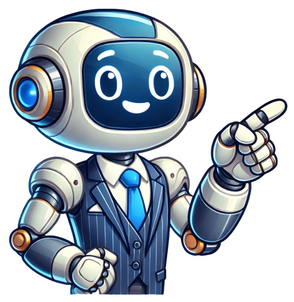
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The Millennium Falcon was originally a simple cargo ship owned by the Corellian Engineering Corporation. It was later sold to a small cargo company and used for transport before being involved in a deadly collision. The ship was salvaged and eventually passed through multiple owners before reaching Lando Calrissian and being modified into the famous Millennium Falcon. The Millennium Falcon is not only one of the most iconic ships in Star Wars but in all of science fiction. From Han Solo and Chewbacca to Lando Calrissian, the ship has been piloted by some of the biggest names in the galaxy. However, there was a time long before the Millennium Falcon gained its status when its owners were more unlikeable. Unlike the futuristic paradise seen in other fantastical worlds, the galaxy of Star Wars is run-down and barely held together. The Millennium Falcon is a prime example of this. Rather than completely replacing the ship with one that is sturdier, the heroes prefer to slap new parts on it to keep it going. So, it's hard to imagine a time when the Millennium Falcon was shiny and new, fresh off the assembly line. Updated by Jordan Iacobucci on February 14, 2024: The Millennium Falcon remains one of the most iconic starships in the history of the science fiction genre. It may look like a hunk of junk, but the ship is known for completing the Kessel Run in less than twelve parsecs. But, long before the Millennium Falcon fell into the hands of Han Solo, the ship served a much different purpose. The Millennium Falcon's Original Purpose Related Lando abandoned Cloud City during the Imperial occupation, yet he returned to fight after the Emperor's defeat in Star Wars: Return of the Jedi. Trivia The Millennium Falcon is the most frequently appearing spaceship in the Star Wars franchise, showing up in Revenge of the Sith, Solo: A Star Wars Story, A New Hope, The Empire Strikes Back, Return of the Jedi, The Force Awakens, The Last Jedi, and The Rise of Skywalker. Built before the Clone Wars, the Millennium Falcon was a YT-1300f light freighter — just one of many cargo ships owned by the Corellian Engineering Corporation. As part of one of the largest shipping companies, it had a simple life of pushing cargo containers to and from orbital freight yards, most of which sat along the galaxy's most popular hyperspace lanes. Around the time of Star Wars: Attack of the Clones, the Millennium Falcon was sold to the Republic Group, a small and little-known cargo company on Coruscant. There, it was given the name of Stellar Envoy, as the ship was overhauled with a military-grade radar dish on top and used for even more transport. But the ship's boring life would soon come to an end, as it soon found itself part of a fatal collision. Related A passing comment made in Yoda #5 pokes fun at the most ridiculous moment in Star Wars Episode VIII - The Last Jedi. Trivia The Millennium Falcon was involved in the battles that led to the destruction of three different Death Star space stations, including the Battle of Yavin, the Battle of Endor, and the Battle of Starkiller Base. The young Millennium Falcon appeared as an Easter egg in Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith as it left the Senate building. But shortly after this, the ship had a deadly collision with a large freighter and became severely damaged, making it close to inoperable. The wreckage was hauled away to a scrapyard and forgotten — until an unknown scavenger discovered the abandoned freighter and got to work repairing it. Once the freighter was up and running, the Imperial Archives stated it got passed between a number of owners before reaching Lando Calrissian. The suave smuggler won the ship by cheating in a game of sabacc (similar to how Greedo won it) and registered it under the name Millennium Falcon. From here, he had it modified with a new style and engines, eventually making it into the "fastest ship in the galaxy" Han finds in Solo. By now, the Millennium Falcon is so iconic that it's almost like one of the main characters of Star Wars. But like many lives before the Empire, it once had a far simpler place in the galaxy and lived a comfortable existence. It's hard to imagine the Falcon with ordinary space truckers piloting it, and none of them knew that their shipping freighter would later help put an end to the Empire and even one day destroy a Death Star. Related While most of Star Wars' main characters are humanoid, a few alien races like the Wookies and the Twi'lek have made their mark on the franchise. Trivia The Millennium Falcon directly inspired certain elements of Joss Whedon's cult classic sci-fi series Firefly, including the main starship, the Serenity. The Millennium Falcon has passed through many hands throughout the course of the Star Wars franchise. Han Solo is the ship's most famous owner by far, but his death at the end of The Force Awakens leaves its ownership somewhat up in the air. The most obvious choice for the ship's new owner would be Han's first mate, Chewbacca. However, this would not appear to be the case. While Rey, Chewbacca, and Poe Dameron are all seen piloting the Millennium Falcon after Han Solo's death, it would appear that the ship was passed on to Rey for the foreseeable future. She takes the ship to Ahch-To, where she trains with Luke Skywalker, and eventually travels to his hometown on Tatooine at the end of The Rise of Skywalker. How exactly this arrangement was worked out remains unclear, but it may have been Han's wish to pass the ship on to the next generation of the galaxy's heroes rather than to his good friend Chewie. The Millennium Falcon may not have been intended to be any great vessel at its construction, but it eventually became one of the most important starships in the entire galaxy. Where the iconic ship may show up next is anyone's guess, but its voyages are far from over. The original trilogy depicts the heroic development of Luke Skywalker as a Jedi and his fight against Palpatine's Galactic Empire alongside his sister, Leia. The prequels tell the tragic backstory of their father, Anakin, who is corrupted by Palpatine and becomes Darth Vader. While Star Wars' Millennium Falcon is most often associated with Han Solo, it's actually had several owners; here's everyone who's ever owned the famous vessel. Whether it's swerving through an asteroid field on the big screen, or simply sitting on a desk in LEGO form - the Millennium Falcon has an indelible effect on sci-fi fans. Initially envisioned as a pirate ship in space, complete with a rag-tag crew and a design more akin to the Blockade Runner, the Falcon's now-iconic image was a late addition to 1977's Star Wars (later retitled Star Wars: Episode IV - A New Hope) after similarities were noted between it and the Eagle Transporters from TV's Space: 1999. A more traditional, flying saucer-like design was employed and its crew reduced - with Han Solo (Harrison Ford) and Chewbacca (Peter Mayhew) at the helm. While Solo tends to be seen as the Falcon's de-facto owner, the ship's evident wear-and-tear suggested years of prior service; pointing to a larger backstory that would later be explained in minute detail by every Tom, Dick, and Harry to get their hands on the sprawling franchise. Add to that backstory an ongoing narrative, and the Falcon's history is as rich as any living character in the Star Wars universe. The Millennium Falcon has, thus far, appeared in eight feature films, along with countless appearances in various spin-off materials, and you'd be hard-pressed to find a more recognizable spaceship in all of fiction. In-universe, the Millennium Falcon was a YT-1300f light freighter ship and can briefly be seen performing its early duties in Star Wars: Episode III - Revenge of the Sith. During the Clone Wars, its ownership changed hands and the ship was christened the Stellar Envoy by members of the Republic Group, becoming a military vehicle for the first time in its long history. After a collision, the Envoy was badly damaged but was later repaired - coming into the possession of its first notable owner... Lando Calrissian Lando Calrissian won the repaired Stellar Envoy in a game of Sabacc (space poker), renaming it the Millennium Falcon and modifying it to better suit his smuggling needs. The Falcon was a crucial part of Lando's operation for years, used to transport various stolen goods across the galaxy, while also partaking in more heroic endeavors - such as the freeing of slaves - before changing hands again in another tense game of Sabacc (as seen in Solo: A Star Wars Story). The ship's new owner? Han flippin' Solo. Played by Donald Glover in Solo and the mighty Billy Dee Williams in the Skywalker Saga, Lando is a fan-favorite character; from smuggler to rebel hero; and recently reappeared in Star Wars: Episode IX - The Rise of Skywalker (with Williams reprising the role). Ownership of the Millennium Falcon is a constant point of contention between Lando and Han (not unlike the Black Pearl in the Pirates of the Caribbean franchise) and forms the backbone for a lot of their shared banter. As stated, Han Solo won the Falcon from Lando in a game of Sabacc - utilizing it as part of his own smuggling enterprise, alongside shaggy co-pilot Chewbacca. Like Lando, Han modified the Falcon to better suit his needs and continued to transport stolen/illegal goods before being hired by Obi-Wan Kenobi (Alec Guinness) and Luke Skywalker (Mark Hamill) for passage to Alderaan. Things went south pretty quickly, and... well... Star Wars happened. Played by Alden Ehrenreich in Solo and Harrison Ford in the Skywalker Saga, Han's wry wit and anarchic methods are among the series best moments; though it's his close bond with Chewbacca that truly affects an audience. The bad boy with a heart of gold, Han was also a natural romantic lead - pairing with Princess Leia (Carrie Fisher) in an ill-fated relationship before his death at the hands of their son Kylo Ren (Adam Driver) in Star Wars: Episode VII - The Force Awakens. While Han owned the Millennium Falcon for the longest, it's a dubious achievement at best - with the ship regularly hijacked, leaving Han and Chewie to re-possess it on various occasions. Gannis Ducain was one such hijacker; a Kajain'sa'Nikto arms smuggler (the same species that Luke sliced up on Jabba's sailing barge in Star Wars: Episode VI - Return of the Jedi), who stole the Falcon, only for it to be stolen again by the Irving Boys. First mentioned in the novel Smuggler's Run: A Han Solo & Chewbacca Adventure by Greg Rucka, Gannis later appeared in Star Wars Adventures #18 and is mentioned in various spin-off materials. After losing the Falcon, Gannis experienced a change of heart and joined the Resistance - accompanying Finn (John Boyega) in a recruitment mission, as detailed in Star Wars Adventures #32. As stated, the Irving Boys - Vanver and Toursant - stole the Millennium Falcon from Gannis Ducain, who stole it from Han, before it was stolen yet again by junk boss Unkar Plutt (Simon Pegg). Though Vanver and Toursant Irving have yet to appear in any Star Wars media, they are mentioned in various spin-off projects, said to have made dodgy alterations to the Falcon which Chewbacca would later rectify. Like Gannis Ducain, the Irving Boys were first mentioned in Smuggler's Run. Unkar Plutt stole the Millennium Falcon from the