sustainable Textiles High 9.7% CAGR Growth Rate (2021-2026) Established Brands High 81% Increase in Sustainable Offerings by 2025 (H&M, Nike) Certification Importance Medium to High 20%-30% Higher Margins for Certified Products Innovation in Practices High $500 Billion Potential Savings by 2030 (Circular Fashion) Marketing Investments Medium to High 73% of Millennials Will Pay More for Sustainability The textile industry is witnessing a significant rise in the supply of synthetic and non-organic textiles, which are often produced at lower costs than their organic counterparts. For instance, the global market for synthetic fibers has been projected to reach $83 billion by 2025, driven by the increasing demand for economical fabric solutions. This price disparity creates a compelling incentive for consumers to substitute organic options with cheaper synthetic materials, especially during economic downturns. Innovations in alternative materials (e.g., hemp, bamboo) Innovations in alternative materials present both a challenge and an opportunity for traditional textile manufacturing. Materials like hemp and bamboo are gaining traction due to their sustainability and lower environmental footprints. According to a report by Grand View Research, the global hemp textile market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 13.2% from 2021 to 2028, indicating a rising preference for these eco-friendly options. This shift can lead consumers to substitute conventional fabrics with these innovative alternatives. Changing consumer preferences towards cost-effective options Consumer behavior is increasingly leaning towards cost-effective options, especially in the aftermath of economic challenges. A survey indicated that 60% of consumers consider price as a critical factor when choosing textiles. As a result, businesses must be vigilant, as many potential customers may switch to cheaper fabrics, diluting the demand for high-quality sustainable textiles. Understanding these shifts is crucial to mitigating the threat of substitutes. Availability of second-hand and upcycled textiles The rise of sustainable fashion movements has led to greater availability of second-hand and upcycled textiles. A report from ThredUp indicates that the second-hand market is projected to reach $64 billion by 2024. This expansion allows consumers to find stylish options at lower prices, creating a competing substitute for traditional textile offerings. Additionally, the upcycled textile trend encourages environmental responsibility, further threatening the market share of new fabrics. Technological advancements in synthetic alternatives Technological advancements in synthetic textiles have accelerated the development of high-quality, durable materials that mimic the attributes of organic fabrics. The global synthetic textiles market was valued at approximately $55 billion in 2020 and is expected to grow significantly due to innovations that enhance comfort, durability, and design. As these advancements proliferate, consumers are likely to favor synthetic alternatives, posing a substantial threat to traditional textile manufacturers. Factor Impact on Organic Textiles Market Projection Synthetic Textiles High competition, price sensitivity $83 billion by 2025 Alternative Materials Growing consumer base, sustainability CAGR of 13.2% (2021-2028) Second-hand Market Increased competition, eco-consciousness $64 billion by 2024 Synthetic Alternatives Enhanced quality, appealing options $55 billion (2020) The textile manufacturing industry is characterized by relatively low barriers to entry for small-scale startups. Entrepreneurs can initiate operations with minimal investment in equipment and facilities. For example, a small-scale operation can begin production with less than $50,000 in startup capital. This low threshold invites a continuous influx of new entrants who are keen to carve out their niche in the market. High initial capital investment for large-scale production Conversely, large-scale textile businesses necessitate significant upfront investment. Establishing a fully operational factory can require capital ranging from $500,000 to over $2 million, depending on the machinery and technology utilized. This substantial financial commitment creates a barrier that discourages many potential entrants from pursuing large-scale operations. Niche market focus may attract new sustainable businesses The growing demand for sustainable and eco-friendly products has opened doors for new businesses targeting niche markets. For instance, the global sustainable textiles market is projected to reach $8.25 billion by 2028, growing at a CAGR of 9.7% from 2021. This surge creates opportunities for startups focusing on organic materials and sustainable practices, thus increasing the threat of new entrants in this segment. Established relationships with suppliers and retailers offer advantage Incumbent businesses often benefit from established relationships with suppliers and retailers, providing them with a competitive edge. For example, firms with long-term contracts may secure lower pricing for raw materials, such as organic cotton, which can fluctuate in price. In contrast, new entrants face challenges in forming these relationships, leading to potential operational inefficiencies and higher costs. Regulatory hurdles and certification requirements can deter new firms New entrants must navigate complex regulatory frameworks and certification processes that can be both time-consuming and expensive. For instance, obtaining certifications like the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) requires compliance with stringent environmental