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Chris gotterup golf

Chris Gotterup's introduction to the professional game has been impressive, and within months of earning a PGA Tour card, he had his first win. However, he's not the only member of his family who has found success on the course, while it wasn't even the first sport he fell in love with.Here are 10 things to know about the PGA Tour pro.Chris Gotterup Facts1. Gotterup was born on July 20, 1999 in Easton, Maryland, but was raised in New Jersey. You may like 2. To begin with, Gotterup was an avid lacrosse player, which he played for 12 years. It is also the sport that he credits for helping develop his golf swing.3. Growing up, he played and caddied at New Jersey's Rumson Country Club.4. He attended Rutgers University between 2017 and 2021, winning Big Ten Player of the Year honors in 2019-20. He then finished his college career at the University of Oklahoma.5. He won the Haskins Award and Jack Nicklaus in 2022.Subscribe to the Golf Monthly newsletter to stay up to date with all the latest tour news, equipment news, reviews, head-to-heads and buyer's guides from our team of experienced experts.6. He turned professional the same year following the NCAA Division I Championship, initially joining the Korn Ferry Tour.Chris Gotterup turned pro after the 2022 NCAA Division I Championship7. He finished 23rd on the points list after his first season, earning a PGA Tour card for 2024.8. His maiden PGA Tour victory came just five months into the season when he cruised to victory at the inaugural Myrtle Beach Classic, beating Alistair Docherty and Davis Thompson by six.Chris Gotterup's maiden PGA Tour win came in the Myrtle Beach Classic9. He's not the only one who excels at sport in his family. His sister, Anna, plays on the United States Naval Academy women's lacrosse team. Meanwhile, as Chris explained on The Scott Verplank Show, his father, Morten, played tennis at Pepperdine. Nowadays, he's a successful senior amateur golfer with four New Jersey State Golf Association wins.10. His maiden Major appearance came in the 2022 US Open at the Country Club of Brookline, and he held his own, finishing T43.Swipe to scroll horizontallyChris Gotterup BioBornJuly 20, 1999 - Easton, MarylandHeight6 ft 0 in (183 cm)Turned Professional2022Former TourKorn Ferry TourCurrent TourPGA TourPro Wins1Highest OWGR130thSwipe to scroll horizontallyChris Gotterup Professional WinsTourEventWinning ScorePGA Tour2024 Myrtle Beach Classic-22 (six strokes) Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. 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Video: Greg Mattura on golfer Chris Lee of Bergen CatholicRecord sports writer Greg Mattura commenting on golfer Chris Lee of Bergen Catholic for "50 High School Seniors to Watch."Chris Lee is spending the summer working on a marketing campaign and the product he's trying to sell is Chris Lee.The rising senior at Bergen Catholic is a two-time first-team All-State golfer and his goal is to parlay his success on the course into a college scholarship."At the moment, I'm looking into the Ivy League," said Lee, 16. "It comes down to how I play the rest of the summer."Lee wants to demonstrate to coaches that he is as good on the course as he is in the classroom, where his three-year weighted average is 102.58 and his SAT score is 1,510 out of 1,600."I'd like to be able to play better to widen my options for college recruiting," said Lee, who lives in West Nyack, N.Y. and is the youngest of three children. "I want to reach a point where I'll be able to choose and have more options, and to where I wouldn't have to worry about my position for college recruiting."Earning a college scholarship for golf is far different than it is for football, basketball and soccer. College coaches don't evaluate golfers by watching game film. Quite often, recruits must be the aggressor."A lot of it is reaching out and getting your name out there and talking to coaches and being persistent," said Lee, who estimates he's been in contact with 10 schools, including Columbia.Lee's name has been out there in the New Jersey high school golf community the past two seasons. As a sophomore, he led Bergen Catholic to a third consecutive Tournament of Champions title. As a junior, he helped the Crusaders earn runner-up among the 24 teams at the TOC. As a senior, Lee and the Crusaders will again vie for the TOC title.As a junior, Lee's individual highlight came when he won the Big North Conference title at Rockleigh Golf Course with a tournament-record 7-under-par 65. That 7-under marks one of the best 18-hole scores in North Jersey this decade, and he again was chosen first-team All-State by the New Jersey PGA."I feel in general that my scores have been more consistent," said Lee, whose nine-hole average as a junior was 37.9. "But I'd like to shoot under par more regularly and on a more consistent basis.""He's been a model of consistency in the first three years," said Bergen Catholic coach Jim Jacobsen. "He came into the program as a very good player, and then he became a great player as each and every year went along."Lee said a key to his continued improvement is sharpening his focus on the course."I think I just have to focus more on each shot, because in golf, one mistake could easily mess up a round," he said. "And I feel I need to be more careful of that, and really take my time on every shot."Lee won a New York State PGA Junior Championship in the spring and he wants to play better this summer. He is competing in American Junior Golf Association tournaments, including one in Wisconsin. He also is competing in multiple events in the Metropolitan Golf Association, including the Met Junior Championship July 19-21 at Plainfield in Edison."I just want to put up better numbers, better scores, and show that I can play," said Lee, who is considering majoring in finance or business. "I'm very open [about choosing a college]. I haven't limited my options. I would like to look into a lot of schools.""I hope to have their eyes on my scores," Lee said of college coaches. "And when I perform, I hope to hear from them." American professional golfer Chris GotterupPersonal informationFull nameChristopher GotterupBorn (1999-07-20) July 20, 1999 (age 25)Easton, Maryland, U.S.Height6 ft 0 in (183 cm)Weight210 lb (95 kg)Sporting nationality United StatesResidenceEdmond, Oklahoma, U.S.CareerCollegeRutgers University[1]University of Oklahoma[1]Turned professional2022Current tour(s)PGA TourFormer tour(s)Korn Ferry TourProfessional wins2Number of wins by tourPGA Tour1Other1Best results in major championshipsMasters TournamentDNPPGA ChampionshipCUT: 2024U.S. OpenT43: 2022The Open ChampionshipDNPAchievements and awardsHaskins Award2022Jack Nicklaus Award2022 Christopher Gotterup (born July 20, 1999[2]) is an American professional golfer.