Irving Boys, storing it on Jakku with the intention of finding a buyer before Rey, Finn, and BB-8 commandeered the ship to escape the First Order. Plutt was a Crolute junk boss, based at the Niima Outpost on Jakku, and regularly undercut scavengers (including Rey), lording over their lives with an iron fist. Played by Simon Pegg in The Force Awakens, Plutt was due to re-appear after the sequence on Jakku, catching up with Rey and having his arm ripped off by Chewbacca, but the scene was cut. Later, it was included in the films' novelization - a reference to Han Solo's line in A New Hope, starting "It's not wise to upset a Wookiee" and ending with the threat of dismemberment. Rey, an orphan and scavenger, stole the Millennium Falcon from Unkar Plutt in order to escape a First Order attack - later crossing paths with Han and Chewbacca as they re-capture the Falcon. Initially mistaking Rey, Finn, and BB-8 as common thieves, Han and Chewie quickly discover that they are part of the Resistance and agree to assist them in their quest to bring a map that would reveal Luke Skywalker's location (stored within BB-8) to Leia and co. After Han's death, the Falcon's ownership is a little hazy - though Chewbacca generally continued as its pilot - until Rey is seen flying alone at the end of Rise of Skywalker. Played by Daisy Ridley in the sequel trilogy, Rey was controversial among the fanbase with many unable to empathize with Ridley's performance beyond The Force Awakens. Seemingly intended to mark a change in the Star Wars formula, unrelated to the original trilogy, Disney got cold feet - revealing that Rey is Palpatine's granddaughter and, in a widely derided scene, takes the name "Skywalker" for no discernible reason, prompting accusations that it was no more than an injection of nostalgia that means very little in the context of the narrative at hand. Next: Star Wars: Chewie Should Have Inherited The Falcon, Not Rey Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,331 active editors 7,023,126 articles in English School in Sketty, Swansea, photographed in 1854 The period between 1701 and 1870 saw an expansion in access to formal education in Wales, though schooling was not yet universal. Several philanthropic efforts were made to provide education to the poor during the 18th century. In the early to mid-19th century, charitable schools were established to provide a basic education. Private schools aimed at the working classes also existed. State funding was introduced to schools from 1833. Some use of the Welsh language was made in 18th-century philanthropic education, at a time when most agricultural workers in Wales spoke only Welsh. In the 19th century, public opinion was keen for children to learn English, and many schools punished children for speaking Welsh, though studies found such methods ineffective. The government did little to promote bilingual education. Grammar schools experienced difficulties and, by the end of the period, secondary education was limited. Dissenter academies and theological colleges offered higher education. (Full article...) Recently featured: White dwarf Battle of Groix Scott Carpenter Archive By email More featured articles About T. brachyglossum seedheads ... that Taraxacum brachyglossum (pictured) can reproduce both sexually and asexually, depending on environmental conditions? ... that although Frederick Rondel was taught to paint by a French king's court painter, he chose to depict American landscapes like the Adirondack Mountains? ... that a 19th-century water-pumping station is now a wedding venue? ... that Washington University in St. Louis holds one of the few surviving printed broadsides of the United States Declaration of Independence? ... that Jerzy Broszkiewicz, a louse-feeder during World War II, later became a writer of youth literature and drama? ... that Lorde wrote a song about herself titled "Man of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" party in 2023? ... that American football player Curtis Burrow, the fourth different kicker used by the Green Bay Packers in 1988, played one game before being released? ... that Bukit Brown Cemetery is believed to be the largest Chinese cemetery outside of China, with over 100,000 burials? ... that an eight-week UK number-one single co-written by Audrey Hobert has a sexually explicit version? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Vera Rubin Observatory The Vera C. Rubin Observatory (pictured) in Chile releases the first light images from its new 8.4-meter (28 ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza war Iran–Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Lucien Nedzi Anne Burrell Frederick W. Smith Ron Taylor Mohammad Kazemi Marita Camacho Quirós Nominate an article June 25 Original rainbow flag 1658 – Anglo-Spanish War: The largest battle ever fought on Jamaica, the three-day Battle of Rio Nuevo, began. 1910 – The United States Congress passed the Mann Act, which prohibited the interstate transport of females for "immoral purposes". 1944 – World War II: U.S. Navy and Royal Navy ships bombarded Cherbourg, France, to support U.S. Army units engaged in the Battle of Cherbourg. 1978 – The rainbow flag (original version pictured) representing gay pride was first flown at the San Francisco Gay Freedom Day parade. 2009 – Singer Michael Jackson died as a result of the combination of drugs in his body. Giovanni Battista Riccioli (d. 1671)Eloísa Díaz (b. 1866)George Michael (b. 1963)Farrah Fawcett (d. 2009) More anniversaries: June 24 June 25 June 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About 1795 Turban Head eagle with original reverse 1797 Turban Head eagle with heraldic eagle reverse The Turban Head eagle was a ten-dollar gold piece, or eagle, struck by the United States Mint from 1795 to 1804. The piece was designed by Robert Scot, and was the first in the eagle series, which continued until the Mint ceased striking gold coins for circulation in 1933. The common name is a misnomer; Liberty does not wear a turban but a cap, believed by some to be a pileus or Liberty cap: her hair twisting around the headgear makes it appear to be a turban. The number of stars on the obverse was initially intended to be equal to the number of states in the Union, but with the number at 16, that idea was abandoned in favor of using 13 stars in honor of the original states. The initial reverse, featuring an eagle with a wreath in its mouth, proved unpopular and was replaced by a heraldic eagle. Increases in the price of gold made it profitable for the coins to be melted down, and in 1804, President Thomas Jefferson ended coinage of eagles; the denomination was not struck again for circulation for more than 30 years. These Turban Head eagles are in the National Numismatic Collection at the National Museum of American History. Coin design credit: United States Mint; photographed by Jaclyn Nash Recently featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. 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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "1658" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s 1670s Years 1655 1656 1657 1658 1659 1660 1661 vte January 30: Swedish troops cross the frozen waters of the Danish straits on foot in the March Across the Belts 1658 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1658 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1658MDCLVIIIAb urbe condita2411Armenian calendar1107ԹՎ ՌՃԷAssyrian calendar6408Balinese saka calendar1579–1580Bengali calendar1064–1065Berber calendar2608English Regnal year9 Cha. 2 – 10 Cha. 2(Interregnum)Buddhist calendar2202Burmese calendar1020Byzantine calendar7166–7167Chinese calendar丁酉年 (Fire Rooster)4355 or 4148 — to —戊戌年 (Earth Dog)4356 or 4149Coptic calendar1374–1375Discordian calendar2824Ethiopian calendar1650–1651Hebrew calendar5418–5419Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1714–1715 - Shaka Samvat1579–1580 - Kali Yuga4758–4759Holocene calendar11658Igbo calendar658–659Iranian calendar1036–1037Islamic calendar1068–1069Japanese calendarMeireki 4 / Manji 1(万治元年)Javanese calendar1580–1581Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar3991Minguo calendar254 before ROC民前254年Nanakshahi calendar190Thai solar calendar2200–2201Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)1784 or 1403 or 631 — to —阳土狗年(male Earth-Dog)1785 or 1404 or 632 June 14: Battle of the Dunes 1658 (MDCLVIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1658th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 658th year of the 2nd millennium, the 58th year of the 17th century, and the 9th year of the 1650s decade. As of the start of 1658, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 13 – Edward Sexby, who had plotted against Oliver Cromwell, dies in the Tower of London.[1] January 30 – The "March Across the Belts" (Tåget över Bält), Sweden's use of winter weather to send troops across the waters of the Danish straits at a time when winter has turned them to ice, begins. Within 17 days, Sweden's King Karl X Gustav leads troops across the ice belts to capture six of Denmark's islands as Swedish territory. February 5 – Prince Muhi al-Din Muhammad, one of the sons of India's Mughal, Emperor Shah Jahan, proclaims himself Emperor after Jahan names Muhi's older brother, Dara Shikoh, as regent, and departs from Aurangabad with troops. February 6 – Swedish troops of Charles X Gustav of Sweden cross The Great Belt in Denmark, over frozen sea.[2] March 8 (February 26 OS) – The peace between Sweden and Denmark-Norway is concluded in Roskilde by the Treaty of Roskilde, under which Denmark is forced to cede significant territory. This leads to Sweden reaching its territorial height during its time as a great power. April 15 – In India, the Battle of Dharmat is fought in the modern-day state of Madhya Pradesh between rival claimants to the throne of the Mughal Empire. Prince Muhi al-Din Muhammad, the son of the Emperor Shah Jahan, leads 30,000 men in a triumph over 22,000 troops led by Jaswant Singh of Marwar and Ratan Singh Rathore. Despite heavy losses, with more than 11,000 casualties, Prince Muhi, who has adopted the name Aurangzeb, continues toward Samugarh and Agra and captures the throne at the end of July. April 16 – In Skåneland, a region recently ceded by Denmark to the Swedish Empire, representatives of the nobility of the provinces of Blekinge, Halland and Scania gather at the Scanian city of Malmö to swear their allegiance to King Charles X Gustav of Sweden. May 1 – Hydriotaphia, Urn Burial and The Garden of Cyrus are published by Thomas Browne in England. May 29 – Aurangzeb wins the Battle of Samugarh as Indian Mughal regent Dara Shikoh makes a last effort to defend the Mughal capital Agra. June 3 – Pope Alexander VII appoints François de Laval vicar apostolic of New France. June 14 – Anglo-Spanish War (1654–60) and Franco-Spanish War (1635–59): In the Battle of the Dunes, a Spanish force attempting to lift a siege of Dunkirk is defeated by the French and English. England is then given Dunkirk, for its assistance in the victory. June 25–27 – In the Battle of Rio Nuevo, part of the Anglo-Spanish War, a Spanish invasion force fails to recapture Jamaica from the English. July 2 – The Siege of Toruń begins in Poland as troops of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and of Austria seek to recapture the city of Toruń from a garrison of the Swedish Army. Within