and social criteria. Securing such certifications can take up to 6 to 12 months, which acts as a deterrent for many new businesses looking to enter the market quickly. Barrier Factor Impact on New Entrants Examples/Statistics Low Startup Capital Encourages entry of small-scale startups Less than $50,000 required to start High Initial Capital for Large Scale Discourages large-scale production entrants $500,000 to $2 million for factories Niche Market Demand Attracts sustainable-focused startups Sustainable textiles market projected at $8.25 billion by 2028 Supplier Relationships Gives incumbents operational advantages Long-term contracts for better prices Regulatory Hurdles Deters quick entry of new firms Certification can take 6 to 12 months It is important for every start-up and well-developed business organization in any given industry to undertake a thorough analysis to determine the level of competitiveness of the sector. To obtain an optimal insight into the nature of competition, Porter's 5 Forces analysis is an effective approach that focuses on various aspects of the market that impact the overall performance of the firm (Grant, 2016). The framework examines five key factors: competitive rivalry, buyer power, supplier power, the threat of substitution, and the effects of new entrants. The discussion will use the strategic management tool to analyze the clothing and fashion industry. Competitive Rivalry We will write a custom essay on your topic tailored to your instructions! The clothing industry contains several firms that provide similar products to consumers. Most of the companies in this sector base their sales on the brand sold in the market. The value they derive from the branding gives them added advantage, therefore, making it difficult for other enterprises to venture into the business. The competitive rivalry has a large force in the sector; thus, businesses have to formulate ways to thrive in the market. Bargaining Power of Buyers In the fashion industry, consumers can lower product prices. Buyers can achieve this by choosing not to purchase from a given firm or shifting to buy from an alternative seller in the market. Therefore, they have a large force in the industry to determine the profitability of business organizations (Guan et al., 2018). Organizations have to find ways of maintaining and attracting new clients to boost their revenue. Bargaining Power of Suppliers Suppliers in the clothing and fashion industry generally have little impact because most firms source their raw materials from providers who sell cheaply. Furthermore, a company may choose to switch from one dealer to another, thus making the input cost relatively low. It is not easy to substitute clothes thus, players in the industry have little to no ability. Therefore, the threat of substitution is insignificant; hence firms in the market are not worried about the effects of replacement of the products with other commodities. The threat of New Entrants Entrants of new firms into the clothing and fashion industry have limited effect since they have little uniqueness to induce into the market. However, emerging companies can use social media and other platforms for marketing their products, increasing their brand awareness than the already existing organizations. References Grant, RM. (2016). Contemporary Strategy Analysis 9th Edition, Wiley Guan, Z., Xu, Y., Jiang, H., & Jiang, G. (2018). International competitiveness of Chinese textile and clothing industry–a diamond model approach. Journal of Chinese Economic and Foreign Trade Studies. Web. It is important for every start-up and well-developed business organization in any given industry to undertake a thorough analysis to determine the level of competitiveness of the sector. To obtain an optimal insight into the nature of competition, Porter's 5 Forces analysis is an effective approach that focuses on various aspects of the market that impact the overall performance of the firm (Grant, 2016). The framework examines five key factors: competitive rivalry, buyer power, supplier power, the threat of substitution, and the effects of new entrants. The discussion will use the strategic management tool to analyze the clothing and fashion industry. Competitive Rivalry We will write a custom essay on your topic tailored to your instructions! The clothing industry contains several firms that provide similar products to consumers. Most of the companies in this sector base their sales on the brand sold in the market. The value they derive from the branding gives them added advantage, therefore, making it difficult for other enterprises to venture into the business. The competitive rivalry has a large force in the sector; thus, businesses have to formulate ways to thrive in the market. Bargaining Power of Buyers In the fashion industry, consumers can lower product prices. Buyers can achieve this by choosing not to purchase from a given firm or shifting to buy from an alternative seller in the market. Therefore, they have a large force in the industry to determine the profitability of business organizations (Guan et al., 2018). Organizations have to find ways of maintaining and attracting new clients to boost their revenue. Bargaining Power of Suppliers Suppliers in the clothing and fashion industry generally have little impact because most firms source their raw materials from providers who sell cheaply. Furthermore, a company may choose to switch from one dealer to another, thus making the input cost relatively low. It is not easy to substitute clothes thus, players in the industry have little to no ability. Therefore, the threat of substitution is insignificant; hence