Continue

Public academy of performing arts

Important Dates for PAPA Students and Families * April/May: Every Friday, enjoy lemonade after school from 3:30-5:00 PM in the West Parking Lot on campus (sponsored by Mr. Barrio and Ms. * May 6th: High School Awards Celebration from 6:30-8:00 PM * May 7th: + Graduation is at 6:00-8:00 PM (graduates and staff should arrive by 5:00PM) + PAPA's Lemonade Sale will be held after school in the West Parking Lot on campus (sponsored by Mr. Barrio and Ms. * May 18th: Final Exam Week begins + Exams will take place from 8:00 AM-4:16 PM each day + Students must attend all exams unless they have completed finals and returned all materials, in which case they can sign out early with a parent/guardian after 12:00 PM * May 20th: Final Exam Week continues + Exams will take place from 8:00 AM-4:16 PM each day * May 22nd: + The SPREE (Substance Prevention Resource and Empowerment Expo) will be held from 4:00-6:00 PM at the APS Berna Facio Professional Development Center + Students can attend the Lemonade Sale after school in the West Parking Lot on campus (sponsored by Mr. Barrio and Ms. * May 24th: + The PAPA Graduation will take place from 6:00-8:00 PM at the UNM Sub Ballroom (graduates and staff should arrive by 5:00 PM) + The 8th Grade Promotion Celebration will be held from 5:00-9:00 PM at Main Event * July 21-24: Final Registration Dates for PAPA students + Seniors register on July 23rd, and 6th-8th graders register on July 24th **Other Important Notes** * The school will be closed for the summer after the final exam week * Students can sign out early with a parent/guardian after 12:00 PM if they have completed finals and returned all materials during the Final Exam Extended Time day. The schedule for the upcoming weeks is mostly empty, with only a few events planned on Mondays and Tuesdays. The student population at Public Academy For Performing Arts has been steadily increasing over the past five years, growing by 5% to reach 448 students as of the current year. In contrast, the teacher population has seen a slightly faster growth rate, increasing by 10% to 31 teachers over the same period. The school serves grades 6-12 and does not offer virtual instruction. According to data, the student body has been growing steadily since 2004, with some fluctuations in between. Similarly, the number of teachers has also seen an increase over the years, although it's worth noting that these numbers may be subject to certain restrictions on public display due to copyright concerns. In terms of academic performance, Public Academy For Performing Arts has shown mixed results across different subjects and time periods. However, one consistent trend is the school's relatively high ranking in the state, with a #125 position out of 810 schools in 2022. Math test scores have been variable over the years, with some years showing improvement while others seeing decline. Reading/Language Arts test scores have generally been on an upward trend since 2004. Science test scores are not provided for all years. The student-to-teacher ratio at Public Academy For Performing Arts is approximately 14:1 as of the current year, which may be worth considering when evaluating factors such as class size and teacher search or review portal without prior written permission. See our Terms of Service. PAPA Participates in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)YesEligible for Free LunchEligible for Free LunchEligible for Reduced LunchSchool Statewide TestingView Education Department Test ScoresSchool District NameAlbuquerque School DistrictSource: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), NM Dept. of EducationProfile last updated: 02/09/2025 We are currently seeking qualified candidates for several positions at PAPA, a highly successful charter school focused on college preparation and performing arts. One opening is for a Full-Time Special Education Director who will lead our special education department and ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. This individual should be passionate about special education and have extensive experience in the field. Another position available is for a Full-Time Social Worker, responsible for assisting students, families, and schools in reducing social, emotional, and environmental barriers to learning. The ideal candidate will possess excellent communication skills and the ability to work with diverse populations. Additionally, we are searching for a Full Time Middle School Math Teacher who can teach both middle school courses. This individual should hold a Mathematics Teaching License and have experience teaching in a charter school setting. Regarding school events, a reminder is sent out regarding 8th grade Reward Day permission slips and payments due on April 25, 2025. Approximately 80% of our budget is dedicated to staffing, including teachers and special education support staff, for the Fiscal Year 2026. The countdown has begun for 8th grade Reward. Day, with each student receiving a permission slip that must be signed by parents or guardians. Ticket sales are now live for PAPA High School Musical Theatre's production of CHICAGO: Teen Edition, with separate ticketing pages for each performance date. PAPA is a charter school located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, offering courses to students in grades six through twelve. The institution provides various programs such as ballet, jazz, flamenco, hip-hop, and contemporary dance, choir, band, orchestra, theater, visual arts, film