[1] Gotterup played college golf at Rutgers University from 2017 to 2021.[3] In 2019 he won the Metropolitan Amateur and New Jersey State Open, and was given the Metropolitan Golf Association Jerry Courville Sr. Player of the Year Award.[2] He transferred to the University of Oklahoma for 2021–22, where he won the Haskins Award and Jack Nicklaus Award as the top college golfer.[4] Gotterup turned professional in 2022 after the NCAA championship. He played events on both the PGA Tour and Korn Ferry Tour in 2022 including a T-4 finish at the John Deere Classic.[5] He finished T-3 at the Korn Ferry Tour Q-School to earn his 2023 Korn Ferry Tour card.[6] He had three top-10 finishes on the tour in 2023 and earned his 2024 PGA Tour card by finishing 23rd on the Korn Ferry Tour points list. On May 12, 2024, he won the Myrtle Beach Classic for his first PGA Tour victory.[7][8] 2019 Metropolitan Amateur, Fighting Irish Classic 2022 Puerto Rico Invitational Source:[9] No. Date Tournament Winning score To par Margin ofvictory Runners-up 1 May 12, 2024 Myrtle Beach Classic 66-64-65-67=262 −22 6 strokes Alistair Docherty, Davis Thompson 2019 New Jersey State Open (as an amateur) Tournament 2022 2023 2024 Masters Tournament PGA Championship CUT U.S. Open T43 The Open Championship Did not play CUT = missed the half-way cut "T" = tied Tournament 2025 The Players Championship CUT CUT = missed the half-way cut 2023 Korn Ferry Tour graduates ^ a b c "Who Is Chris Gotterup? Personal Life, Career, & Other Details About the Golfer Explored". EssentiallySports. Retrieved May 12, 2024. ^ a b "Christopher Gotterup (2019)". Metropolitan Golf Association. ^ "Christopher Gotterup". Rutgers University Athletics. ^ "Chris Gotterup". University of Oklahoma Athletics. ^ Martin, Sean (July 3, 2022). "Five Things to Know: Christopher Gotterup". PGA Tour. ^ "PGA Tour University On Tour: Chris Gotterup finishes T3 Korn Ferry Tour Q-School Finals". PGA Tour. November 7, 2022. ^ "Chris Gotterup wins Myrtle Beach Classic for first PGA Tour title". PGA Tour. Associated Press. May 12, 2024. Retrieved May 21, 2024. ^ Corso, Chris (May 13, 2024). "Chris Gotterup Wins 1st PGA Tour Event at Myrtle Beach Classic". Rutgers University Athletics. ^ "Christopher Gotterup". World Amateur Golf Ranking. Retrieved May 23, 2024. Chris Gotterup at the PGA Tour official site Chris Gotterup at the Official World Golf Ranking official site Retrieved from " United States PGA Championship Appearances 0 World Ranking 130 Age 25 Turned Pro 2022 Hometown Easton, MD College University of Oklahoma Height 6 ft 0 in Weight 210 lbs Chris Gotterup's amazing performance at the Myrtle Beach Classic 2024 has fans praising the young player, who is in first place at the event. His performance has piqued the interest of several fans who wish to know more about the 24-year-old American professional golf player. Before turning professional, Gotterup had an extensive amateur career in which he competed at several events. During his amateur career, he also managed to win the Fighting Irish Classic (2021) and the Puerto Rico Classic in 2022. In 2022, Gotterup turned professional and began competing in events on the PGA Tour. Until now, Chris Gotterup has competed in 26 events on the tour, in which he has managed to make cut 16 times. He has finished in the top 5 once, and the top 10 twice. Gotterup's best result on the PGA Tour came at the John Deere Classic where he received an exemption and finished T4. This particular result came in 2022, and Gotterup made the headlines at the time due to his heroic showing. Chris Gotterup spoke about competing in Round 4 of the Myrtle Beach Classic Chris Gotterup hasn't won an event on the PGA Tour yet. Hence, when he begins to play in Round 4 of the Myrtle Beach Classic, Gotterup will look to maintain his lead and stay in first position so that he can win the competition and register his first PGA Tour victory. After his heroics in Round 3, Gotterup, in a media interaction, said that he practiced for days like these. The young golfer also acknowledged the fact that Round 4 will be hard due to all the good players behind him in the competition. However, he concluded by saying he is excited and this is what he plays the game for. Chris Gotterup said: "I practiced all those days at home for a day like tomorrow. It's going to be hard. There's a lot of good guys behind me. I'm going to have to bring it. But if I was here at the beginning of the week and you said this was going to happen, I'd be all in. I'm excited. It's what I play the game for." The biggest threat to Gotterup comes from Erik van Rooyen, Jorge Campillo and Robert MacIntyre. Gotterup will have to ensure he plays his best golf in Round 4 if he wants to win his first event on the PGA Tour. About the author Quick Links Edited by Sudeshna Banerjee Ranking Evolution Skill Profile standard deviations better or worse a player is in each skill relative to an average PGA Tour player. The dashed circle denotes the PGA Tour average for each skill; values inside this circle are below-average, while values outside are above-average for that skill. More details here.> INFO INFO OVERALL GOTTERUP'SCURRENT PROFILE No Skill Profile Available Use the dropdowns above to view history at certain events and courses. U.S. Open PGA Championship , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,781 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the Chinese languages and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000–3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them include inscribing stone, bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and printing with woodblocks or moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Fanciful illustration of Donus II ... that Pope Donus II (pictured) never existed, despite being praised for his honorable conduct by later historians? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Misato Haga began her career as a grid girl before she led her own motor racing team? ... that a science fiction short story from 1939 has been called an "eerie prediction" and "an uncanny, horrifyingly vivid prophecy" of The Holocaust? ... that Liechtenstein competed only in athletics at the 1968 Summer Olympics? ... that Sin and Flesh Brook gets its name from the murder and mutilation of a colonist during King Philip's War? ... that Isabel Garcés provided a comical counterpoint to "child prodigy" protagonists in many 1960s musical comedy films? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that Greg Jensen went from world cow dung throwing champion to playing in the NFL? 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. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas–CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden 1567 – The mentally ill King Erik XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 – The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 – The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 – United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 – A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC – 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudia. The agnomen Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing 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 Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 vte November 10: Battle of Saint-Denis. 1567 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1567 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1567MDLXVIIAb urbe condita2320Armenian calendar1016ԹՎ ՌԺԶAssyrian calendar6317Balinese saka calendar1488–1489Bengali calendar973–974Berber calendar2517English Regnal year9 Eliz. 1 – 10 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2111Burmese calendar929Byzantine calendar7075–7076Chinese calendar丙寅年 (Fire Tiger)4264 or 4057 — to —丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit)4265 or 4058Coptic calendar1283–1284Discordian calendar2733Ethiopian calendar1559–1560Hebrew calendar5327–5328Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1623–1624 - Shaka Samvat1488–1489 - Kali Yuga4667–4668Holocene calendar11567Igbo calendar567–568Iranian calendar945–946Islamic calendar974–975Japanese calendarEiroku 10(永禄１０年)Javanese calendar1486–1487Julian calendar1567MDLXVIIKorean calendar3900Minguo calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar99Thai solar calendar2109–2110Tibetan calendar阳火虎年(male Fire-Tiger)1693 or 1312 or 540 — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 – Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 – After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January – A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 – Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor.[1] February 10 – Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 – Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 – In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 – Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 – The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 – The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 – Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 – Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 – Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 – Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 – Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 – The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 – James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 – The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 – At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 – After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 29 – The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 – Bible translations into Welsh: The New Testament is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 – Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) – In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 – Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 – The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 – Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 – François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 – Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 – Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 – Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 – Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 – Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 – Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) – Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 – Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 – John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1596) April 26 – Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 – John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603–1618) (d. 1618) May 13 – Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 – Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 – Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1630) August 14 – Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 – Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588–1620) (d. 1620) August 21 – Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September – Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 – György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 – Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 – Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) October 10 – Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 1 – Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 7 – Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 – Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 16 – Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 – Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 – Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French settler and Jesuit missionary (d. 1622) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 – Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 – Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 – Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 – Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 – Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 – Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 – Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 – Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 – Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1503) April 19 – Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 – Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 – Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 – Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 – Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 – Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 – Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 – Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 – Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 – Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 – Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 – Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1538) date unknown Thomas Beccon, English Protestant reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. 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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "15th century" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 14th century 15th century 16th century Timelines 14th century 15th century 16th century State leaders 14th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403–1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404–1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405–1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish–Lithuanian–Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a