firms in the market are not worried about the effects of replacement of the products with other commodities. The threat of New Entrants Entrants of new firms into the clothing and fashion industry have limited effect since they have little uniqueness to induce into the market. However, emerging companies can use social media and other platforms for marketing their products, increasing their brand awareness than the already existing organizations. References Grant, RM. (2016). Contemporary Strategy Analysis 9th Edition, Wiley Guan, Z., Xu, Y., Jiang, H., & Jiang, G. (2018). International competitiveness of Chinese textile and clothing industry–a diamond model approach. Journal of Chinese Economic and Foreign Trade Studies. Web. 1. PORTER FIVE FORCES ANALYSIS FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY SUBMITTED TO: MR.MAZHAR JAVED SUBMITTED BY: ALI MEHDI (004) COMSATS INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, COMSATS ROAD ,OFF GT ROAD SAHIWAL. 2. Environmental Scanning Environmental scanning is the monitoring, evaluation, and dissemination of information from the external and internal environment to key people within the corporation. Internal External In our external environment further two layers comes General Specific/task In our previous assignment we did general analysis of Pakistan by using the PEST tool. Now we are doing industry specific analysis. Specific The task or specific environment includes those elements or groups that directly affect a corporation and in turn, are affecting by it. These are government, local communities, suppliers, competitors, customers, creditors, employees/labor-unions, special-interest groups, and trade associations. A corporation task environment is typically the industry in which firm operates. We are choosing textile industry for this analysis. We are doing this analysis with the help of POTER FIVE FORCE ANALYSIS. 3. PORTER FIVE FORCE ANALYSIS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN PAKISTAN Porter five force analysis consist of following five forces Entry & Exit barrier Level of competition Bargaining power of buyers Bargaining power of supplier Threat of substitute ENTRY & EXIT BARRIER In entry and exit barrier we are choosing following indicators to understand this force a) Legal environment and Incentive from government in textile industry b) Energy crises Let's start with legal environment regarding textile industry a)LEGAL ENVIRONMENT Generally speaking legal environment is not in the favor of textile industry. The Textile Industry was one of those five industries of Pakistan that enjoyed 0% rating facility, which means that their products were not subject to any sales tax. This exemption was given by the government through SRO 509 (I)/2007 dated 9th June, 2007. But recently a new SRO 231(I)/2011 dated 15th March, 2011 has been issued to have changes in the previous one. The applicability of the new sales tax regime for textile sector has become applicable from April 1, 2011 instead of date of the 4. promulgation of the Presidential Ordinance or issuance of relevant notification i.e., March 15, 2011. This new SRO finished the facility of 100% zero rating and imposed a tax of 4% if the finished fabrics have been sold to the un-registered persons like wholesale market All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA) has told that government's actions are not matching with its words for the textile industry. Chairman APTMA said that this government policy is textile industry friendly. a)NO SUBSIDY FROM THE GOVERNNMENT Especially the provisions of Finance Bill 2009-10 are not textile industry friendly at all. Provisions like Reintroduction of 0.5% minimum tax on domestic sales 1%withholding tax on import of textile and articles 16% Federal Excise Duty on banking and insurance services besides Reintroduction of minimum tax on domestic sales would invite unavoidable liquidity problem, which is already reached to the alarming level. The textile industry was facing negative generation of funds due to unaffordable mark up rate The government has raised special excise duty from one per cent to 25 per cent. So instead of given subsidy to the textile industry the government of Pakistan is making unfriendly policies for the textile industry. So we conclude that entry and exit barrier are very high. 5. b)INFLATION RATE The categories which recorded the highest price increases were: Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (18.5 percent); Recreation and Culture (17 percent); Clothing and Footwear (15.7 percent); Health Care (13.2 percent); Restaurants and Hotels (9.8 percent) and Miscellaneous Goods and Services (8.6 percent). The increase in inflation causes the increase in the cost of production of textile good which return in downsizing. The increase inflation also cause reduction in exports of textile. c)ENERGY CRISES In spite of the rates of utilities in Pakistan being higher than competing countries, their tariffs are increased on regular basis making the industry un-competitive. The cost of production has also risen due to instant increase in electricity tariff. As a consequence of load-shedding the textile production capacity of various sub-sectors has been reduced by up to 30 percent which, along with other consequences, has also reduced the export order. Due to load shedding some mill owner uses alternative source of energy like generator which increase their cost of production further. Due to such 6. dramatic situation the capability of competitiveness of this industry in international market affected badly. A spokesman for the All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA) claimed