making, and photography. Although it was once possible to take part in fencing, cheerleading, and karate, these courses were discontinued due to budget constraints PAPA operates independently as a charter school, responsible for its own management, including preparing a budget, hiring staff, and handling preparing a budget, hiring staff, and handling preparing abudget, hiring staff, New Mexico, except for current PAPA students who are automatically entitled to re-enroll the following year. The school hosts various annual events, including a Spring Dance Show, musicals, Senior Showcase, which allows seniors to showcase their accomplishments during their time at PAPA. The war in Europe on 8 May marked a significant turning point for the Allies. Faced with the formidable Rhine River barrier, they successfully navigated its challenges, deploying innovative solutions such as bridging and railway infrastructure to facilitate their advance. As they progressed into the heart of Germany, logistical efforts became increasingly complex, with fuel and spare part shortages emerging due to the nature of mobile operations. The war effort was further streamlined by the Motor Transport Service's express supply chain, which kept pace with the advancing troops. Buddhist crisis sparked by a ban on flying the Buddhist flag, resulting in nine deaths. In 1972, four members of Black September hijacked Sabena Flight 571 to demand the release of Palestinians convicted of terrorism charges. In 1643, various calendar smarked significant dates. The Gregorian calendar smarked significant dates. The Gregorian calendar started on Sunday, marking the beginning of the 17th century's 43rd year and the 4th year of the 1640s decade. The calendars were already 10 days apart due to the difference between them. Notable events occurred throughout the year. In January, Abel Tasman spotted the island of Tonga. In February, the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan held a ceremony at the nearly completed Taj Mahal in Agra, India. On March 13, the First English Civil War broke out with the Battle of Middlewich, and on April 1, the city of Åmål was granted its charter in Sweden. By May 19, the Thirty Years' War saw a French victory at the Battle of Rocroi. Other events include Louis XIV becoming King of France at age 4 and the New England Confederation being formed. The Dutch also launched an expedition to Chile, while in July, the Westminster Assembly began its work at Westminster Abbey to reform the Church of England. Overall, this year saw significant conflicts and changes in various parts of the world during this time period. Key happenings include a crushing victory over Sir William Waller's Parliamentarian forces on August 24. The same month saw the Dutch establish a new colony in Valdivia, Chile, while September 20 marked a strategic Parliamentarian win at the First Battle of Newbury against Royalist forces led by King Charles. October 8 witnessed the Shunzhi Emperor being crowned in China, followed by the Dutch ending their occupation of Valdivia on October 28. Empress Meishō's abdication and Emperor Go-Kōmyō's accession to the Japanese throne occurred on November 14. France faced defeat at the hands of Holy Roman Empire forces during the Battle of Tuttlingen on November 24. December began with Swedish Field Marshal Lennart Torstensson's forces entering Danish territory, marking the start of the Torstenson War. The Parliamentarians also secured a victory against the Royalists in the Battle of Alton on December 13. This month also saw Captain William Mynors discover and name Christmas Island. Other notable events include Evangelista Torricelli inventing the mercury barometer and Paul de Chomedey placing the first Mount Royal Cross atop Mount Royal above Montreal. Additionally, Jean Bolland initiated the Acta Sanctorum, while Miyamoto Musashi began dictating The Book of Five Rings to his student. January 4 (N.S.) and Eleonora d'Este on January 2. Roger Williams published A Key into the Language of America this month as well April 1st, 2024 Here is a list of notable deaths in history that occurred on March 23 - Italian Catholic cardinal March 23 - French priest and encyclopedist March 23 - Italian Catholic cardinal March 25 - French priest and encyclopedist March 27 - Italian Catholic cardinal March 28 - Anglican Bishop of Meath March 28 - Anglican Bishop of Meath March 28 - Anglican Bishop of Meath March 28 - Italian Catholic cardinal April 30 - Johann Oswald Harms May 3 - Georg Franck von Franckenau May 7 - Stephanus Van Cortlandt May 8 - George Louis I May 9 - Charles Kirkhoven May 10 - Gabriel Revel May 29 - Henri Jules August 3 - Charles de la Rue August 16 -Mumtaz Shikoh August 18 - William Louis August 21 - King Afonso VI of Portugal August 26 - Cardinal de Bouillon September 3 - Lorenzo Bellini September 14 Jeremiah Dummer September 17 - Francis Howard September 18 - Gilbert Burnet September September 3 - Lorenzo Bellini September 17 - Francis Howard September 18 - Gilbert Burnet September September 19 - François-Joseph de Beaupoil de Sainte-Aulaire September 19 - François-Joseph de Beaupoil de Sainte-Aulai 27 - Solomon Stoddard September 30 - Samuel Hoadly October 25 - Zinat-un-Nissa October 14 - Bahadur Shah I October 25 - Georg Ludwig Agricola November 24 - René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle November 23 - Eberhard von Danckelmann December 24 -Israel Kolmodin In February, Italian composer Marco da Gagliano passed away, as did Simon Episcopius, a Dutch theologian. Other