six months, the Swedish occupiers surrender. July 18 – Prince Leopold of the House of Habsburg, son of the late Ferdinand III, is elected as the new Holy Roman Emperor. July 31 – After Shah Jahan completes the Taj Mahal, his son Aurangzeb deposes him as ruler of the Mughal Empire. July – Šarhūda's Manchu fleet annihilates Onufriy Stepanov's Russian flotilla, on the Amur River. August 1 – The coronation of Leopold I takes place in Frankfurt. August 5 – Just six months after winning territory from Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty, Sweden's King Charles X Gustav declares a second war against Denmark. By August 11, the King's troops have surrounded Denmark's capital, Copenhagen, while the Swedish Navy blocks the harbor to prevent the city from being resupplied, and begins bombardment. August 14 – The League of the Rhine (Rheinische Allianz) is formed by 50 German princes whose cities are on the Rhine river. September 3 – Oliver Cromwell dies and his son Richard assumes his father's position as Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. September 17 – Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese. October 7 – The Netherlands enters the Dano-Swedish War to come to the rescue of Denmark, sending a 45-ship fleet from Vlie. October 29 – The 45-ship fleet of the Netherlands arrives at Denmark and begins its counterattack on Sweden's army and navy with three squadrons. November 6 – The Mexican Inquisition carries out the execution, by public burning, of 14 men convicted of homosexuality, while another 109 arrested are either released or given less harsh sentences. November 8 (October 29 old style) – The Battle of the Sound takes place between the navies of the Dutch Republic (with 41 warships) and of Sweden (with 45) at the Øresund, a strait between Denmark and Sweden's newly-acquired territory, the former Danish island of Scania. The Dutch Republic is successful at breaking the Swedish Navy's blockade of Copenhagen, and Sweden is forced to retreat, bringing an end to the attempted conquest of Denmark. November 23 – The elaborate funeral of Lord Protector of England Oliver Cromwell (who had died on September 3 and was buried at Westminster Abbey two weeks later) is carried out in London. A little more than two years later (in January 1661), his body will be disinterred and his head severed and placed on a spike. December 11 – Abaza Hasan Pasha, an Ottoman provincial governor who is attempting to depose the Grand Vizier, wins a battle at the Turkish city of Ilgin, defeating loyalist forces led by Murtaza Pasha. The victory is the last for the rebels. Two months later (February 16, 1659) Abaza Hasan is assassinated after being invited to peace negotiations by the loyalists. December 20 – Representatives of the Russian Empire and the Swedish Empire sign the Treaty of Valiesar at the Valiesar Estate near Narva, part of modern-day Estonia. In return for ceasing hostilities between the two empires in the Second Northern War, Russia is allowed to keep captured territories in Livonia (part of modern-day Latvia) for a term of three years. December 25 – Polish and Danish forces defeat a Swedish Army in the Battle of Kolding in Denmark. December 30 – The Siege of Toruń ends almost six months after it started, with Poland recapturing the city from Sweden. Portuguese traders are expelled from Ceylon by Dutch invaders. The Dutch in the Cape Colony start to import slaves from India and South-East Asia (later from Madagascar). Mary of Modena January 9 – Nicolas Coustou, French artist (d. 1733)[3] January 17 – Samson Wertheimer, European rabbi (d. 1724) January 17 – Francis Seymour, 5th Duke of Somerset (d. 1678) February 18 – Charles-Irénée Castel de Saint-Pierre, French writer (d. 1743) March 5 – Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, French explorer (d. 1730) March 8 – Thomas Trevor, 1st Baron Trevor, British Baron (d. 1730) March 23 – Jean-Baptiste Santerre, French painter (d. 1717) March 30 – Muro Kyūsō, Japanese Neo-Confucian scholar (d. 1734) April 11 – James Hamilton, 4th Duke of Hamilton, Scottish peer (d. 1712) April 19 – Johann Wilhelm, Elector Palatine, German noble (d. 1716) April 22 – Giuseppe Torelli, Italian violist, violinist, pedagogue and composer (d. 1709) May 30 – Sir Henry Furnese, 1st Baronet, English merchant and politician (d. 1712) June 10 – John March, Massachusetts businessman, colonel (d. 1712) June 11 – Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1736) June 22 – Louis VII, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt (d. 1678) July 10 – Luigi Ferdinando Marsili, Italian soldier and naturalist (d. 1730) July 14 – Camillo Rusconi, Italian artist (d. 1728) July 17 – Diogo de Mendonça Corte-Real, Portuguese politician (d. 1736) July 21 – Alexis Littré, French physician and anatomist (d. 1726) July 25 – Archibald Campbell, 1st Duke of Argyll, Scottish privy councillor (d. 1703) July 28 – Roelof Diodati, Dutch Governor of Mauritius (d. 1723) August 1 – Pierre Joseph Garidel, French botanist (d. 1737) August 5 – Claude Audran III, French painter (d. 1734) August 10 – Susanne Maria von Sandrart, German engraver (d. 1716) August 11 – Sir Justinian Isham, 4th Baronet, English baronet and Member of Parliament (d. 1730) August 16 – Jan Frans van Son, Flemish Baroque painter (d. 1704) August 16 – Ralph Thoresby, British historian (d. 1725) August 18 – Jan František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1722) August 22 – John Ernest IV, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld (d. 1729) August 28 – Honoré Tournély, French theologian (d. 1729) September 1 – Jacques Bernard, French theologian and publicist (d. 1718) September 16 – John Dennis, English dramatist and critic (d. 1734) September 24 – Sir Robert Anstruther, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician (d. 1737) September 30 – Elisabeth Eleonore of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Duchess consort of Saxe-Meiningen (d. 1729) October 2 – Nicholas Roosevelt (1658–1742), Dutch-American politician (d. 1742) October 5 – Mary of Modena, queen of James II of England (d. 1718) October 11 – Christian Heinrich Postel, German jurist (d. 1705) October 18 – Alexander of Courland, German prince (d. 1686) October 19 – Adolphus Frederick II, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (d. 1704) October 21 – Henri de Boulainvilliers, French nobleman (d. 1722) October 24 – Marko Gerbec, Carniolan physician, scientist (d. 1718) November 2 – Baptist Noel (MP), English politician (d. 1690) November 4 – Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani, Georgian prince, writer, monk and author (d. 1725) November 21 – Johann Gottfried Roesner, Prussian burgomaster (d. 1724) November 27 – Tsarevna Catherine Alekseyevna of Russia, daughter of Tsar Alexis of Russia (d. 1718) November 27 – Hercule-Louis Turinetti, marquis of Prié (d. 1726) December 2 – Sir Thomas Roberts, 4th Baronet, English politician (d. 1706) December 10 – Lancelot Blackburne, Archbishop of York (d. 1743) date unknown – Elizabeth Barry, English actress (d. 1713) John Cleveland Witte Corneliszoon de With January 1 – Caspar Sibelius, Dutch Protestant minister (b. 1590) January 2 – Sir William Armine, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1622) January 7 – Theophilus Eaton, English-born Connecticut colonist (b. 1590) January 13 – Edward Sexby, English Puritan soldier (b. 1616) February 19 – Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1612) March 25 – Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1607) February 27 – Adolf Frederick I, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1592–1628 and again 1631–1658) (b. 1588) March 29 – Bertuccio Valiero, Doge of Venice (b. 1596) April 7 – Juan Eusebio Nieremberg, Spanish mystic (b. 1595) April 19 Kirsten Munk, second wife of Christian IV of Denmark (b. 1598) Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, English colonial administrator and admiral (b. 1587) April 24 – Francesco Maria Richini, Italian architect (b. 1584) April 29 – John Cleveland, English poet (b. 1613) May 20 – Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, visionary and writer of prophecies (b. 1613) June 18 – Louis Cappel, French Protestant churchman and scholar (b. 1585) June 8 – Sir Henry Slingsby, 1st Baronet, English baronet (b. 1602) June 27 – Ercole Gennari, Italian drawer and painter (b. 1597) July 22 – Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sønderburg-Norburg (b. 1581) August 5 – Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 6 – Elizabeth Claypole, daughter of Oliver Cromwell (b. 1629) August 19 – Christine of Hesse-Kassel, Duchess of Saxe-Eisenach and Saxe-Coburg (b. 1578) September 3 – Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland (b. 1599) September 17 – Kaspar von Barth, German philologist and writer (b. 1587) September 22 – Georg Philipp Harsdörffer, German poet (b. 1607) October 14 – Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1610) October 23 – Thomas Pride, Parliamentarian general in the English Civil War November 4 – Antoine Le Maistre, French Jansenist (b. 1608) November 6 – Pierre du Ryer, French dramatist (b. 1606) November 7 – Maeda Toshitsune, Japanese warlord (b. 1594) November 8 – Witte de With, Dutch naval officer (b. 1599) November 26 – Duke Francis Henry of Saxe-Lauenburg (b. 1604) November 29 – Margrave Charles Magnus of Baden-Durlach (b. 1621) December 6 – Baltasar Gracián y Morales, Spanish writer (b. 1601) December 15 – Carlo Emanuele Madruzzo, Italian prince-bishop (b. 1599) December 20 – Jean Jannon, French typefounder (b. 1580) Date unknown: Osoet Pegua, Thai businesswoman (b. 1615) ^ "killing". Oxford Reference. Retrieved December 14, 2021. ^ Brems, Hans (June 1970). "Sweden: From Great Power to Welfare State". Journal of Economic Issues. 4 (2, 3). Association for Evolutionary Economics: 1–16. doi:10.1080/00213624.1970.11502941. JSTOR 4224039. A swift and brilliantly conceived march from Holstein across the frozen Danish waters on Copenhagen, by Karl X Gustav in 1658, finally wrests Bohuslin, Sk'ane, and Blekinge from Denmark-Norway. Denmark no longer controls both sides of Oresund, and Swedish power is at its peak. ^ "Nicolas Coustou | French sculptor | Britannica". www.britannica.com. Retrieved December 14, 2021. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "16th century" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Timelines 15th century 16th century 17th century State leaders 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Main article: 1500s Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503–1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran

earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556–1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558–1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558–1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. Main article: 1560s The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562–1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. Main article: 1570s The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577–1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium.The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] Main article: 1580s The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580–1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584–1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas." [17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585–1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Main articles: 1590s and 1600s Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592–1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592–1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593–1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598–1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII, (1491–1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507–1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520–1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530–1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534–1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 – 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552–1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556–1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556–1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519–1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (√) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541–42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542–43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559–1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710–733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. 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An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mauritius (links | edit) Post office (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1688 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/16th_century" Star Tours: The Adventures ContinueMillennium Falcon: Smuggler's Run Piece of JunkGarbageFalcon Quad laser cannons (2)Anti-personnel laser cannonConcussion missiles Qi'ra, Tobias Beckett, Luke Skywalker, Obi-Wan Kenobi, C-3PO, R2-D2, Leia Organa, Finn, BB-8, Porgs, Rose Tico, DJ, D-O, Jannah "What a piece of junk!" —Luke's reaction upon seeing the Millennium Falcon The Millennium Falcon is a spacecraft that appears in the Star Wars franchise, commanded by Han Solo and his Wookiee first mate, Chewbacca. After Han's death at the hands of his own son, Kylo Ren (Ben Solo), Rey became the new owner of the Millennium Falcon. The highly modified YT-1300 light freighter first appeared in the original Star Wars trilogy and made a cameo appearance in Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith. The Falcon also appears in a variety of Star Wars Expanded Universe materials, including novels, comics, and video games. In particular, James Luceno's novel Millennium Falcon focuses on the titular ship. Description[] Luke Skywalker could not hold in his reaction upon first seeing the Millennium Falcon, the battered freighter that was somehow to transport him, Obi-Wan Kenobi and the two droids R2-D2 and C-3PO from Tatooine to the planet Alderaan. Luke doubted that the ship would be able to lift off from Docking Bay 94, much less make it halfway across the galaxy. The Falcon's dilapidated appearance was part of spice smuggler Han Solo's game plan. The best way to avoid "Imperial entanglements" was to give nosy Imperial Customs inspectors nothing to suspect in the first place. The Falcon appeared to be no different from the thousands of other Corellian Engineering YT-1300 light freighters plying the star routes of the Empire. Beneath the Falcon's battered exterior hides a fast, tough smuggling vessel. It has a Class 0.5 hyperdrive, which is nearly twice as fast as the fastest Imperial warships. It is fitted with a top of the line sensor suite system to detect incoming Imperial ships long before those crafts notice the "lowly freighter". And Solo has shielded smuggling compartments hidden throughout the ship's interior. When combat is necessary, the Falcon is ready. It sports a deflector shield system "liberated" from the Imperial maintenance facilities at Myomar. Two quad laser cannons are enough to stop TIE Fighters and pirate ships, while concussion missiles provide short-range punch. Solo's modifications push the ship far past the manufacturer's original specifications, but both the sublight drives and the hyperdrives are as finicky as they are fast, and Solo frequently has to crawl around inside the hull making last minute repairs to get the ship flying. The Falcon's three droid drains often predict that the ship will not fly, but somehow Solo and Chewbacca manage to get the Falcon through countless scrapes, from evading irate Imperial Customs ships to dodging vengeful pirate corvettes. In Return of the Jedi, Lando Calrissian flew the ship on a mission to destroy the second Death Star. Gallery[] Trivia[] The full size of the Millennium Falcon in Star Wars: The Empire Strikes Back measured sixty-five feet in diameter, sixteen feet in height and weighed twenty-three tons. Between Star Wars: Return of the Jedi and Star Wars: The Force Awakens, Gannis Ducain stole it from Han Solo and Chewbacca, the Irving Boys stole it from him, and Unkar Plutt stole it from them. The Falcon had lost its first sensor dish in Solo, after surviving the Kessel Run, the second time it would occur was in Star Wars: Return of the Jedi during the Battle of Endor and got replaced with a new rectangular one in Star Wars: The Force Awakens, but that one had gotten lost too in Star Wars: The Last Jedi during the battle of Crait, but finally got another new circular one in Star Wars: The Rise of Skywalker. External links[] Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. While Star Wars' Millennium Falcon is most often associated with Han Solo, it's actually had several owners; here's everyone who's ever owned the famous vessel. Whether it's swerving through an asteroid field on the big screen, or simply sitting on a desk in LEGO form - the Millennium Falcon has an indelible effect on sci-fi fans. Initially envisioned as a pirate ship in space, complete with a rag-tag crew and a design more akin to the Blockade Runner, the Falcon's now-iconic image was a late addition to 1977's Star Wars (later retitled Star Wars: Episode IV - A New Hope) after similarities were noted between it and the Eagle Transporters from TV's Space: 1999. A more traditional, flying saucer-like design was employed and its crew reduced - with Han Solo (Harrison Ford) and Chewbacca (Peter Mayhew) at the helm. While Solo tends to be seen as the Falcon's de-facto owner, the ship's evident wear-and-tear suggested years of prior service; pointing to a larger backstory that would later be explained in minute detail by every Tom, Dick, and Harry to get their hands on the sprawling franchise. Add to that backstory an ongoing narrative, and the Falcon's history is as rich as any living character in the Star Wars universe. The Millennium Falcon has, thus far, appeared in eight feature films, along with countless appearances in various spin-off materials, and you'd be hard-pressed to find a more recognizable spaceship in all of fiction. In-universe, the Millennium Falcon was a YT-1300f light freighter ship and can briefly be seen performing its early duties in Star Wars: Episode III - Revenge of the Sith. During the Clone Wars, its ownership changed hands and the ship was christened the Stellar Envoy by members of the Republic Group, becoming a military vehicle for the first time in its long history. After a collision, the Envoy was badly damaged but was later repaired - coming into the possession of its first notable owner... Lando Calrissian Lando Calrissian won the repaired Stellar Envoy in a game of Sabacc (space poker), renaming it the Millennium Falcon and modifying it to better suit his smuggling needs. The Falcon was a crucial part of Lando's operation for years, used to transport various stolen goods across the galaxy, while also partaking in more heroic endeavors - such as the freeing of slaves - before changing hands again in another tense game of Sabacc (as seen in Solo: A Star Wars Story). The ship's new owner? Han flippin' Solo. Played by Donald Glover in Solo and the mighty Billy Dee Williams in the Skywalker Saga, Lando is a fan-favorite character; from smuggler to rebel hero; and recently reappeared in Star Wars: Episode IX - The Rise of Skywalker (with Williams reprising the role). Ownership of the Millennium Falcon is a constant point of contention between Lando and Han (not unlike the Black Pearl in the Pirates of the Caribbean franchise) and forms the backbone for a lot of their shared banter. As stated, Han Solo won the Falcon from Lando in a game of Sabacc - utilizing it as part of his own smuggling enterprise, alongside shaggy co-pilot Chewbacca. Like Lando, Han modified the Falcon to better suit his needs and continued to transport stolen/illegal goods before being hired by Obi-Wan Kenobi (Alec Guinness) and Luke Skywalker (Mark Hamill) for passage to Alderaan. Things went south pretty quickly, and... well... Star Wars happened. Played by Alden Ehrenreich in Solo and Harrison Ford in the Skywalker Saga, Han's wry wit and anarchic methods are among the series best moments; though it's his close bond with Chewbacca that truly affects an audience. The bad boy with a heart of gold, Han was also a natural romantic lead - pairing with Princess Leia (Carrie Fisher) in an ill-fated relationship before his death at the hands of their son Kylo Ren (Adam Driver) in Star Wars: Episode VII - The Force Awakens. While Han owned the Millennium Falcon for the longest, it's a dubious achievement at best - with the ship regularly hijacked, leaving Han and Chewie to re-possess it on various occasions. Gannis Ducain was one such hijacker; a Kajain'sa'Nikto arms smuggler (the same species that Luke sliced up on Jabba's sailing barge in Star Wars: Episode VI - Return of the Jedi), who stole the Falcon, only for it to be stolen again by the Irving Boys. First mentioned in the novel Smuggler's Run: A Han Solo & Chewbacca Adventure by Greg Rucka, Gannis later appeared in Star Wars Adventures #18 and is mentioned in various spin-off materials. After losing the Falcon, Gannis experienced a change of heart and joined the Resistance - accompanying Finn (John Boyega) in a recruitment mission, as detailed in Star Wars Adventures #32. As stated, the Irving Boys - Vanver and Toursant - stole the Millennium Falcon from Gannis Ducain, who stole it from Han, before it was stolen yet again by junk boss Unkar Plutt (Simon Pegg). Though Vanver and Toursant Irving have yet to appear in any Star Wars media, they are mentioned in various spin-off projects, said to have made dodgy alterations to the Falcon which Chewbacca would later rectify. Like Gannis Ducain, the Irving Boys were first mentioned in Smuggler's Run. Unkar Plutt stole the Millennium Falcon from the Irving Boys, storing it on Jakku with the intention of finding a buyer before Rey, Finn, and BB-8 commandeered the ship to escape the First Order. Plutt was a Crolute junk boss, based at the Niima Outpost on Jakku, and regularly undercut scavengers (including Rey), lording over their lives with an iron fist. Played by Simon Pegg in The Force Awakens, Plutt was due to re-appear after the sequence on Jakku, catching up with Rey and having his arm ripped off by Chewbacca, but the scene was cut. Later, it was included in the films' novelization - a reference to Han Solo's line in A New Hope, starting "It's not wise to upset a Wookiee" and ending with the threat of dismemberment. Rey, an orphan and scavenger, stole the Millennium Falcon from Unkar Plutt in order to escape a First Order attack - later crossing paths with Han and Chewbacca as they re-capture the Falcon. Initially mistaking Rey, Finn, and BB-8 as common thieves, Han and Chewie quickly discover that they are part of the Resistance and agree to assist them in their quest to bring a map that would reveal Luke Skywalker's location (stored within BB-8) to Leia and co. After Han's death, the Falcon's ownership is a little hazy - though Chewbacca generally continued as its pilot - until Rey is seen flying alone at the end of Rise of Skywalker. Played by Daisy Ridley in the sequel trilogy, Rey was controversial among the fanbase with many unable to empathize with Ridley's performance beyond The Force Awakens. Seemingly intended to mark a change in the Star Wars formula, unrelated to the original trilogy, Disney got cold feet - revealing that Rey is Palpatine's granddaughter and, in a widely derided scene, takes the name "Skywalker" for no discernible reason, prompting accusations that it was no more than an injection of nostalgia that means very little in the context of the narrative at hand. 