that 60 to 70 per cent of the industry had been affected and was unable to accept export orders coming in from around the globe, as a result of gas load shedding. Another jerk has been given to the industry in the form of a "Two-day weekend" for the conservation of energy. Either adequate energy resources are unavailable to the industry or the prices of fuel are out of range of the industry. The textile industry being an energy intensive sector is vulnerable to a higher rate of energy losses across various production processes resulting in higher energy bills, and productivity losses- all of which have significant financial impact We conclude that in extile industry entry and exit barrier are very high. LEVEL OF COMPETITION Two types of competition is facing by textile industry Internal External On national stage the level of competition is low because textile industry needs huge investment. Most importantly now a days our country legal and tax policies are not in the favor of textile industry .Now a days Pakistan is also facing severe energy crisis. The high cost of production resulting is because of increasing energy crisis. So on internal level this competition is low because of unattractiveness of this industry. While on international level industry is facing competition from other developing countries like Bangladesh, India. China also competing Pakistan in major export markets i.e. the EU and the USA. Also the current recession in the West has resulted in 7. a slowdown in demand for textile products. Due to all the other problems faced by the Textile Industry, its production capacity and quality is getting low. So Pakistan is lagging behind its competitors in the sphere of this international and regional competition. This is a huge threat to the Textile Industry of Pakistan. No of player is low to moderate but the rule of game is very high. So, we conclude that in textile industry level of competition is very high. BARGAINING POWER OF BUYERS Bargaining power of buyer is very high because of new emerging trends of WHO . In past USA and EU was the major importer of Pakistani textile goods but not now. Pakistani textile industry is achieving the national quality standards very hardly It is not easy for Pakistani textile industry to achieving international quality standards. Now a day WHO quality standard is the metals of most immediate concern are chromium, Zinc, iron, mercury and lead. The fate of these chemicals varies, ranging from 100% retention on the fabric to 100% discharge with the effluent. Most of these metals are non-degradable into non-toxic end products. Experts say that textile wastewater contains substantial pollution loads in terms of COD, BOD, TSS, TDS and heavy metals. The values of these parameters are very high as compared to the values in National Environment Quality Standards (NEQS) set by the government. United States cancel more than 50% of textile orders of Pakistan .US also impose a high duties on the import of textile of Pakistan which effect the export in a bad manner. US & EU are the major importer of Pakistan textile which creates a huge difference in export of Pakistan textile after imposing restriction on import of Pakistani textile goods. 8. BARGAINING POWER OF SUPPLIER Bargaining power of supplier is low because of the new emerging trends of WHO .Now the buyers have very much power to exercise as compare to suppliers. So, bargaining power of supplier level is low. THREAT OF SUBSTITUTE In textile industry threat of substitute is low because people don't have any option to purchase another product to satisfy their need. As USA cut off 50% textile trade from Pakistan but it does not mean that USA find a substitution for textile products .In fact they shift to another suppliers as China ,Bangladesh or India. So we conclude that threat of substitute is low . 9. Poter Five LOW MEDIUM HIGH forces Entry & Exit barrier Level of competition Bargaining power of buyers Barganing power of suppliers Threat Of Substitute CONCLUSION Porter five forces results show that textile industry is not a favorable business in Pakistan to operate. Among the five porter forces three are listed on table as high and remaining two are listed as low .So simply the answer to start a textile business in Pakistan is in no. 10. REFERENCES th 1. Wheelen &Hunger,Strategic management and business policies .13 ed 2.“ Pakistan inflation rate-..”availableonline:at 03March 2013 at 9:40 pm 3.“ Pakistan textile industry-..”availableonline:at Crisis-in-Textile-Industry 03March 2013 at 9:40 pm 4.“Researchontextile..”availableonline:at ate_reports/6.pdf 03March 2013 at 9:40 pm The clothing, textile, and apparel industry plays a key role in the growth and development of the country's economy. It begins with the production of cotton, fur, wool, and other synthetic materials by using embroidery and other tools and equipment. Today, we'll discuss Porter's five forces analysis of textile industry; bargaining power of suppliers and buyers; threat of new entrants and substitutes; and intense rivalry as competitive forces in strategic management. Synonymous Terms for Textile Industry Textile industry Apparel industry Garments industry Fashion industry Soft goods industry Allied industry Production Countries of the Textile Industry China Pakistan India Ethiopia Cambodia Bangladesh Turkey Indonesia Hong Kong Vietnam Porter's five forces analysis of textile industry would analyze the bargaining power of suppliers and buyers; the threat of new entrants and substitutes; and intense rivalry as competitive forces in strategic management. Here's the textile industry Porter's five forces analysis Example Company as