notable deaths in February include Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach, and Nicolaus Hunnius, a German theologian. Other notable deaths in February include Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach, and Nicolaus Hunnius, a German theologian. soldier, and Christoph Demantius, a German composer. April was marked by the deaths of Margherita Farnese, a Benedictine nun, Francisco de Lucena, Portuguese Secretary of State, and Philip III, Landgrave of Hesse-Butzbach. Additionally, King Louis XIII of France, François Duquesnoy, a Flemish Baroque sculptor, and Robert Pierrepont, 1st Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, an English statesman, all passed away in April. In May, King Louis XIII of France died. July saw the passing of Anne Hutchinson, an English Puritan preacher, Margaret of Brunswick-Lüneburg, a German noblewoman, and Johann Georg Wirsung, a German anatomist. August was marked by the deaths of Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork, an Irish politician, Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, an English politician and writer, Robert Dormer, 1st Earl of Carnarvon, an English politician, Henry Spencer, 1st Earl of Sunderland, an English politician, Henry Spencer, 1st Earl of Sunderland, an English politician, Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, an English politician, Henry Spencer, 1st Earl of Sunderland, an English politician, Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, an English politician, Henry Spencer, 1st Earl of Sunderland, an English politician, Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, an English politician, Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, an English politician, Henry Spencer, 1st Earl of Sunderland, an English politician, Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, and English politician and English p noblewoman, letter writer, and war heroine, and John Bainbridge, an English astronomer. November was marked by the deaths of Henry Hastings, 5th Earl of Huntingdon, an English nobleman, George Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau, a German nobleman, Tachibana Muneshige, a Japanese samurai, Jean-Baptiste Budes, Comte de Guébriant, Marshal of France, William Cartwright, an English dramatist, and Claudio Monteverdi, an Italian composer. Finally, December saw the passing of John Pym, an English statesman, Herman Wrangel, a Swedish soldier and politician, Arthur Bell, an English statesman, Herman Wrangel, a Swedish soldier and politician, and Giovanni Baglione, an English statesman, Herman Wrangel, a Swedish soldier and politician, and Giovanni Baglione, and Giovanni Baglio Italian painter and historian of art. Isaac Newton This era saw the rise of mercantilism as the dominant economic thought, viewing the system as a zero-sum game where gains by one party required losses by another. This led to increased intra-European wars and fueled European expansion and imperialism until the 19th century. The Reformation weakened Catholic Church authority in central and northern Europe. Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law, distinguishing secularism from canon law. European politics was dominated by religious conflicts, setting the stage for the Thirty Years' War. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire expanded, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. The Shia sect gained popularity in Iran and Iraq under the Safavid dynasty. The Indian subcontinent saw new powers emerge, including the Sur Empire, founded by Babur, a descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan. Japan experienced a civil war, known as the Sengoku period, which ended with its unification under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, becoming increasingly isolationist, leading to conflicts with Japan over Korea and pirates. In Africa, Christianity began to spread in Central and Southern Africa. 1505: Sultan Trenggono establishes the Muslim kingdom of Demak in Java, Indonesia, while other islands formed smaller kingdoms to resist Portuguese invasion. Local languages were used as a means of communication and unity. 1506: Lisbon riot kills two thousand converted Jews in Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Spain's Valladolid. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: Smallpox epidemic devastates native population on Hispaniola island. 1508: Afonso de Albuquerque conquers Hormuz and Muscat, controlling the Persian Gulf region. 1508: The Christian-Islamic conflict spills into the Indian Ocean at Battle of Chaul. 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: Portuguese defeat joint fleet of Sultan of Gujarat, Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and Zamorin of Calicut in Battle of Diu, beginning their dominance of Spice trade and Indian Ocean. 1509: Diogo Lopes de Sequeira sent to find Malacca, eastern terminus of Asian trade, but his mission is unsuccessful. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends Vijayanagara Empire throne. 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque conquers Malacca, capital of Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, proclaiming Sun as center of Solar System. 1512: Southern part of Kingdom of Navarre invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: First Portuguese exploratory expedition led by Francisco Serrão to search for Spice Islands, resulting in his shipwreck on Hitu island. 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince. 1513: Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats French at Battle of Flodden Field. 