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Feral, breaking his neck. Feral's first and only appearance is in Star Wars: The Clone Wars season 3, episode 13 "Monster". The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars. Fern is a human female youngling who lived in the galaxy in the early New Republic Era. Fern lived together with her mother Fara on At Attin, where Fara was a teacher and part of the government, and was best friends with another child called KB. In 9 ABY, Fern met the boy Wim who found an old starship buried in the woods outside their city. After the two, KB and Wim's best friend Neel investigated the ship they accidentally activated it and became lost in space. The group of kids then forged an alliance with the ship's droid SM-33 and a Force-sensitive man called Jod Na Nawood to find their way back home and avoid a crew of pirates. The character has been played by Ryan Kiera Armstrong in Star Wars: Skeleton Crew. Perrin Fertha was the husband and consort of Senator Mon Mothma, and father to their daughter Leida. Fertha and Mothma married prior to her election as a Senator in the Galactic Senate, and served alongside her during her tenure at the Imperial Senate. The character has been portrayed by Alastair Mackenzie in Andor. Main article: Boba Fett Main article: Jango Fett The Fifth Brother is the second Inquisitor introduced in Rebels. A gray-skinned humanoid, he and the Seventh Sister are dispatched to hunt down the crew of the Ghost after the death of the Grand Inquisitor. They are both ultimately killed by Maul on Malachor. The character has been voiced by Philip Anthony-Rodriguez in Rebels, and portrayed by Sung Kang in Obi-Wan Kenobi. Main article: Finn (Star Wars) Kit Fisto is a Nautolan Jedi Master and member of the Jedi Council. He dies when attempting to arrest Darth Sidious. The character has been portrayed by Zachariah Jensen and Daniel Zizmor in Episode II, by Ben Cooke in Episode III, and voiced by Phil LaMarr in The Clone Wars. Fisto was first developed as a male Sith concept by concept artist Dermot Power. When the alien Sith apprentice idea was abandoned, Power revisited the tentacle-headed alien as a Jedi, with a less malevolent face, yet still with an imposing presence.[citation needed] He was initially planned to die at the hands of treacherous clone troopers in Order 66. CT-27-5555, or "Fives", is an ARC Trooper and member of the Domino Squad and the 501st Legion, who participates in numerous battles of the Clone Wars. After witnessing his close friend Clone Trooper Tup unwittingly executing Jedi General Tiplar during the Battle of Ringo Vinda, Fives goes to great lengths to find answers for Tup's actions, ultimately leading to his discovery of Order 66. However, because of this, Palpatine frames him for an assassination attempt. Before he could reveal what he learned to Captain Rex and Anakin Skywalker, Fives is killed by Commander Fox under Palpatine's orders.[33] The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars. Main article: Bib Fortuna Babu Frik is an Anzellan droidsmith on Kijimi who helps Rey, Finn and Poe Dameron decrypt a message inside C-3PO's memory. He later survives the Sith Eternal's destruction of Kijimi and is present at the Battle of Exegol. The character has been voiced by Shirley Henderson in Episode IX. Henderson later voiced other Anzellan droidsmiths in season 3 of The Mandalorian. Main article: Garsa Fwip Adi Gallia is a Thalothian Jedi Master and member of the Jedi Council. Gallia is killed by Savage Oppress during the Clone Wars. She also appears as a disembodied voice empowering Rey to face the rejuvenated Darth Sidious. The character has been portrayed by Gin Clarke in Episode I and Episode II, and voiced by Angelique Perrin in The Clone Wars and Episode IX. Yarna d'al' Gargan is an Askajian dancer who is enslaved to Jabba the Hutt.[34] The character has been portrayed by Claire Davenport in Episode VI. Garindan is a Kubaz spy who leads Imperial stormtroopers to the Millennium Falcon.[35] The character has appeared in Episode IV. Phee Genoa is a pirate who often searches for ancient wonders and artifacts. She becomes close with Clone Force 99 and introduces them to the calm, tropical planet of Pabu.[36] She is voiced by Wanda Sykes in The Bad Batch.[37] Main article: Saw Gerrera Steela Gerrera is the sister of Saw Gerrera, who was part of his rebellion against the Separatists on Onderon during the Clone Wars, and was killed by a droid gunship during the final battle while risking her life to save King Dendup. Her death deeply affected her brother. The character has been voiced by Dawn-Lyen Gardner in The Clone Wars. Main article: Moff Gideon The Grand Inquisitor is an unnamed Jedi of the Pau'an species who becomes disillusioned with the Jedi Order due to the actions of the Jedi Council during the Clone Wars, and ultimately defects from it during Order 66, joining the Galactic Empire. Trained by Darth Vader alongside the other Inquisitors, he is tasked with hunting down all remaining Jedi throughout the galaxy, a mission which eventually brings him into conflict with Jedi Padawan Kanan Jarrus, the leader of a Rebel cell on the planet Lothal. Following his defeat by Jarrus, the Grand Inquisitor opts to commit suicide to avoid Vader's punishment for his failure. Later, his redemeed spirit, known as the Sentinel, helps Jarrus complete his Jedi training in order to become a Jedi Knight, before being enslaved by the Sith as a Temple Guard once more. The character has been voiced by Jason Isaacs in Rebels and Tales of the Empire. The Grand Inquisitor received positive critical reception, leading to interest in him reprising his role in live-action media on Disney+.[38][39] Ultimately, Rupert Friend was cast as the Grand Inquisitor, portraying the character in his first live-action appearance in Obi-Wan Kenobi.[40] CC-1004, or "Gree", is a clone Commander of the 41st Elite Corps, serving under Jedi Luminara Unduli during the Clone Wars. He takes part in the Battle of Kashyyyk and attempts to carry out Order 66 by executing Yoda, but the Jedi Master senses his intentions and swiftly decapitates him and another trooper. The character has been voiced by Temuera Morrison in Episode III, and voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars. Further information: Han shot first Greedo is a Rodian bounty hunter from the Tetsu Clan and worked for crime boss Jabba the Hutt.[41] Greedo's Huttese language is based on Quechua, the Inca language.[42] He appears in the first Star Wars film during a scene where he confronts and threatens Han Solo, only to be killed by Solo. The scene was later altered so that Greedo also shoots at Han, leading to the infamous fan controversy known as "Han shot first", which the character has since come to be most associated with.[43] Greedo was portrayed in 1977 by Paul Blake, as well as Maria De Aragon for some close-in pickup shots in 1977.[44] According to Blake, Greedo's scene was added to Star Wars after Lucas decided to cut the scene with Jabba the Hutt.[45] Linguist Larry Ward performed the voice, speaking in a simplified form of Quechua, a South American language.[46] A younger version of him was played by Simon Rose and Oliver Walpole in a deleted scene from the 1999 prequel film Star Wars: Episode I – The Phantom Menace. The character has made appearances in a few other pieces of Star Wars media, including the 2008 animated series Star Wars: The Clone Wars (voiced by Tom Kenny)[47] and the 2015 video game Star Wars Battlefront.[48] Main article: Tag and Bink CC-5576-39, or "Gregor", is a clone Commando thought to have died in the Battle of Sarrish. Stricken with amnesia and living on Abafar, he is later told by Colonel Meebur Gascon that he is a clone trooper, and seemingly sacrifices himself to help the Colonel and his droids to get off Abafar to save many Republic lives. However, he survives this ordeal and eventually returns to the Republic, after which he removes his biochip, so that he would not be forced to carry out Order 66. When the Republic is reorganized into the Empire after the end of the Clone Wars, Gregor is forced to train conscripted Imperial soldiers, until the Bad Batch rescue him. Years later, Gregor ends up in the Seelos system with fellow retired clones Rex and Wolffe, and is shown to have developed some eccentric tendencies. He aids a group of rebels against Imperial forces in a skirmish on the planet, and later takes part in a battle to free the planet Lothal from Imperial occupation, though he is fatally wounded by an Imperial technician during the battle. The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars, Rebels, and The Bad Batch. Main article: General Grievous Main article: Grogu Nute Gunray is the Neimoidian Viceroy of the Trade Federation whose invasion of Naboo is supported by Darth Sidious. His animosity towards Padmé Amidala leads him to join the Separatist Alliance as one of its high-ranking members. Following Count Dooku's death, Gunray was sent with the other Separatist Council leaders to Mustafar by General Grievous where they are eventually executed by Darth Vader. The character has been portrayed by Silas Carson in Episodes I–III and voiced by Tom Kenny in The Clone Wars. George Lucas, a longtime Democrat, is believed to have created the name based on two famous Republican Party figures he did not care for: Newt Gingrich and Ronald Reagan. Rune Haako is Nute Gunray's right-hand man. He is a high-ranking member of the Trade Federation the Separatist Council. He is killed along with the other Separatist leaders on Mustafar by Darth Vader. The character has been portrayed by Jerome Blake and James Taylor (voice) in Episode I, by Alan Ruscoe and Chris Truswell (voice) in Episode II, and by Sandy Thompson in Episode III. Shin Hati is the apprentice of former Jedi Baylan Skoll, who found Hati after himself surviving Order 66 and fleeing into the Unknown Regions. During the era of the New Republic, both operate as Dark Jedi mercenaries in search of power, working with Morgan Elsbeth. After the battle on Peridea, Hati stays to lead the Peridea bandits. Her name is an allusion to the celestial wolf Hati in Norse mythology, the companion of the celestial wolf Sköll.[49] The character has been portrayed by Ivanna Sakhno in Ahsoka. Doctor Royce Hemlock served for the Galactic Republic and then became head of the Advanced Science Division based at Mount Tantiss. He reports directly to the Emperor as he works on a secret, highly classified experiment regarding cloning technology. Dr. Hemlock uses child test subjects in order to yield results.[50] Dr. Hemlock is voiced by Jimmi Simpson in The Bad Batch.[51] Valin Hess is an Imperial officer who used to have Migs Mayfeld as a soldier. He encounters Mayfield again when he and Din Djarin infiltrate an Imperial rhydonium refinery on Morak to discover Moff Gideon's whereabouts and is killed by his former soldier just as he recognizes him because he insulted the soldiers killed during Operation: Cinder. The character has been portrayed by Richard Brake in The Mandalorian. Main article: Vice-Admiral Holdo Ri-Lee Howell is a Jedi Master revealed in Star Wars: The Rise of Skywalker - The Visual Dictionary. In this novel, which expands more of the universe in The Rise of Skywalker film, Howell is cited as a Jedi Master who assembled the sacred texts that were passed from Luke Skywalker to Rey. These texts were featured in The Last Jedi. While many of the sacred Jedi texts were stored and subsequently lost in holocrons, Howell's dedication to writing physical passages is what kept them alive. Ri-Lee Howell is named after real-life Riley Howell, a 21-year-old who was killed as he tackled a gunman that opened fire at the University of North Carolina. Because of his actions, he saved his classmates' lives. A profile written by the New York Times following his death read, "He was also a deep scholar of Star Wars, amassing a legion of Jedi action figures with his brother Ted, 14." Lucasfilm reached out to his family and promised that he would be honored in the Star Wars universe. "Riley's courage and selflessness brings out the Jedi in all of us," the letter read.[52] Sergeant "Hunter" is a defective clone trooper and commander of Clone Force 99. He has genetic mutations that give him enhanced senses, such as tracking and feeling electromagnetic signals. During Order 66, after witnessing Jedi Master Depa Billaba's death, he lets her Padawan, Caleb Dume, escape. After the formation of the Empire, Hunter, along with most of Clone Force 99, rebels and escapes Kamino with a young unaltered clone named Omega. They become mercenaries, and Hunter forms a strong father-daughter relationship with Omega, leading him to want to quit being a soldier to give her a normal life. The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars and The Bad Batch. Main article: General Hux Chirrut Îmwe is a blind warrior who believes in the Force and is said to be one of the Guardians of the Whills. He aids the Rebel Alliance in stealing the plans for the Death Star in Rogue One, and he is killed during the Battle of Scarif. The character has been portrayed by Donnie Yen in Rogue One. Indara is a human Jedi Master of the Jedi Order who lived during the High Republic Era and trained a Padawan, Torbin. Often commanding an authoritative presence, the Jedi Master was skilled in several forms of combat, including wielding the Force to protect herself and others. The character has been played by Carrie-Anne Moss in The Acolyte. Main article: Jabba the Hutt Jannah is a former First Order stormtrooper originally designated as TZ-1719 who joins the Resistance and befriends Finn. Later, Jannah accepts Lando's offer to help her find her family. The character has been portrayed by Naomi Ackie in Episode IX. Nower Jebel is the Senator of Uyter in the final days of the Imperial Senate, and secretly a high-ranking member of the Alliance to Restore the Republic, as a member of its council. The character has been portrayed by Jonathan Aris in Rogue One and Andor. CT-5597, or "Jesse", is an ARC Trooper within the 501st Legion who fights in many battles throughout the Clone Wars. During the Siege of Mandalore, he is captured by Darth Maul to be used as bait in luring Ahsoka Tano to him, but is eventually rescued. When Order 66 is issued, Jesse is among the clones to attempt to execute Ahsoka, as well as Rex after he has his chip removed and sides with her. Along with all the other troopers aboard, Jesse is killed when the Venator-class Star Destroyer Tribunal they are on crashes on a small moon, and is buried by Ahsoka and Rex. The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars and Tales of the Jedi. Dexter Jettster is the Besalisk owner of Dex's Diner, and an old friend of Obi-Wan Kenobi, who provides Kenobi with information regarding the planet Kamino.[53] The character has been voiced by Ronald Falk in Episode II. Moff Tiaan Jerjerrod is the commanding officer of the second Death Star. Jerjerrod is tasked by Darth Vader to hurry the completion of the second Death Star and warned that the Emperor is not as forgiving as Vader.[54] The character has been portrayed by Michael Pennington in Episode VI. Main article: Qui-Gon Jinn Cere Junda is a former Jedi Knight who trained Trilla Suduri, survivor of Order 66, and the co-pilot of the Stinger Mantis. She becomes the mentor figure and master for Cal Kestis, while trying to escape her troubled past and resume her own role as a Jedi. She would later establish a Hidden Path outpost on jedha, where she would meet her end at the hand of Darth Vader himself. The character has been voiced by Debra Wilson in Jedi: Fallen Order and Jedi: Survivor. Agent Alexsandr Kallus is a former member of the Imperial Security Bureau who led the efforts to suppress an uprising on the planet Lothal and developed a rivalry with Zeb Orrelios because Kallus took part in the attacks that wiped out much of his kind. He eventually begins to question his morality and loyalty to the Empire after he and Zeb are forced to work together to survive upon being stranded on a remote planet, near Geonosis. By the time Thrawn is promoted to Grand Admiral, Kallus has become a spy for the Rebel Alliance, and fully defects once his treason is discovered. Kallus plays a major role in the liberation of Lothal from Imperial occupation, and ends up befriending Zeb. The character has been voiced by David Oyelowo in Rebels. Main article: Maz Kanata Main article: Greef Karga Syril Karn is a Deputy Inspector for Preox-Morlana (Pre-Mor) Authority, a corporate conglomerate in charge of a trade sector. Karn works for Pre-Mor's security services and is determined to capture Andor after he is suspected of murdering two Pre-Mor security employees. The character has been portrayed by Kyle Soller in Andor. Soller described his character as having "an extreme sense of need to impress, and fill a hole in himself. And so that really is about ascending to the top of whatever field he's in. The field he's chosen is one of restriction and complete control, and one of domination."[55] Doctor Emerie Karr is a female clone of Jango Fett who is part of the medical professional team working on a highly classified experiment at Mount Tantiss. She studies directly underneath Dr. Hemlock, the director of the Empire's Advanced Science Division. However, she shows more compassion to her child test subjects than the others on her team.[56] The character has been voiced by Keisha Castle-Hughes in The Bad Batch. KB is a female human youngling who lived on At Attin with her parents Garree and Maree in the early New Republic Era and was best friends with another child called Fern. Around 9 ABY, another child called Wim found an old starship buried in the woods outside their city. After Wim, Fern, KB and Wim's best friend Neel investigated the ship, they accidentally activated it and became lost in space. The group of kids then forged an alliance with the ship's droid SM-33 and a Force-sensitive man called Jod Na Nawood to find their way home and avoid a crew of pirates. The character has been played by Kyriana Kratter in Star Wars: Skeleton Crew. Katuunko is the Toydarian monarch who aids the Republic during the Clone Wars; killed by Savage Oppress after the Battle of Sullust. The character has been voiced by Brian George in The Clone Wars. Cinta Kaz is a human female who was a rebel within a network operated by Luthen Rael in resistance to the Galactic Empire. The character has been portrayed by Varada Sethu in Andor. Jai Kell is a young Lothalian who joined the Imperial Academy, where he met Ezra Bridger, posing undercover as a cadet to steal an Imperial encoder. During a series of tests and exercises, Kell learned that the Grand Inquisitor intended to take him away for "special training", and defected from the Empire with Ezra's help, going into hiding, and eventually joining Ryder Azadi's rebel cell. He then aided Ezra and the rest of the Ghost crew during the Imperial occupation of Lothal and their efforts to liberate the planet. Once the empire was defeated, he was appointed as a New Republic senator as the representative for Lothal. The character has been voiced by Dante Basco in Rebels, and portrayed by Vinny Thomas in Ahsoka. Kelnacca is a Wookiee Jedi Master of the Jedi Order who lived during the High Republic Era. In 230 BBY, he took on a Padawan, Yarzion Vell. After he completed Vell's training, he had him tattoo his name on his head, following a tradition from Vell's homeworld. In 148 BBY, he was stationed on the planet Brendok with Jedi Knight Sol, Jedi Master Indara, and her Padawan, Torbin. While investigating a vergence in the Force on the planet, the Jedi discovered a coven of witches led by Mother Aniseya. The character has been played by Joonas Suotamo in The Acolyte. Main article: Obi-Wan Kenobi Main article: Cal Kestis Derek "Hobbie" Klivian is a formed Imperial cadet who defected to the Rebel Alliance, becoming a founding member of the Rogue Squadron pilot. The character has been portrayed by Richard Oldfield in Episode V and voiced by Trevor Devall in Rebels. Agen Kolar is an Iridonian Zabrak Jedi Master and member of the Jedi Council. He used to have a green lightsaber like fellow Iridonian Zabrak Jedi Master Eeth Koth but after his Padawan Tan Yuster died during the Geonosian Arena he took his kyber crystal and replaced his green crystal with his Padawan's blue crystal so he could remember him. He is the first Jedi who was killed while trying to arrest Darth Sidious. The character has been portrayed by Tux Akindoyeni in Episodes II-III. Admiral Kassius Konstantine is an Imperial Navy officer who assists the Inquisitors, Darth Vader, and Grand Admiral Thrawn in pursuing the Rebels. He is killed during the Battle of Atollon. The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in Rebels. Plo Koon is a Kel Dor Jedi Master and Jedi Council member in the prequel trilogy. He discovered Ahsoka Tano on her homeworld, Shili, and participated in many battles during the Clone Wars. He is killed when his Jedi starfighter is shot down at Cato Neimoidia by his own military escort (a squadron of ARC-170 starfighters led by Captain Jag) as part of Order 66. The character has been portrayed by Alan Ruscoe in Episode I, by Matt Sloan in Episodes II-III, and voiced by James Arnold Taylor in The Clone Wars. Mother Koril is a Force-sensitive Iridonian Zabrak female who lived during the High Republic Era. She was a witch in Mother Aniseya's exiled coven, who eventually settled on the planet Brendok after being persecuted. Around 156 BBY, Koril carried the twin children Maeho and Verosha Aniseya who were created by Mother Aniseya. The character has been played by Margarita Levieva in The Acolyte. Eeth Koth is an Iridonian Zabrak Jedi Master and member of the Jedi Council. He was removed from the Jedi Council at the end of the Clone Wars and intended on leaving the Order, but Order 66 was issued before he could do so. Surviving, he goes into hiding and starts a family, but is eventually tracked down and killed by Darth Vader. The character has been portrayed by Hassani Shapi in Episode I, and voiced by Chris Edgerly in The Clone Wars. Pong Krell is a Besalisk Jedi who serves as a temporary commander of the 501st Legion during the Battle of Umbara in the Clone Wars. He hates clones and has secret aspirations to be Count Dooku's new apprentice, but is executed by the trooper Dogma after his treachery becomes known. His distinct anatomy allows him to wield two double-bladed lightsabers. The character has been voiced by Dave Fennoy in The Clone Wars. Main article: Orson Krennic Main article: Black Krrsantan Main article: Bo-Katan Kryze Satine Kryze (/kriːz/, KREEZ) is the Duchess of Mandalore, sister of Bo-Katan, and romantic interest of Obi-Wan Kenobi. A pacifist leader, she tries not to get involved in the Clone Wars, and forms the Council of Neutral Systems, much to the disgust of the Death Watch, who try to assassinate and replace her numerous times throughout the war, but all their attempts are thwarted by the Jedi, particularly Kenobi. The Jedi Master had previously protected Satine in her youth, and the two formed a close bond, with Kenobi claiming that he would have left the Jedi Order a long time ago had Satine asked. Satine later watches her world fall to the Shadow Collective, under Darth Maul, who ultimately murders her in front of a captured Kenobi. The character has been voiced by Anna Graves in The Clone Wars. Main article: Kuiil Beru Lars is the wife of Owen, step-aunt by marriage and surrogate mother of Luke Skywalker, who takes him in after Luke's mother Padmé Amidala dies in childbirth and his father Anakin Skywalker turns to the dark side and becomes Darth Vader, though she like Owen is told by Anakin's former Jedi Master Obi-Wan Kenobi that Anakin died, but unlike her husband does not seem to resent Obi-Wan. She and Owen are killed by stormtroopers at their home on Tatooine.[57] The character has been portrayed by Shelagh Fraser in Episode IV, and by Bonnie Piesse in Episodes II-III and Obi-Wan Kenobi. Cliegg Lars is a moisture farmer who purchases, then frees and marries, Shmi Skywalker, becoming the stepfather of Anakin Skywalker, whom he meets only briefly. He loses his leg when pursuing the Sand People who had kidnapped Shmi. Cliegg passes away sometime between the onset of the Clone Wars and Anakin's turn to the dark side. The character has been portrayed by Jack Thompson in Episode II. The name Cliegg, and variations of it, have been in Star Wars drafts since 1974. Owen Lars is the stepson of Shmi, step-brother of Anakin and step-uncle and surrogate father of Luke Skywalker, who takes him in after Luke's mother Padmé dies in childbirth and his father Anakin falls to the dark side of the Force and becomes Darth Vader, although Owen is told by Obi-Wan that his step-brother died, eventually coming to resent the Jedi Master for having taken Anakin away from Shmi and for tearing apart the Skywalker family. Owen and his wife, Beru, are killed by stormtroopers at their home on Tatooine, while Luke was away meeting with Obi-Wan "Ben" Kenobi.[58] The character has been portrayed by Phil Brown in Episode IV, and by Joel Edgerton in Episodes II-III and Obi-Wan Kenobi. Cut Lawquane is a former clone trooper who deserted the army to live a quiet life as a farmer on Saleucami. He has a wife Suu and two children, Jek and Shaeeah. During the Clone Wars, he meets Captain Rex, and the pair eventually come to trust one another after working together to defend Cut's family from Commando Droids, with Rex deciding not to report Cut.[59] After the formation of the Galactic Empire, Cut and his family, with help from the Bad Batch, leave Saleucami due to increased military presence on the planet. The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars and The Bad Batch. Lobot is Lando Calrissian's cyborg aide. He has a cybernetic implant that allows him to interface directly with Cloud City's central computer.[60] The character has been portrayed by John Hollis in Episode V. Jecki Lon is a Theelin-human hybrid Jedi Padawan who lived during the High Republic Era. She was the Padawan of Jedi Master Sol and was calm and mature for her age. The character has been played by Dafne Keen in The Acolyte. Tasi Lowa is a Zygerrian female Padawan of the Jedi Order who lived during the High Republic Era. She was the Padawan of Jedi Knigh Yord Fandar, and accompanied him to his mission to apprehend and interrogate Osha Aniseya, but she lost her master in what proved to be his final mission in Khofar, where he lost his life to a Sith Lord known as The Stranger. The character has been played by Thara Schöön in The Acolyte. Kino Loy is a prisoner and floor manager at the Imperial factory facility on the planet Narkina 5. Initially antagonistic towards Cassian and his fellow inmates under the belief that serving his sentence would grant him freedom, he eventually decides to help Cassian incite a prison break after learning that no one would actually be released. He is forced to stay in the facility due to being unable to swim. The character has been portrayed by Andy Serkis in Andor. Serkis previously portrayed Supreme Leader Snoke in the sequel trilogy. Crix Madine is a Rebel general who comes up with the plan of destroying the shield generator for the second Death Star.[61] The character has been portrayed by Dermot Crowley in Episode VI. Baze Malbus is a mercenary and friend of Chirrut Îmwe who aids the Rebel Alliance in stealing the plans for the Death Star in Rogue One. He is killed during the Battle of Scarif. The character has been portrayed by Jiang Wen in Rogue One. Taron Malicos is a Jedi Master who fought in the Clone Wars and survived Order 66. Left stranded on Dathomir for years, he eventually succumbed to the dark side and sought to learn the Nightsisters' magic by manipulating Nightsister Merrin. He attempts to lure Cal Kestis to the dark side, but Kestis defeats him with Merrin's help, who buries him alive. The character has been voiced by Liam McIntyre in Jedi: Fallen Order. Kleya Marki is a human female who served as a concierge at Luthen Rael's gallery of artifacts and antiquities in the upper levels of the galactic capital Coruscant. She is also crucial to the operation of Rael's resistance activities. The character has been portrayed by Elizabeth Dulau in Andor. Young Kleya Marki is portrayed by British actress April V. Woods. Rafa Martez, a smuggler, and Trace Martez, a pilot and mechanic, are sisters from Coruscant who use a hangar and a laundromat as fronts for Rafa's illegal affairs. After their parents were killed and the Jedi did little to nothing to help them, the sisters became embittered against the Order, and sought to make enough money to leave Coruscant. Near the end of the Clone Wars, the sisters befriend Ahsoka Tano, who helps them when a job to deliver spice to the Pyke Syndicate falls through, leading to Rafa and Trace changing their views of the Jedi. Shortly after the rise of the Galactic Empire, the sisters are hired by Captain Rex to retrieve data from a tactical droid on Corellia, where they have a run-in with the Bad Batch, looking for the same data. In the end, the Bad Batch give the data to Rafa and Trace after learning they want to use it to fight the Empire. Rafa Martez has been voiced by Elizabeth Rodriguez, and Trace Martez has been voiced by Brigitte Kali, both appearing in The Clone Wars and The Bad Batch. Main article: Darth Maul Main article: Migs Mayfeld Mart Mattin is a young human Rebel pilot who was in Hera Syndulla's fighter squad during their ultimately ill-fated attack on Lothal City's Imperial base. He is the only other Rebel pilot besides Hera and Chopper to survive the battle and escape captivity, and is later retrieved to join the Lothal Rebel cell in their guerilla fight against the Empire, implementing a secret plan devised by Ezra Bridger to bring in a pod of Purrgil against Admiral Thrawn's fleet. The character has been voiced by Zachary Gordon in Rebels. Dedra Meero is a supervisor for the Imperial Security Bureau who takes a particular interest into the actions of Cassian Andor and the growing rebellion. The character has been portrayed by Denise Gough in Andor. Sergeant Ruescott Melshi is a member of the Rebel Alliance's special forces during the early stages of the Galactic Civil War. Portrayed by Duncan Pow, the character first appears in the film Rogue One (2016) as part of the team who sacrifices their lives to retrieve the plans for the new Death Star from the Imperial security facility on Scarif. Melshi later appears in the television series Andor (2022–2025), set before the events of Rogue One, which chronicles how he and Cassian Andor met in, and broke out of, Imperial prison. Melshi has also made appearances in Star Wars books, audiobooks, and a video game.[62][63][64] General Antoc Merrick who is a pilot and aide to Leia Organa. He led Rebel Starfighters in the attack on Scarif and led attacks on Imperial soldiers and Imperial starfighters. He is killed during this battle. He is portrayed by Ben Daniels in Rogue One. Sly Moore is an Umbaran personal aide of Palpatine and one of the few people aware of his identity as Darth Sidious.[65] The character has been portrayed by Sandi Findlay in Episodes II-III. Main article: Mon Mothma Admiral Conan Antonio Motti makes an appearance in the Death Star conference room early in Episode IV. He gets Force choked by Darth Vader after he expresses little faith in Vader's ability to use the Force. The character was portrayed by Richard LeParmentier in the original Star Wars movie. Main article: Peli Motto Ki-Adi-Mundi is a Cerean Jedi Master and Jedi Council member in the prequel trilogy. He is one of the leaders of the Jedi strike force sent to rescue Obi-Wan Kenobi, Anakin Skywalker, and Padmé Amidala on Geonosis, and a Jedi General during the Clone Wars. At the end of the Clone Wars, he leads his clone troopers in the Battle of Mygeeto, and is killed as a result of Order 66. Originally, Saesee Tiin was planned to die with him. The character has been portrayed by Silas Carson in Episodes I-III, Derek Arnold in The Acolyte, and voiced by Brian George in The Clone Wars and Tales of the Jedi. Boss Rugor Nass is a Gungan leader who first established a treaty with the Naboo humans, and he later attends Padmé Amidala's funeral.