

ly 6 The Holy Roman Emperor Charles V visits England en route to Spain and signs the Treaty of Windsor with King Henry VIII; both sovereigns undertake to invade France in May 1524 and to extinguish Protestant heresies.

September 14 Sapsburg forces under Fernando, Marchese di Pescara, storm the Italian port of Genoa, driving out French troops, deposing the Francophile regime, and pillaging the city.

August A faction of imperial knights under Ulrich von Hutten and Franz von Sickingen, hoping that the climate of protest will allow them to break the church's landed power, attacks the church principalities of the Rhineland in the "Knights' War," laying siege to Trier in August.

October 14 An English force under Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, sails from Southampton, England, to aid and pillage first Brittany from the sea and, from August 30, Picardy from Calais on the French coast; they fail, however, in their siege of Hesdin.

AUGUST
King Christian II of Denmark-Norway, and Sweden, hard-pressed by the Swedes under Gustavus Vasa, the Hanseatic city of Lübeck, and a restive nobility, cedes Schleswig-Holstein, northernmost province of modern Germany, always a contentious territory between Denmark and Germany, to his uncle Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp.

FEBRUARY
The regent of Scotland, John Stuart, Duke of Albany, having laid siege to Carlisle in northwest England, agrees to a truce with Lord Dacre, warden of the West March.

The army of imperial knights under Franz von Sickingen is forced to raise the siege of Trier by a princely army led by Frederick, Elector Palatine, and Philip, Landgrave of Hesse.

NOVEMBER
The Holy Roman Emperor Charles V appoints the Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés governor of New Spain (Mexico), naming him marquess of Oaxaca.

The Scottish regent John Stuart, Duke of Albany, goes to raise support for Scotland in France; King Henry VIII of England offers a 16-year truce and his daughter, Mary Tudor, to James V of Scotland should Albany be deposed.

NOVEMBER
The Danish nobles of Jutland rise against the embattled King Christian II for his reliance on bourgeois officials and failures in the war with the Hanseatic city of Lübeck and the Swedes.

DECEMBER
21 The Order of the Knights of St. John of the Hospital surrender their fortress of Rhodes to Ottoman forces under Sultan Suleiman I the Magnificent; they leave the island, accepting generous terms of capitulation after a bitter six-month siege.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND MEDICINE

Exploration

SEPTEMBER
8 The Basque captain Juan Sebastian del Cano and the 17 European and 4 Native American survivors of Ferdinand Magellan's expedition across the Pacific Ocean arrive back in Seville, Spain, aboard the ship *Vittoria*. Del Cano is presented by the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V with a globe inscribed *Primus Circumdediste Me*.

Math

- English churchman Cuthbert Tunstall publishes *De arte supputandi/On the Art of Computation*, a manual for calculation.

Transportation

- German illustrator Albrecht Dürer designs a flying machine.

ARTS AND IDEAS

Arts

c. 1522 German artist Matthias Grünewald paints *The Meeting of St. Erasmus and St. Maurice*.

BIRTHS & DEATHS

Joachim du Bellay, French poet, leader (with Pierre de Ronsard) of the Pléiade, whose

De Rudimentis Hebraicis/On the Fundamentals of Hebrew, dies in Bad Liebenzell, Germany (67).

NOVEMBER
18 Lamoraal, Count of Egmont, who led early opposition in the

- German artist Hans Holbein paints *The Dead Christ*.

Thought and Scholarship

- Spanish soldier Ignatius Loyola, on pilgrimage after a serious war wound, writes his *Ejercicios espirituales*, which will become the *Spiritual Exercises* adopted by the Jesuits.

SOCIETY

Religion

- The *Complutensian Polyglot*, a multilingual edition of the Bible, is published in Spain, written in Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, and Latin. The project lasted from 1502 to 1517 and was edited and financed by Cardinal Francisco Jiménez de Cisneros.

1523

POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, AND ECONOMICS

Business and Economics

- English king Henry VIII passes the first of a series of laws restricting foreign involvement in the book trade, and ultimately (1534) forbidding the importation of books without license.

Politics and Government

- Babur ("Tiger"), the Mogul king of Kabul, enters the Lodi province of the Punjab, India, at the invitation of its governor, Dalaut Khan Lodi; his projected campaign to conquer Delhi stalls when his Afghan territories are threatened by the Uzbeks.
- Captain Montélon leads brigandage in the Ile-de-France, which develops into insurgency against taxation for the costly wars in Italy.
- Diego Columbus founds a new capital for Jamaica, Santiago de la Vega (present-day Spanish Town), beginning the thorough exploitation of the island.
- Jean Fleury, the French privateer captain of the *Jean Ango* of Dieppe, France, seizes three ships from the first Spanish treasure fleet to return from Mexico, thus establishing a pattern of piracy against the Iberian colonialists that persists for 200 years.
- The Portuguese expedition to Guangzhou (Canton) that

Pedro de Alvarado, where they ally with the Cakchiquel Maya and conquer the Quiché Maya of Guatemala and the Pipil of El Salvador.

1523-28 The Portuguese blockade the entrance to the Red Sea, the outlet used by the Ottomans to the Indian Ocean.

MARCH

- Insurgent Danish nobles depose King Christian II at an assembly in Viborg, Denmark, crowning his uncle, Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, as King Frederick I of Denmark-Norway. Christian flees to Norway and thence to exile.

APRIL

- The English Parliament meets and the House of Commons elects Thomas More as Speaker. Attempts by the Lord Chancellor to force through a 20% property tax for the French war are fiercely resisted and voted down.

MAY

6 The army of the Elector Palatine, the Landgrave of Hesse, and the archbishop of Trier storms the rebel castle of Landstuhl in the Rhineland Palatinate, ending the "Knights' War" and the independence of the class of imperial knights, and killing its Protestant leader Franz von Sickingen; his lieutenant, the poet and thinker Ulrich von Hutten, flees to Zürich, Swiss Confederation, and dies shortly afterwards.

JUNE

June 1523-February 1529 The German reformer Martin Bucer, excommunicated chaplain to the renegade imperial knight Franz von Sickingen, leads the reform of the imperial city of Strassburg, where, aided by Mattheus Zell and Wolfgang Capito, he eventually abolishes the Mass.