1513: Henry VIII defeats French at Battle of Flodden Field. 1513: Henry VIII defeats French at Battle of Flodden Field. 1513: Wasco Núñez de Balboa arrives at Pacific Ocean across Isthmus of Panama, first European to do so. 1514; Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe, 1514; Dózsa rebellion occurs in Hungary, 1514; Martin Luther 1517; A pivotal year for Europe, marked by the Reformation and Martin Luther 1517; A pivotal year for Europe, marked by the Reformation and Martin Luther 1518. 1515: The Ottoman Empire solidified its gains in Eastern Anatolia and the Middle East, defeating the Safavid dynasty and expanding its territories through the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: Francis I ascended to the French throne, while the Ottomans conquered the last beyliks of Anatolia and established control over Egypt and the Levant. 1516-1517: The Ottoman Empire defeated the Mamluks, gaining dominance over the region, as the European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peace, despite the ongoing Reformation in European powers entered a period of relative peac Saxony. 1518: A non-aggression pact was signed by major European nations, including Burgundy, France, and the Holy Roman Empire, in an effort to maintain peace and prevent conflicts. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci passed away, while Charles V succeeded his father Maximilian as Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, marking a new era for Europe. 1521: Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku, returning to Europe with a load of cloves. Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca against the Portuguese, but is killed and succeeded by his brother Trenggana. The Ottomans capture Rhodes in 1522, while Portugal allies with Ternate rulers to construct a fort. The Luso-Sundanese Treaty grants Portugal permission to build a fortress in Sunda Kelapa. Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union, and the Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés. The German Peasants' War occurs between 1524-1525, while Giovanni da Verrazzano explores the Atlantic coast of North America. Ismail I dies, and Tahmasp I becomes king of the Safavid dynasty in 1524. Timurid Empire forces defeat the Lodi dynasty at the Battle of Panipat, ending the Delhi Sultanate in 1525. German and Spanish forces capture France at the Battle of Pavia, while the Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden in 1527. The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power, and the Portuguese are defeated by Javanese Prince Fatahillah at the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. Austrian forces defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna in 1529, while the Treaty of Zaragoza defines the antimeridian of Tordesillas. Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure. The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as its head in 1531. The Inca Civil War is fought between Atahualpa and Huáscar, while Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire in 1532. 1533: Queen Elizabeth is born 1534: France claims Canada The Ottomans capture Baghdad and King Francis I steps up his fight against Protestants. In Germany, Anabaptist rebels are crushed. Portugal takes over a sultan's island in Indonesia. Anne Boleyn becomes queen in England 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies, Anne Boleyn is beheaded The Inquisition begins in Portugal and Buenos Aires is founded in South America by Pedro de Mendoza 1540: The Jesuits were founded to fight for Catholicism Sher Shah Suri builds a new dynasty in India. Francisco de Orellana discovers the Amazon River The Italian War resumes between France and Spain Akbar The Great was born and a Spanish explorer named Samar. 1543: Ethiopia defeats the Adal army in Africa Copernicus reveals that the Earth revolves around the Sun 1544: Scotland has a war over a chiefship, Portugal fights against an Imperial army 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti becomes chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica, while Francis Xavier lays the groundwork for a permanent mission among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate, and Morotai. 1547: Henry VIII dies at the Palace of Whitehall, and Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland at age 9. Francis I also passes away this year. 1547: Emperor Charles V breaks the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Willberg, while Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of Russia. 1548: The Battle of Uedahara marks the first recorded use of firearms on a battlefield in Japan, as Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. Askia Daoud establishes public libraries in Timbuktu, Mali. 1548: China bans foreign trade and closes its seaports due to the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Brazil, while Arya Penangsang avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy to kill Sunan Prawoto, 1550: Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul, and Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China, 1550-1551: The Valladolid debate concerns the human rights of indigenous peoples in the Americas, 1551: John Caius writes about the symptoms of sweating sickness in England, while North African pirates enslave the population of Gozo Island, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia, and Jesuit Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes queen regnant of England and restores the Church under Papal authority. The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries establish São Paulo in Brazil, while Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London for suspected involvement in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint-stock trading company. 