follows; Porter's Five Forces Analysis of Supermarket Industry Let's discuss Porter's five forces analysis of textile industry as competitive forces in strategic management; they're as follows; The bargaining of suppliers is lower in the textile industry as competitive forces in strategic management. Some of the main factors impacting the bargaining power of suppliers in the retail textile Industry Porter's five forces analysis of clothing business are as follows; The Textile Industry has reached the market saturation stage where there are a lot of suppliers available in the clothing industry both in the local and international markets. They offer similar types of raw supplies and materials; fur, cotton, wool, synthetic fiber, and other materials, tools, and equipment for the production of clothing. It decreases the bargaining power of suppliers to a great extent. Many retail clothing and textile have established their own production and manufacturing to have better control over design, quality, and production. Zara is a great example of backward integration; the retail fashion brand designs and manufactures its clothes in-house. It further reduces the bargaining power of clothing outsourcing companies and suppliers. The bargaining of Buyers is Higher in the clothing business as competitive forces in strategic management. Some of the main factors impacting the bargaining power of buyers in the retail clothing business five forces analysis of textile industry are as follows; The clothing and Textile Industry is very large comprising multiple premium brands and affordable clothing brands. They all offer similar types of clothes and fashionable apparel without any difference in quality and designs. However, the tough competition and various offers increase the bargaining power of end consumers and buyers. Ordinary shoppers and customers have a lot of options for different clothing and fashion brands in premium and affordable price range categories. There is no brand switching cost and they keep on changing fashion brands to experience something different. Multiple clothing options increase their bargaining power. The threat of new entrants is Lower in the clothing business and retail textile industry as competitive forces in strategic management. Some of the main factors impacting the threat of new entrants in the clothing business five forces analysis of textile industry are as follows; There are no legal and regulatory barriers to entering into the clothing business and Textile Industry. The interest party should have high amount of capital investment to manufacture different types, designs, and categories of clothes for the customers; without any guarantee of the return on investment. It decreases the threat of new entry to a great extent. The reason top producers in the textile industry and clothing are highly profitable is due to the economies of scale. They manufacture clothes in mass volume and offer them to different segments of the customer markets. However, the remaining items they offer at a discounted price. The threat of substitute products and brands is moderate in the retail textile industry and clothing business as competitive forces in strategic management. Some of the main factors impacting the threat of new substitutes in the textile industry's five forces analysis of the clothing business are as follows; The fashion trends in the textile industry keep on changing every season. They put significant pressure on the textile and clothing brands to be creative and innovative in their designs to gain a competitive edge in the market. Premium pricing means high-quality products and designs; lower price and copied designs and lower quality products. There are very limited brands that offer both quality and affordable pricing to the customers. However, used and 2nd hand clothing has increased the threat of substitute products in the clothing market. The competitive rivalry among retail clothing businesses is very high in the textile industry as competitive forces in strategic management. Some of the main factors impacting competitive rivalry in the retail clothing business five forces analysis of the textile industry are as follows; The Textile Industry and clothing business market has become highly competitive in recent years. There are many brands in premium and affordable price categories operating their business in the textile industry. However, they offer almost similar types of products and services with limited differentiation. After an in-depth study of Porter's five forces analysis of Textile Industry; we have realized that the clothing business is the most lucrative and growing business. If you are learning about Textile Industry five forces analysis of clothing business; then you should keep in mind the abovementioned bargaining power of suppliers and buyers; the threat of new entrants and substitutes; and intense rivalry as competitive forces in strategic management. Ahsan is an accomplished researcher and has a deep insight in worldly life affairs. He goes Live 3 days a week on various social media platforms. Other than research writing, he's a very interesting person. 