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## Diyarbakır etnik yapısı

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Diyarbakır, Türkiye'nin güneydoğusunda yer alan ve tarihi boyunca birçok medeniyete ev sahipliği yapmış olan zengin bir şehirdir. Sur bölgesi ile bilinen tarihi yapıları, etkileyici surları, kültürel mirası ve farklı etnik grupların bir arada yaşadığı sosyal yapısıyla Diyarbakır, bu yönleriyle sadece yerel değil, aynı zamanda uluslararası anlamda da önemli bir
merkez konumundadır. Tarihi Miras Diyarbakır'ın tarihi, milattan önceki dönemlere kadar uzanmaktadır. Şehrin en önemli simgelerinden biri olarak büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Yaklaşık 5.5 kilometre uzunluğunda olan bu surlar, dünyanın en uzun ikinci surları olma
özelliğini taşımaktadır. Sur içinde yer alan 82 burçla, farklı dönemlerde çeşitli savaşlara ve kuşatmalara karşı başarılı bir koruma sağlamıştır. Diyarbakır'ın tarihi zenginliği sadece surlarla sınırlı değildir. Kentin merkezinde bulunan Ulu Camii, hem ibadet yeri
olarak hem de tarihi bir yapı olarak ziyaretçilerini etkilemektedir. Ayrıca, Deliller Hanı, Kurşunlu Han gibi tarihi hanlar, Osmanlı döneminin ticaret hayatına ışık tutmaktadır. Kültürel Zenginlikler Diyarbakır, sadece tarihi yapılarıyla değil, aynı zamanda kültürel varlıklarıyla da dikkat çekmektedir. Şehrin zengin folkloru, geleneksel el sanatları, mutfağı ve
müziği, Diyarbakır'ın kültürel kimliğini önemli parçalarıdır. Folklor ve Geleneksel Sanatları ön plana çıkmaktadır. Özellikle, taş işçiliği ile yapılan eserler, şehrin tarihsel kimliğini yansıtan önemli unsurlardır. Taşlardan yapılmış çeşitli mimari figürler,
Diyarbakır'ın sanat alanındaki özgünlüğünü göstermektedir. Bunun yanı sıra, Diyarbakır'ın folkloru da oldukça zengindir. Yerel halk oyunlarını yaşatmaktadır. Klasik Türk müziği ile Kürt müziğinin harmanlandığı zengin bir müzik kültürü vardır. Dengbejlik
geleneği, bölgenin sözlü kültürünü yaşatma açısından büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Gastronomi Diyarbakır'ın mutfağı da oldukça zengindir. Yerel yemekleri arasında, kebap çeşitleri, ciğer, kaburga dolması ve özellikle meşhur Diyarbakır köftesi öne çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca, içli köfte ve tantuni gibi lezzetler de bölgenin dikkate değer mutfak kültürünü temsil eder
 Bunların yanı sıra, baharatlar ve yöresel malzemelerle hazırlanan özgün yemekler, Diyarbakır mutfağının vazgeçilmezlerindendir. Etnik Çeşitlilik Diyarbakır, tarih boyunca çok çeşitli etnik gruplara ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Kürt, Arap, Türk, Ermeni ve Süryani toplulukları, şehrin sosyal dokusunu oluşturmaktadır. Bu etnik çeşitlilik, kültürel etkileşimleri
artırmakta ve şehrin zenginliğine zenginlik katmaktadır. Farklı dillerin konuşulduğu, farklı geleneklerin yaşatıldığı bu coğrafya, kültürel bir mozaiği andırmaktadır. Kendine özgü mimarisi, derin kökleri olan kültürel gelenekleri ve çeşitliliği ile
dolup taşan bu şehir, ziyaretçilerine geçmişle geleceği bir arada sunmaktadır. Diyarbakır, tarih severler, sanat meraklıları ve gastronomi tutkunları için keşfedilmeyi bekleyen bir hazine niteliğindedir. Şehir, tarihi ve kültürel değerlerini koruyarak, geleceğe taşımakta ve bu mirası nesilden nesile aktararak, tüm insanlığa umut ve ilham vermektedir.
Diyarbakır, tarih boyunca birçok medeniyete ev sahipliği yapmış olan zengin bir şehirdir. Şehrin en belirgin simgelerinden biri olan Diyarbakır Surları, Roma, Bizans ve Osmanlı dönemlerini yansıtan görkemli bir yapıdır. Bu surları, yaklaşık 5.5 kilometre uzunluğunda olup, dünyanın en uzun surlarından biri olarak kabul edilir. Taşı
yapısı ve mimarisi, bölgenin tarihine dair derin bir bilgi sunar. UNESCO Dünya Mirası Listesi'nde yer alması, bu tarihi yapının önemini bir kat daha artırmaktadır. İlginizi Çekebilir: Diyarbakır'ın tarihi camileri de kültürel mirasını oluşturan önemli unsurlardandır. Ulu Cami, şehrin kalbindeki etkileyici bir
yapıdır ve İslam mimarisinin en güzel örneklerinden biri olarak gösterilmektedir. 639 yılında inşa edilen bu cami, çeşitli dönemlerde onarımlar geçirmiş olmasına rağmen, orijinal mimari özelliklerini büyük ölçüde korumuştur. İki ayrı kapısı ve çok sayıda sütunu, ziyaretçileri büyülemektedir. Aynı zamanda, caminin içinde bulunan Sıddık ve Hanzade
Türbeleri, dini anlamda önemli birer mekan olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Diyarbakır, zengin el sanatları ile de tanınır. Özellikle süsleme sanatları, geleneksel işlemler ve motifler ile halk arasında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Halı dokuma, kilim yapımı, el yapımı deri ürünleri ve gümüş takılar, Diyarbakır'ın kültürel zenginliklerinin birer yansımasıdır. Yerel
sanatçılar, bu el sanatlarını yaşatmak adına çeşitli atölyelerde üretim yapmakta, aynı zamanda yüzyıllardır süregelen gelenekleri gelecek nesillere aktarmak için çaba göstermektedir. Diyarbakır mutfağı, bölgenin tarihine ve kültürel etkileşimlerine dair bir iz taşımaktadır. Kebapları, içli köfteleri, zengin baharatları ve çeşitli yöresel yemekleri ile ünlü olan
Diyarbakır, gastronomi turizmi açısından da önemli bir destinasyon haline gelmiştir. Tırşik, kaburga dolması ve tantuni gibi özgün lezzetlerin nesilden nesile aktarılması sağlanmaktadır. Diyarbakır, zengin müzik ve
folklor geleneği ile de dikkat çekmektedir. Zurna, davul, cura gibi geleneksel müzik enstrümanları, şehrin kültürel zenginliğini kutlamak adına
düzenlenmekte ve bu etkinliklerde yerel sanatçılar sahne almaktadır. Edebiyat alanında da Diyarbakır, birçok önemli şahsiyet yetiştirmiştir. Şehir, pek çok şair ve yazarın ilham kaynağı olmuş, edebi eserlerinin yazıldığı bir mekân haline gelmiştir. Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı gibi büyük yazarlar, Diyarbakır'ın doğal güzelliklerini ve sosyal hayatını eserlerinde
yansıtmıştır. Yerel kütüphaneler ve kültürel etkinlikler, bu edebi mirasın korunması ve yeni nesillere aktarılması için önemli rol oynamaktadır. Diyarbakır'daki çeşitli festivaller ve etkinlikler, sehrin kültürel zenginliklerini kutlamak amacıyla düzenlenmektedir. Şehirde, her yıl geleneksel el sanatları, gastronomi ve müzik festivalleri gibi organizasyonlar
gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu etkinlikler, hem yerli halkın hem de ziyaretçilerin bir araya gelmesine olanak tanımakta, Diyarbakır'ın tarihi ve kültürel değerlerinin daha geniş kitlelere ulaşmasını sağlamaktadır. Öğeler Açıklama Diyarbakır Surları 5.5 kilometre uzunluğunda, UNESCO Dünya Mirası Listesi'nde yer alan tarihi yapılar. Ulu Cami 639 yılında inşa
edilen, İslam mimarisinin önemli örneklerinden biri. El Sanatları Geleneksel halı dokuma, kilim yapımı ve el yapımı takılar. Gastronomi Kebaplar, içli köfteler ve yöresel lezzetler ile zengin bir mutfak. Müzik ve Folklor Bölgeye özgü geleneksel müzik enstrümanları ve folklorik etkinlikler. Edebiyat Diyarbakırlı şair ve yazarlar, şehrin kültürel mirasını
zenginleştirir. Festival ve Etkinlikler El sanatları, gastronomi ve müzik festivalleri düzenlenir. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nin en büyük şehirlerinden biri olan Diyarbakır, sahip olduğu zengin kültürel geçmiş ve etnik çeşitlilik ile dikkat çeken şehirlerinden biri. Kentin nüfus dağılımı, tarihsel süreçler ve göç hareketleriyle şekillenmiş olup, farklı etnik
grupların bir arada yaşadığı bir yapıya sahiptir. DİYARBAKIR'DA HANGİ ETNİK GRUPLAR YAŞIYOR? Diyarbakır'da nüfusun müfusun willer oluşturuyor. Yapılan saha araştırmalarına göre, Kürt nüfusunun oranının %90'a kadar çıktığı belirtiliyor. Bunun yanı sıra, Zaza nüfusunun da kentte önemli bir yer tuttuğu, toplam nüfusun %10-15'ini
oluşturduğu ifade ediliyor. Kentte ayrıca Türkler ve Araplar da belirli bir nüfusa sahip. Genel tahminlere göre, Türk nüfusunun oranı %5 civarında seyrederken, Arap topluluğunun da benzer seviyelerde olduğu belirtiliyor. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK) ve diğer resmi veri sağlayıcılar, etnik kimlik temelli nüfus istatistikleri yayımlamıyor. Bu nedenle,
Diyarbakır'ın etnik yapısına dair veriler genellikle akademik çalışmalar, saha araştırmaları ve tarihsel kaynaklara dayalı tahminlere dayanıyor. TARİHSEL SÜREÇTE DİYARBAKIR'IN DEMOGRAFİK YAPISI Tarih boyunca farklı uygarlıklara ev sahipliği yapan Diyarbakır, Süryani, Ermeni, Yahudi ve diğer toplulukların da yaşadığı bir şehir olarak biliniyor.
Ancak, göçler, zorunlu yer değiştirmeler ve demografik değişimler nedeniyle bu toplulukların nüfusu günümüzde oldukça azalmış durumda. Diyarbakır'ın tarihi dokusunu ve kültürel mirasını koruyarak, farklı etnik grupların bir arada yaşadığı bu zengin yapının devam etmesi gerektiği uzmanlar tarafından sıkça vurgulanıyor. Bölgedeki demografik yapı
hakkında daha net verilere ulaşabilmek için sosyolojik araştırmaların ve akademik çalışmaların önemi giderek artıyor. Resmi verilere dayalı bir çalışma yapılmadığı sürece, elde edilen bilgiler ancak tahminler üzerinden değerlendirilebiliyor. Kaynak: Amedtimes Identifier for a time offset from UTC of +3 UTC+03:00Time zoneWorld map with the time zone
highlightedUTC offsetUTCUTC+03:00Current time07:31, 24 May 2025 UTC+03:00 [refresh]Central meridian45 degrees EDate-time groupC UTC+03:00 - 2011: orange (DST Northern Hemisphere), yellow (year-round), light blue (sea areas) Time zones of Africa: a The islands of Cape Verde and Canary Islands are to the west of the African mainland.b Mauritius and the Seychelles are to the east and north-east of Madagascar respectively. Time in the Middle East The islands of Cape Verde and Canary Islands are to the west of the African mainland.b Dark hues: Daylight saving time observed all year Dark hues: Daylight saving time Time in Russia UTC+03:00 is an identifier for a time offset from
UTC of +03:00. In areas using this time offset, the time is three hours ahead of the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Following the ISO 8601 standard, a time with this offset would be written as, for example, 2019-02-08T23:36:06+03:00. Principal cities: Istanbul, Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Doha, Riyadh, Baghdad, Nairobi, Dire Dawa, Addis Ababa,
Manama, Sanaa, Aden, Minsk, Kuwait City, Asmara, Antananarivo, Kampala, Amman, Damascus Main article: East Africa Time Comoros Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia France French Southern and Antarctic Lands Scattered Islands in the Indian Ocean Bassas da India,[1] Europa Island[2] and Juan de Nova Island[3] Mayotte Kenya Madagascar Somalia
Somaliland South Africa[4] Prince Edward Islands Tanzania Uganda Some bases in Antarctica. See also Time in Antarctica. Japan Showa Station For other time zones with the abbreviation AST, see AST (time). Arabia Standard Time, or AST (indicated by KSA on some Arabic TV stations), is used by some of the countries in the Middle East. As this time
zone is predominantly in the equatorial region, there is no significant change in day length throughout the year, so daylight Time (UTC+04:00) but the government abolished DST in March 2008.[5][6] Arabia Standard Time is used by the following countries: Bahrain Iraq
Jordan Kuwait Qatar Saudi Arabia Syria Yemen Main articles: Moscow Time and Time in Turkey Most of European Russia, including Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Rostov-on-Don, Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land. From October 26, 2014 Moscow and most other parts of European Russia started using UTC+03:00 again, year-round.[7] Also on September 7,
2016, Turkey started using UTC+03:00 year-round.[8][9] Besides the name "Eastern Europe Forward Time" (EEFT) is sometimes used. Belarus Russia - Moscow Time[10] Central Federal District Except
Astrakhan Oblast Volga Federal District Except Samara Oblast, Saratov Oblast, Udmurtia, Ulyanovsk Oblast, Bashkortostan, Orenburg Oblast and Perm Krai Turkey - Time in Turkey Ukraine Russian-occupied territories of Ukraine - Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol, Luhansk People's Republic, part of Donetsk People's Republic, part of Kherson Oblast and
part of Zaporizhzhia Oblast[11][12][13] Georgia (while Georgia remains within UTC+04:00, its two breakaway regions have opted to use UTC+03:00) this includes: Abkhazia[14] South Ossetia[14] Main articles: Eastern European Summer Time and Israel Summer Time Principal cities: Kyiv, Bucharest, Athens, Jerusalem, Sofia, Cairo Bulgaria Cyprus
 Estonia Finland Åland Greece Latvia Lithuania Moldova Transnistria Romania Ukraine Russian-occupied territories of Ukraine United Kingdom Akrotiri and Dhekelia Israel Lebanon Egypt[15] Using UTC+04:00: Caucasus region: Georgia, excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia Armenia Azerbaijan Russia, with parts of its territories: Astrakhan, Samara,
Saratov and Ulyanovsk (with an exception of the very east) Western half of Udmurtia United Arab Emirate of Abu Dhabi Seychelles Aldabra Group French Southern and Antarctic Lands Crozet Islands Using UTC+03:30: Iran The western part, including Tehran Using UTC+02:00:
Ukraine (standard time) The easternmost part, including Luhansk (the territories under Ukrainian control) Sudan The very east of Severny Island with 69°2' E as the easternmost point Yemen Socotra, the largest island in the Socotra
Archipelago The very easternmost part of Al-Mahrah Saudi Arabia The easternmost part of Sharqiyah Russia Most of Franz Josef Land, Yuzhny Island (with an exception of the very east) Some parts of the Russian mainland (Komi Republic, Nenets Autonomous Okrug, east of Kirov Oblast and Tatarstan) Tanzania The western
part, including Mwanza and Mbeya Uganda Kenya The western part, including Tabuk Turkey Most parts of the country, including Istanbul and nation's capital Ankara Ukraine Russian-occupied territories of Ukraine
 Belarus Russia The western part, including Saint Petersburg and half of Moscow The westernmost point at UTC+03:00 is the westernmost point at UTC+03:00 is the westernmost point of contiguous Russia, near Lavry, Pskov Oblast (27°19′ E). The time zone employed there (corresponding to 45°E) is 17°41′ E of physical time, i.e. roughly 1 hour and 11 minutes ahead of physical time, making
for the largest overall discrepancy between time used and physical time for UTC+03:00. The easternmost point at UTC+03:00 is Cape Zhelaniya, Severny Island, Novaya Zemlya, Russia (69°06' E). The time zone employed there (corresponding to 45°E) is 24°06' W of physical time, i.e. roughly 1 hour and 36 minutes behind physical time, making for the
largest discrepancy between time used and physical time for UTC+03:00. On February 8, 2011, Russian president Dmitry Medvedev issued a decree cancelling daylight saving time in Russia. Under the decree, all clocks in Russia advanced by 1 hour on March 27, 2011, but did not change back the following October, effectively making Kaliningrad Time
UTC+03:00 permanently, and Moscow Time UTC+04:00 permanently. This proved unpopular because of the dark mornings, children walking to school and people going to work in complete darkness. On October 26, 2014, Russia permanently returned to standard time by setting the clocks back by 1 hour effectively making Kaliningrad Time UTC+02:00
permanently and Moscow Time UTC+03:00 permanently. Ukraine had UTC+02:00 plus regularly EEST from 1990 till 2011 (in years 1981-1990 Moscow Summer Time) until the Ukrainian parliament added 1 hour "on the territory of Ukraine from March 27, 2011" and canceled daylight saving time on September 20, 2011, de facto making EEST
(UTC+03:00) the new standard time.[16] After strong criticism from the mass media, on 18 October 2011 the Ukrainian parliament cancelled its previous decision.[17] Time in Europa Island, Europa Island..." Time Genie. Retrieved 18 August 2012. Current Time In Europa Island, Europa Island..." Time Genie. Retrieved 18 August 2012.
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October 26 2014". www.worldtimezone.com. Retrieved 5 September 2018. ^ "Egypt to reapply daylight-saving time annually to rationalise use of energy". Ahram. 1 March 2023. Retrieved
20 March 2023. ^ "Ukraine cancels use of daylight saving time". Kyiv Post. 20 September 2011. Retrieved from ", the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,882 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 of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of meaning in a language of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of the units of t
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
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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 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,
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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 - 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 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 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. Prince William of
Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. 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 Todai-ji Great Buddha Hall
in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyosh
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 founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway founds F
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 existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin 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 Michael 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.
Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 12 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1627) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 12 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 12 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 13 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 14 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 15 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 16 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 17 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 18 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 19 - Anna Maria of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 16
Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg (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. 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. 1623) 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 1 - Infanta Catherine
Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November 7 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) 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. 1627) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1627) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1643) December 16 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 17 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1621) December 18 - 
unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French settler and Jesuit missionary (d. 1622) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem
Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, 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. 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. 1518) April 18 - Wilhelm von Grumbach, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian writer (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-Güstrow (b. 1503) 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. 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. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random
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improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. 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 millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millen
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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 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 paper
was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division 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 so the 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 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. 1405-1433: 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: 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 Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Pahala 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 tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden
City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by
Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become
co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 27 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc begins in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 27 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begins in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 28 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begins in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 28 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begins in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 28 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begins in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 3 January - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope E
Teutonic Knights and Svitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and
Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan
the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztecs become the dominant power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztecs become the dominant power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire.
Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to
disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An
 Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as
monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was
abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1451s. Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451s. Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled
Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and
the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456:
Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after
The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 
Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Policy IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England IV of England I
during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos
honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger
River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven
back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Morocco Abd al-Hagg II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the
Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era.
1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470:
The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic, 1471; The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông, 1472; Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahva becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco, 1474-1477; Burgundy Wars of France,
Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias
Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in
practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to
modern orbital calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia
conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his
administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who
ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the
Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first
known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from
Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah
founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500:
Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas.
Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449),
Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow
who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English.
Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed
individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear
perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the
end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10.
2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the
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interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research
book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. Archived from the original on 16 August 2021. ^ a b c d e f g Ricklefs (1991), page 18. ^ "Shri Mahaprabhuji Shri Vallabhacharyaji Biography | Pushti Sanskar", pushtisanskar, org. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019), "Religions", Encyclopedia Britannica, Retrieved
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Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/15th century" Diyarbakır ilimiz Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde bulunur. Hem tarihi hem de kültürel olarak bölgedeki en önemli merkezlerin başında gelmektedir. Diyarbakır ilimizin etnik yapısını anlatmaya
başlamadan önce nüfusundan bahsedelimDiyarbakır'ın son açıklanan verilerde nüfusu 1.818.133'dür. Bu nufus ile Türkiye'nin en kalabalık 12'nci şehri konumundadır. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde de Şanlıurfa ve Gaziantep illerinden sonra üçüncü en kalabalık 12'nci şehri konumundadır. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde de Şanlıurfa ve Gaziantep illerinden sonra üçüncü en kalabalık 12'nci şehri konumundadır. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde de Şanlıurfa ve Gaziantep illerinden sonra üçüncü en kalabalık 12'nci şehri konumundadır. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde de Şanlıurfa ve Gaziantep illerinden sonra üçüncü en kalabalık 12'nci şehri konumundadır.
Diyarbakır kütüğüne bağlı insanlardır. Diyarbakır bölgede gelişmiş bir şehir olduğu için etraftaki illerden fazlaca göç de almıştır. Diyarbakır'da Mardinli 88 bin, Batmanlı 4 bin kişi yaşamaktadır. Diyarbakır ilimiz geçmişte birçok medeniyetin
yönetiminde bulunmuş. Persler, Araplar, Kürtler ve son olarak da Türkler. AKKOYUNLU DEVLETİ'NİN BAŞKENTİOsmanlı Devleti'nden önce Türkmen Akkoyunlu Devleti'nin başkentliğini yapmıştır. İşte bu devirler döneminde cereyan eden olaylar bugün en çok tartışılan tarihi olayların cereyan ettiği dönemdir. Şah İsmail ile akraba olan Akkoyunlu
hükümdarı Uzun Hasan şehrin en önemli simgelerindendir.OSMANLI/SAFEVİ ÇATIŞMASIŞehirde o dönem kalabalık olarak yaşayan Türkmen Alevilerin çoğu Osmanlı-Safevi çekilmesinden dolayı İran'a göç etmiş. Onların yerine de Safeviler ile anlaşamayan onlarca Kürt Aşireti bölgeye getirilmiştir. İdris-i Bitlisi Kürt Aşiretlerine önderlik yapmış ve
Türkmen Aleviler ile de çatışma ve buna bağlı ölümler olmuş. Bugünki etnik yapının temelleri o dönem gerçekleşen göçler hem İran'ın hem de Türkiye'nin Doğu ve Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinin etnik ve mezhep yapısını büyük oranda
değiştirmiştir.CUMHURİYET ÖNCESİ DURUMCumhuriyet kurulmadan önce şehirde Ermeni, Süryani, Keldani, Ezidi, Yahudi gibi gruplar da vardı. Bunlar içinde en kalabalık idi. Hatta 1880'li yıllarda şehir merkezindr gayr-i müslim nüfusu daha fazla idi.1870-1871 yılında
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yapılam sayımda toplam 21380 kişi şehir merkezinde yaşıyor. Bunun 9904'ü İslam geri kalan ise Ermeni, Süryani, Keldani, Yahudi gibi farklı gayr-i müslim nüfus yapar. İslam olarak yazılan nüfusun neredeyse tamamı Türklerden oluşmaktadır. Az bir kısım Kürt ve Arap da yaşamaktaydı.GÜNÜMÜZDE DİYARBAKIRBugün Diyarbakır ilimizin etnik yapısına bakarsak Kürt nüfusun her anlamda baskın nüfus olduğunu görürüz. Kürt nüfusun da Diyarbakır'da yaşamaktadır.KÜTÜK NÜFUSUKütük nüfusunda da Kürtler Diyarbakır genelinde çoğunluktur. Türk nüfusun bakarsak Zazalardan daha fazladır. Türkler genel manada şehirden göç ettiği için Zazalar günümüzde ikinci sırada yer almaktadır. Ayrıca Diyarbakır'da diğer illerin aksine Zazalarda bir Kürtleşme süreci oluşmuştur. Bingöl ve Elazığ Zazaları ile hem siyasi anlamda hem de köken konusunda oldukça farklı konumdalar. Özellikle Lice ilçesinde yaşayan Zazalar kendilerine Kürt demektedirler. MERKEZİN ETNİK YAPISIDiyarbakır merkez büyümeye başlamadan önce Türk nüfusun çoğunluk olduğu görülmemektedir. Şehrin hemen dibindeki Alevi ve Sünni Türkler de bu nüfusu az da olsa besliyordu. Hatta Balkan Göçmeni Türkler de bu nüfusa ek olarak hem Bismil ilçesine hem de Diyarbakır merkezin hemen dışına kalabalık olarak yerleştirildi. KÖYDEN KENTE GÖÇ VE TERÖRKöylerden kentlere topyekün göçlerin başlaması ve terör olaylarının cereyan etmesi ile değişim başladı. Şehire gelen yüzbinlerce Kürt köylüsü etnik yapıyı komple değişti. Terör olayları ve eğitim sebebi ile de Türk köyleri şehri terk edince şehirde Türk nüfus oranı da oldukça azaldı. Şehir tam bir Kürt çoğunluklu şehir terk edince şehirde Türk nüfus oranı da oldukça azaldı. Şehir tam bir Kürt çoğunluklu şehir terk edince şehirde Türk nüfus oranı da oldukça azaldı. Şehir tam bir Kürt çoğunluklu şehir terk edince şehirde Türk nüfus oranı da oldukça azaldı. 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Bu da şehir genelinde %28 civarı bir Türk nüfusu olduğunu gösterir. Daha sonradan kalabalık halde gelen ve 7 civarı belde ve köy kurulan Bulgaristan Göçmeni Türkler bu nüfusa eklenince 1965 sayımında Türklerin nüfusa oranı %49 civarına kadar çıktı. Türkler Diyarbakır merkezinde ve Ergani ilçesinde çoğunluğu, Çermik ilçesinde de nüfusun 3 te birini oluşturuyordu. Kürtler ise merkez ilçenin köylerinde çoğunluğu, Çermik ilçesinde de nüfusun 3 te birini oluşturuyordu. Bugün bu ilçeler bölünüp çoğaldı. Bismil, Eğil, Dicle, Kayapınar, Yenişehir, Sur, Bağlar, Çüngüş, Hani, Çınar, Kocaköy, Hazro gibi ilçeler de ortaya çıktı. BUGÜNKİ ETNİK YAPIBugün Diyarbakır'da Türklerin çoğunluk olduğu tek ilçe Çüngüş, Hani, Çınar, Kocaköy, Hazro gibi ilçeler de ortaya çıktı. BUGÜNKİ ETNİK YAPIBugün Diyarbakır'da Türklerin çoğunluk olduğu tek ilçe Çüngüş, Hani, Çınar, Kocaköy, Hazro gibi ilçeler de ortaya çıktı. 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Buğu bilinin çınar, Kocaköy, Hazro gibi ilçeler de ortaya çıktı. Buğu bilinin çıktılı bilinin çıktı Kürtler ise geri kalan tüm ilçelerde çoğunluktur. Hazro, Kayapınar, Bağlar, Yenişehir, Ergani, Bismil, Sur, Silvan, Çinar, Kulp, Lice, Eğil, Kocaköy ilçelerinde kütük nüfusu olarak ciddi bir nüfus vardır. Şehir merkezinin olduğu tüm ilçelerin kütüklerinde en az %25 Türk nüfusu mevcuttur. Şu an şehir merkezinde yapılan anketlere ve saha çalışmalatına göre%12 ile%15 arası bir Türk nüfusu bulunurken bugün Türk kişi ise Kürtçe anadiline sahip idi. Bugün ise hem ilçe merkezinde hem de köylerde Türk nüfusu azınlık durumdadır. Çermik ilçesinde geçmişte ilçe merkezinde Türkler çoğunluk idi. Köylerde de ciddi Türk nüfusu vardı. Ergani ilçesindeki Türk köyleri ile bu köyler komşuydu. Buradaki Türk nüfusu da aynı akıbeti yaşadı. İlçe merkezinde Türk nüfusu da aynı akıbeti yaşadı. İlçe merkezinde Türk nüfusu da aynı akıbeti yaşadı. İlçe merkezinde Türk nüfusu da aynı akıbeti yaşadı. İlçe merkezinde Türk nüfusu da aynı akıbeti yaşadı. İlçe merkezinde Türk nüfusu da aynı akıbeti yaşadı. İlçe merkezinde Çoğunluktur. Köylerde ise Zazalar çoğunluk durumundadır. İlçede birkaç tane köyde de Kürt nüfusu vardır. TÜRKMEN ALEVİLERDiyarbakır merkezdeki Türkmen Alevi köylerinde sadece Kürtler yaşamaktadır. Bazı köylerdr birkaç hane belki kalmıştır. Bu köylerin sadece mezarlıklarında Türkmen Alevileri çoğunluktur. Havacı, Büyükkadı, Küçükkadı köyleri merkeze bağlı Türkmen Alevi köyüydü. Yani ilçe kurulurken Türkmenler sadece yaşıyordu diyebiliriz. İlçede bugün Türkmenhacı, Eliaçık, Güroluk, Kanberli, Köşk, Seyithasan köyleri Türkmen Alevi köyleridir. Bu köyleriden bazıları tamamen Kürtleşmiştir. Mezheplerini kaybeden de olmuştur. DİĞER İLÇELERÇınar, Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. Dicle ve Eğil ilçelerinde de ortalama 3 ile 4 köy arası Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır. yaşayanlar genelde köylerini terk etmiştir. İlçe merkezi veya şehir dışına taşınmışlardır. GÖÇMENBismil ilçesinde kalmıştır. Sur ilçesinde kalmıştır. Sur ilçesinde de Bulgaristan Göçmeni Türkler için yerleşimler kurulmuştur. Bunlar Bağıvar Kasabası, Köprübaşı köyü ve Tavuklu köyüdür. Buradaki Türkler de genelde Diyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir.KÜRTLEŞEN TÜRKMENLERDiyarbakır merkeze ve Batı illerine göç etmiştir. söylemektedir. Bu insanlar içinde özellikle köylerde olanlardan kendini koruyanlar mezhepleri farklı olduğu için Türkmen Aleviler olmuş. Ünlü şair ve yazar Yaşar Kemal'in yazısı Kürtleşen bu Avşar ve Türkmenlerin üzerine daha fazla çalışma yapılmasıma sebep olmuştur. Bunun yanında Siverek'te de bulunan Türkan aşireti Diyarbakır'da da yaşamakta. Burada yaşayan Türkanlar Kürtçe konuşmaktadır. Siverek'te yaşayanların aksine buradaki Türkmenler arasında Türklük bilinci oldukça düşüktür.GENEL BAKIŞDiyarbakır'da Kürtler, Türkler ve Zazalar üç ana unsurdur. Geçmişte şehir merkezi ve Ergani ilçesinin ekserisi Türk iken bugün ikisinde de Kürtler çoğunluk olmuştur. Kürtlerin doğum oranlarının fazlalığı, terör olayları, Türklerin şehirli bir nüfus olması süreç içerisinde Türk nüfusunu oldukça azalttı. 1965 yılında neredeyse şehrin yarısı Türklerden oluşurken anlattığımız sebeplerden dolayı şehirde tahmini olarak%12-15 arası bir Türk nüfusu kaldı. Bu arada şehirde yapılan saha çalışmalatında kendisini Türk-Kürt melezi olarak tanıtan nüfus sayısı Kürtlerin çoğunluk olduğu illerin hepsinden daha fazladır. Diyarbakır'da %5 civarı nüfus kendine hem Türk nüfusu azalmış olsa da 2 milyon 427 olan kütük nüfusu içinde en az %25 Türk nüfusu bulunmaktadır.

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