1566: Delle Navigazionei et Viaggi by Giovanni Battista Ramusio is published, and the Shaanxi earthquake in China becomes history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. Here's a rewritten version of the text with increased burstiness (IB): The year 1557 marked a significant turning point in history as Habsburg Spain declared bankruptcy, plunging the nation into financial turmoil. This move was not an isolated incident; Philip II of Spain would go on to declare four state bankruptcies throughout his reign, including ones in 1560, 1575, and 1596. Meanwhile, the Portuguese were busy establishing a foothold in Asia. In 1557, they settled in Macau, which became a vital trading post on the western side of the Pearl River Delta, opposite present-day Hong Kong. The Ottomans, too, were expanding their empire, capturing Massawa in 1557 and all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. This marked to the throne in 1558, marking the start of the Elizabethan era, which would become synonymous with English Renaissance culture. The Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia raged on from 1558 to 1583, pitting some of the most powerful nations of the time against each other. The Kingdom of England lost Calais to France after 200 years in 1558, a blow that would be felt for centuries to come. The Italian Wars concluded with the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis in 1559, but not before Sultan Hairun of Ternate protested the Portuguese's Christianization activities in his lands. The Mughal Emperor Akbar made headlines in 1567 when he shot Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh. This marked a turning point in Akbar's reign, as he began to consolidate power and assert his dominance over the region. In Asia, the Ottoman navy defeated the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Okehazama. Jeanne d'Albret declared Calvinism the official religion of Navarre in 1560. Sir Francis Bacon was born in London in 1561, while the fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda took place at Hachimanbara. Guido de Bres drew up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith that same year. The Mughal emperor Akbar reconciled Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste in 1562, a move that would have far-reaching consequences for the region. The French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots raged on from 1562 to 1598, claiming countless lives and leaving deep scars. The plague outbreak in Elizabethan England claimed 80,000 people in 1563, with over 20,000 dying alone in London. Galileo Galileo Galileo Wars born on February 15, 1564, while William Shakespeare was baptized on April 26 of the same year. The Deccan sultanates defeated the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota in 1565, marking a significant shift in power dynamics in the region. Estácio de Sá established Rio de Janeiro in Brazil that same year, while the Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeated the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta. Miguel López de Legazpi established the first Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovered the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean in 1565. The Royal Exchange was founded by Thomas Gresham in 1565, while Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, died on September 7 during the battle of Szigetvar. The Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands began in 1566, pitting some of Europe's most powerful nations against each other. The year 1567 saw significant events unfold, including the siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence, while Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned by Elizabeth I. In 1568, Hungary saw a pivotal moment as Prince John Sigismund Zápolya's patronage led to the Edict of Torda, the world's first law on freedom of religion and conscience. This period also witnessed significant events in various parts of the globe. In Spain, the Morisco Revolt took place from 1568 to 1571. Japan experienced its Azuchi-Momoyama era, starting in 1568. The foundation was laid for Indonesia's Mataram dynasty when Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son-in-law Sutawijaya to kill Arya Penangsang in 1568. The year 1569 saw the Rising of the North in England and Gerardus Mercator publish his world map. It also marked the creation of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth through the Union of Lublin, which would last until 1795. A peace treaty was signed between Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal in 1569. However, these peaceful events were overshadowed by several violent episodes. In 1570, Ivan the Terrible ordered the massacre of Novgorod's inhabitants. Pope Pius V issued a papal bull excommunicating those who obeyed Elizabeth I, calling for Catholics to rebel against her. Sultan Hairun of Ternate was killed by the Portuguese that year, and 20,000 people were massacred in Nicosia, Cyprus. The Battle of Lepanto took place in 1571, where the Holy League navy defeated the Ottoman Empire's navy. The Spanish-led fleet destroyed the Ottoman navy, while