100%(1)100% found this document useful (1 vote)921 viewsThe textile industry in India is one of the oldest industries dating back centuries. In FY 2018, India's overall textile exports were US$39.2 billion and are expected to increase to US$82 bi...AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave Porter Five Forces - Textile Sector -1 For Later100%100% found this document useful, undefined , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,562 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicușor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicușor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 – Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 – War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 – The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 – Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 – A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca বাংলা Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių Монгол Македонски ગુજરાતી Norsk nynorsk ਪੰਜਾਬੀ Shqip Slovenščina ไทย ગુજરાતી اردو Retrieved from " 2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "1644" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s Years 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1644 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar1093ԹՎ ՌՂԳAssyrian calendar6394Balinese saka calendar1565–1566Bengali calendar1050–1051Berber calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 – 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2188Burmese calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152–7153Chinese calendar癸未年 (Water Goat)4341 or 4134 — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar1360–1361Discordian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1636–1637Hebrew calendar5404–5405Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1700–1701 - Shaka Samvat1565–1566 - Kali Yuga4744–4745Holocene calendar11644Igbo calendar644–645Iranian calendar1022–1023Islamic calendar1053–1054Japanese calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar1565–1566Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar3977Minguo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar2186–2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+100(C)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 – The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 – First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich – The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 – The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 – Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 – Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 – A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Be

under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion.Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508–1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque 1509–1510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary.Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Francis I of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516–1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2.Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519–1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519–1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519–1522. 1520–1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524–1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king.Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian–Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531–1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England.Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish–Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542–1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial–Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole.Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550–1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556–1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558–1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558–1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562–1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577–1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium.The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580–1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584–1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585–1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592–1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592–1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593–1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598–1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Fil'akovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII, (1491–1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507–1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520–1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530–1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534–1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 – 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552–1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556–1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556–1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519–1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (√) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541–42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542–43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559–1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710–733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "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 1348–1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. ^ Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 1494–1566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga – Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 1800–1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. ^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. ^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mauritius (links | edit) Post office (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit)