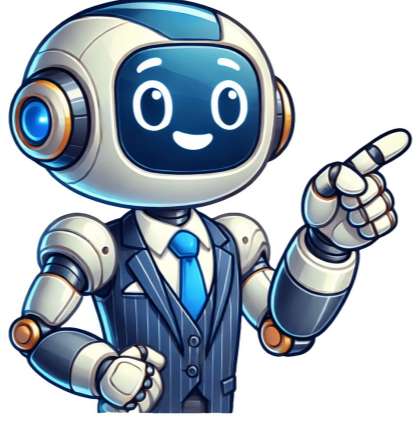


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Embassy of Peter the Great to Western Europe. 1699: Thomas Savery demonstrates his first steam engine to the Royal Society. Catholic general von Wallenstein (1583-1634), supreme commander of the armies of the Imperial Army during the Thirty Years War Jan Pieterszoon Coen (1587-1629), the founder of Batavia, was an officer of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), holding two terms as its Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies René Descartes (1596-1650) with Queen Christina of Sweden (1626-1689) Cardinal Mazarin (1602-1661), who served as the chief minister to the kings of France Louis XIII and Louis XIV Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb (1618-1707), who ruled over almost the entire Indian subcontinent for a period of 49 years Chhatrapati Shivaji (1630-1680) founder of Maratha Empire is widely regarded as one of the greatest Hindu rulers Kangxi Emperor (1661-1722) one of the most influential emperors of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted well into the 19th century See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 17th century Major changes in philosophy and science take place, often characterized as the Scientific Revolution. Banknotes reintroduced in Europe. Ice cream. Tea and coffee become popular in Europe. Central Banking in France and modern Finance by Scottish economist John Law. Minarets, Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Isfahan, Persia (Iran), are built. 1604: Supernova SN 1604 is observed in the Milky Way. 1605: Johannes Kepler starts investigating elliptical orbits of planets. 1605: Johann Carolus of Germany publishes the 'Relation', the first newspaper. 1608: Refracting telescopes first appear. Dutch spectacle-maker Hans Lippershey tries to obtain a patent on one, spreading word of the invention. 1610: The Orion Nebula is identified by Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc of France. 1610: Galileo Galilei and Simon Marius observe Jupiter's Galilean moons. 1611: King James Bible or 'Authorized Version' first published. 1612: The first flintlock musket likely created for Louis XIII of France by gunsmith Marin Bourgeois. 1614: John Napier introduces the logarithm to simplify calculations. 1616: Niccolò Zucchi describes experiments with a bronze parabolic mirror trying to make a reflecting telescope. 1620: Cornelis Drebbel, funded by James I of England, builds the first 'submarine' made of wood and greased leather. 1623: The third English dictionary, English Dictionarie, is published by Henry Cockeram, listing difficult words with definitions. 1628: William Harvey publishes and elucidates his earlier discovery of the circulatory system. 1637: Dutch Bible published. 1637: Teatro San Cassiano, the first public opera house, opened in Venice. 1637: Pierre de Fermat formulates his so-called Last Theorem, unsolved until 1995. 1637: Although Chinese naval mines were earlier described in the 14th century Huolongjing, the Tian Gong Kai Wu book of Ming dynasty scholar Song Yingxing describes naval mines wrapped in a lacquer bag and ignited by an ambusher pulling a rip cord on the nearby shore that triggers a steel-wheel flint mechanism. 1642: Blaise Pascal invents the mechanical calculator called Pascal's calculator. 1642: Mezzotint engraving introduces grey tones to printed images. 1643: Evangelista Torricelli of Italy invents the mercury barometer. 1645: Giacomo Torelli of Venice, Italy invents the first rotating stage. 1651: Giovanni Riccioli renames the lunar maria. 1656: Christiaan Huygens describes the true shape of the rings of Saturn. 1657: Christiaan Huygens develops the first functional pendulum clock based on the learnings of Galileo Galilei. 1659: Christiaan Huygens first to observe surface details of Mars. 1662: Christopher Merret presents first paper on the production of sparkling wine. 1663: James Gregory publishes designs for a reflecting telescope. 1669: The first known operational reflecting telescope is built by Isaac Newton. 1676: Antonie van Leeuwenhoek discovers Bacteria. 1676: First measurement of the speed of light. 1679: Binary system developed by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. 1684: Calculus independently developed by both Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and Sir Isaac Newton and used to formulate classical mechanics. ^ "Exchange History NL - 400 years: the story". 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ISBN 0-7486-3887-3 Detail of a 17th-century Tekke Turkmen carpet Chang, Chun-shu, and Shelley Hsueh-lun Chang. Crisis and Transformation in Seventeenth-Century China (1998). Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Reid, A. J. S. Trade and State Power in 16th & 17th Century Southeast Asia (1977). Spence, J. D. The Death of Woman Wang: Rural Life in China in the 17th Century (1978). Clark, George. The Seventeenth Century (2nd ed. 1945). Hampshire, Stuart. The Age of Reason the 17th Century Philosophers, Selected, with Introduction and Interpretive Commentary (1961). Hugon, Cécile (1997) [1911]. "Social Conditions in 17th-Century France (1649-1652)". In Halsall, Paul (ed.). Social France in the XVII Century. London: Methuen. pp. 171-172, 189. ISBN 9780548161944. Archived from the original on 23 August 2016. Retrieved 7 August 2021. Lewitter, Lucian Ryszard. "Poland, the Ukraine and Russia in the 17th Century." 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