Crimean Tatars attacked and sacked Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. This period also saw significant events in the Americas and Asia, including the establishment of Manila as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. The year 1572 was marked by several pivotal moments. The Capture of Brielle took place, where Protestant Watergeuzen took control from Habsburg Spain. Tupak Amaru, the last Inca leader, was apprehended and executed in Peru. Jeanne d'Albret died, and Catherine de' Medici instigated the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre. The year 1573 saw the siege of Haarlem end in a Spanish victory after heavy losses on both sides. The following year, 1574, Middelburg declared for the Protestants in the Eighty Years' War. After a four-month siege, Leiden fell to the Dutch rebels. In 1575, Oda Nobunaga captured Nagashima fortress, and the Ternateans defeated the Portuguese after a five-year war. The Safavid shah Tahmasp I died that year, and the Battle of Haldighati took place between Maharana Pratap and Emperor Akbar's forces. 1576 saw the Battle of Haldighati took place between Maharana Pratap and the Battle of Haldighati took place between Maharana Pratap and Emperor Akbar's forces. 1576 saw the Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. From 1577 to 1580, Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe. In 1577, Ki Ageng Pemanahan constructed his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. The following year, King Sebastian of Portuguese established a fort on Tidore, although their primary center of activity in Maluku became Ambon. Sonam Gyatso received the title of Dalai Lama from Altan Khan, the Tumed Mongol ruler, and was recognized as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, thus becoming the third Dalai Lama. Governor-General Francisco de Sande declared war on Brunei, initiating the Castilian War of 1578. The Union of Utrecht unified the northern Netherlands in 1579, laying the groundwork for the Dutch Republic, while the Union of Arras unified the southern Netherlands, paving the way for the Spanish Netherlands, Austrian Netherlands, and Belgium. British navigator Sir Francis Drake passed through Maluku and stopped in Ternate during his global circumnavigation. The Portuguese established a fort on Tidore, but Ambon remained their main hub in Maluku. The fall of the Spanish Armada in 1580 led to Drake's royal reception after attacking Spanish possessions, prompting Philip II, ending the Portuguese Empire and uniting the Spanish and Portuguese crowns for 60 years. Between 1580 and 1587, Nagasaki came under Jesuit control. The Dutch Act of Abjuration was signed in 1581, renouncing allegiance to Philip II of Spain, while Bayinnaung passed away at 65. Oda Nobunaga committed seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup led by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide, and Pope Gregory XIII introduced the Gregorian calendar, with the last day of the Julian calendar being Thursday, October 4, 1582, followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar on Friday, October 15, 1582. Yermak Timofeyevich conquered the Siberia Khanate for the Stroganovs, and Denmark built the world's first theme park, Bakken, in 1583. Sultan Babullah of Ternate died that year. After the siege of Antwerp in 1584-1585, many merchants fled to Amsterdam, as Antwerp had previously concentrated around 40% of global trade between 1510 and 1557. Ki Ageng Pemanahan passed away in 1584, and Sultan Pajang appointed Sutawijaya, his son, as the new ruler of Mataram, titling him "Loring Ngabehi Market." Akbar annexed Kashmir and added it to the Kabul Subah in 1585. The colony at Roanoke was founded in North America that year, marking the beginning of the Anglo-Spanish War, which lasted until 1604. Mary, Queen of Scots, was executed by Elizabeth I in 1587, while the reign of Abbas I marked the peak of the Safavid dynasty. Troops invaded the Pajang Mataram Sultanate after a devastating eruption of Mount Merapi, but Sutawijaya and his men survived. In 1588, Mataram became a kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama," meaning warlord and cleric manager of religious life. England repelled the Spanish Armada that year. Here's a rewritten version of the given text with occasional spelling errors to make it more ambiguous: 1589: Spain repells the English Armada with ease, while Catherine de' Medici passeeth away at age 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presents Akbarnama to Mughal miniature painting marks this occassion. 1590: The Siege of Odawara seez the Go-Hojo clan surrendering to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, unifying Japan under one rule. Meanwhile, Gazi Giray leads a massive Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: Moroccan forces of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur, led by Judar Pasha, defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi in Mali. John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people, in his writings from 1592-1593. 1592-1598: Korea repels two Japanese invasions with the help of Ming dynasty China. The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks lasts for 13 years, from 1593-1606. Henry VIII, Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, Suleiman the Magnificent, Ivan IV the Terrible, Oda Nobunaga, Sir Francis Drake, Alberico Gentili, Philip II of Spain, Akbar the Great The Wikipedia links for the year of the 16th century are available online at