[66] He was the one to banish Jar Jar Binks but he also let Jar Jar Binks be a general. The character has been voiced by Brian Blessed in Episode I. Jod Na Nawood is a Force-sensitive human male pirate during the New Republic Era, who operated under many aliases such as Crimson Jack, Silvo, Dash Zentin, or Jodwick Zank. Jod was previously trained by a fugitive Jedi in the ways of the Jedi arts before that Jedi was killed. As captain of his own pirate crew, Jod was deposed and imprisoned by his lieutenant Brutus around 9 ABY. Locked in the brig of Borgo Prime, he met the children Wim, KB, Neel, and Fern, and subsequently helped them navigate dangers as they tried to get home. The group worked alongside the droid SM-33 aboard the Onyx Cinder. He was known as Crimson Jack to Kh'ymm. The character has been played by Jude Law in Star Wars: Skeleton Crew. Neel is a young Myykian[67] who lived on At Attin and was best friends with another child named Wim during the New Republic Era. Around 9 ABY, Wim found an old starship buried in the woods outside their city. After the two and two other children named KB and Fern investigated the ship, they accidentally activated it and became lost in space. The group of kids then forged an alliance with the ship's droid SM-33 and a Force-sensitive man called Jod Na Nawood to find their way back home and avoid a crew of pirates. The character's voice is Robert Timothy Smith in Star Wars: Skeleton Crew. Enfys Nest is the leader of a gang of pirates called the Cloud Riders, who are revealed to be supporters of the nascent Rebel Alliance.[68] The character has been portrayed by Erin Kellyman in Solo. Captain Lorth Needa was a captain of the Imperial Star Destroyer Avenger in The Empire Strikes Back (portrayed by Michael Culver) who pursued the Millennium Falcon into the Asteroid Field after the Battle of Hoth. After losing track of the craft Vader kills him via the Force.[69] "99" is a defective clone trooper who helps the Domino Squad during the Clone Wars. He is killed during one of the battles of Kamino.[70] He is the namesake of Clone Force 99. The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars. Jocasta Nu is a Jedi librarian featured in the prequel trilogy. She survives Order 66, but is later killed by Darth Vader. The character has been portrayed by Alethea McGrath in Episode II, and voiced by Flo Di Re in The Clone Wars and Tales of the Jedi. Nien Nunb is an arms dealer of the Sullustan species who joins the Rebel Alliance in fighting the evil Galactic Empire. He fights in the Battle of Endor to destroy the second Death Star and returns three decades later to assist the Resistance, only to die at the hands of the resurrected Emperor Palpatine. The character was introduced in the 1983 film Return of the Jedi where he was brought to life both as a puppet and a costumed actor during the film. Nunb was puppeteered by Mike Quinn and was portrayed by Richard Bonehill in wide shots. The character was voiced by Kipsang Rotich, a Kenyan student who spoke in his native Kalenjin, as well as in Kikuyu. Quinn and Rotich both returned for the role in the sequel trilogy, namely Star Wars: The Force Awakens (2015), Star Wars: The Last Jedi (2017), and Star Wars: The Rise of Skywalker (2019). In the years since Return of the Jedi's release, the character has made appearances in various works within the Star Wars Expanded Universe. CC-2237, or "Odd Ball", is a clone Commander and pilot, who participates in several battles throughout the Clone Wars under the command of Obi-Wan Kenobi, such as the Battle of Teth, the Battle of Umbara, the Battle of Coruscant, and the Battle of Utapau. A skilled pilot, Odd Ball flies an assortment of starfighters, including the V-19 Torrent and the ARC-170. The character has been voiced by Temuera Morrison in Episode III, and voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars. Barriss Offee is a Mirialan Jedi apprentice of Luminara Unduli and a close friend of Ahsoka Tano. She later betrays Ahsoka and frames her for a terrorist bombing after she becomes disillusioned with the Jedi Order's wartime policies. Offee is eventually unmasked and defeated by Anakin Skywalker, resulting in her arrest. At the dawn of the Empire, Barriss joins the Inquisitorius only to defect after a decade-long servitude.[71] The character has been portrayed by Nalini Krishan in Episode II, and voiced by Meredith Salenger in The Clone Wars and Tales of the Empire. Hondo Ohnaka is the leader of the space pirates known as the Ohnaka Gang which kidnaps and attempts to ransom Obi-Wan Kenobi, Anakin Skywalker, Count Dooku—and later Ahsoka Tano—to the highest bidder during the Clone Wars. He follows a code of honor and respects the Jedi, whom he ends up helping several times in the war, but is not above using sneaky tactics and treachery if it is for "good business". Years after the Clone Wars, despite losing his crew to the Galactic Empire, Hondo continues his criminal activities while having dealings with the crew of the Ghost.[72] He has sometimes been referred to as the "Jack Sparrow" of the Star Wars universe.[73] The character has been voiced by Jim Cummings in The Clone Wars, Rebels, and Forces of Destiny. Ric Olié is a pilot who flies Queen Padmé Amidala's ship while escaping Naboo, and later flies an N-1 starfighter as leader of Bravo Squadron during the battle of Naboo. During the Galactic Civil War, he is killed by Darth Vader on Naboo along with others who were attempting to avenge the death of Padmé.[74] The character has been portrayed by Ralph Brown in Episode I. Omega is a young female clone who served as Nala Se's medical assistant on Kamino, until joining Clone Force 99 to escape from the planet after their defiance to the Empire. She is later revealed to be an unaltered clone of Jango Fett, similar to Boba Fett. She is captured by the Empire as she is the only clone with a perfectly replicated M-count and she gets brought to Dr Hemlock's base on Mount Tantiss. She later escapes Mount Tantiss with a lurca hound that she rescued called Batcher, and she also brings along a very reluctant Crosshair. She returns to Pabu, where Asajj Ventress (who was hired by Fennec Shand after Hunter and Wrecker complete a bounty for Shand) tests her for Force sensitivity, which she fails. The character has been voiced by Michelle Ang in The Bad Batch. Ketsu Onyo is a Mandalorian bounty hunter and former estranged friend of Sabine Wren. She and Sabine were cadets at the Imperial Academy, later escaping and becoming bounty hunting partners before Ketsu left Sabine for dead and began working for the Black Sun. After they reconcile, Ketsu aids the Rebel Alliance. The character has been voiced by Gina Torres in Rebels and Forces of Destiny. Oola is a Twi'lek dancer enslaved by Jabba the Hutt and chained to his throne; she is killed by Jabba's rancor after dancing for him.[75] The character has been portrayed by Femi Taylor in Episode VI. New scenes featuring the character were filmed for the Special Edition of Return of the Jedi.[76][77] When Taylor arrived for her reshoots, producers were stunned to discover she still fit into her original costume and had barely aged at all in the 15 years since originally shooting her scenes. Taylor credited this to her impressive dance career. Savage Opress is a Dathomirian Zabrak Nightbrother, and the brother of Darth Maul. He is hand picked by Asajj Ventress as part of her scheme to kill Count Dooku for the attempt on her life and is altered by the Nightsisters, becoming more of a berserker on Ventress' call to the point of killing Feral, (his adoptive brother), without remorse, Opress manages to become Dooku's new apprentice and learns only a little of the ways of the Sith before Ventress has him help her fight Dooku, due to his actions under him getting unwanted attention from the Jedi. However, in the heat of the moment and provoked by both of them, Opress tries to kill both Dooku and Ventress before escaping the Jedi and instructed by Mother Talzin to find Maul so he can complete his training to defend himself against the numerous enemies he has made. Finding Maul a shell of his former self on a junk planet, Opress manages to stir up his fellow nightbrother's grudge with Obi-Wan to aid him in his revenge against the Jedi. He is later killed in a duel by Darth Sidious on Mandalore. The character has been voiced by Clancy Brown in The Clone Wars. Dasi Oran is the Senator of Ghorman in the final days of the Imperial Senate, who was detained once his people was massacred to gather the resources of the planet for the construction of the Death Star. The character has been portrayed by Raphael Roger Levy in Rogue One. Bail Organa is Leia Organa's adoptive father, a Senator of Alderaan and one of the Rebel Alliance's founding members. He adopts Leia after his ally and her birth mother, Padmé, dies and her birth father, Anakin Skywalker, becomes Darth Vader. Bail is canonically killed on Alderaan when it is destroyed by the Death Star, as depicted in the original film.[78] The character has been portrayed by Jimmy Smits in Episodes II-III, Rogue One, and Obi-Wan Kenobi, and voiced by Phil LaMarr in The Clone Wars, Rebels, Tales of the Jedi and The Bad Batch. He first appeared in Attack of the Clones, portrayed by Jimmy Smits, though he appeared in scenes cut from The Phantom Menace, where he was portrayed by Adrian Dunbar,[78] with Dunbar's character retconned into a separate character named Bail Antilles. Benjamin Bratt portrays Organa in the second season of Andor.[79] Breha Organa is Queen of Alderaan, wife of Bail Organa, and adoptive mother of Leia Organa. Like her husband, she is canonically killed in the destruction of Alderaan. The character has been portrayed by Rebecca Jackson Mendoza in Episode III, and by Simone Kessell

of the Separatist Navy who commands the blockade of the planet Christophsis. He is one of the most skilled military tacticians at the time and supposedly has a history of being able to track cloaked ships. He seemingly dies early in the Clone Wars, but later reemerges with cybernetics covering nearly half of his body. Trench is finally killed by Anakin Skywalker. The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars. CC-5385, or "Tup", is a rookie clone trooper who has a teardrop tattoo on his face, and matching designs on his helmet.[109] He participates in the Battle of Umbara, and was key to the capture of rogue Jedi General Pong Krell. During his time in the campaign on Ringo Vinda, Tup's biochip malfunctions, leading him to carry out Order 66 earlier than intended. As Tup was being shipped back to Kamino for evaluation, he was kidnapped by the Separatists but recovered shortly afterwards. He dies of medical complications on Kamino during the ensuing investigation. The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars. Gregar Typho is the nephew of Captain Panaka,[citation needed] and Amidala's bodyguard. The character has been portrayed by Jay Laga'aia in Episodes II-III, and voiced by James Mathis III in The Clone Wars. Luminara Unduli is a Mirialan Jedi Master in the prequel trilogy and Barriss Offee's mentor. She is killed as a result of Order 66.[110] Luminara's body was used to lure Rebels and surviving Jedi into a trap, under the guise that she was still alive. Luminara later appears as a disembodied voice empowering Rey to face the revived Darth Sidious. The character has been portrayed by Mary Oyaya in Episode II, Fay David in Episode III, and voiced by Cree Summer in Clone Wars, and by Olivia d'Abo in The Clone Wars and Episode IX. Finis Valorum is the Supreme Chancellor of the Galactic Republic, who is ousted from office, allowing Palpatine to rise to power. The character has been portrayed by Terence Stamp in Episode I, and voiced by Ian Ruskin in The Clone Wars. Finis valorum is Late Latin for "the end of values". According to performer Terence Stamp, the character was intended by George Lucas to be based on then-President of the United States Bill Clinton as a "good but beleaguered man," although Stamp noted that this had been before the Clinton impeachment trial.[111] Valorum's name stems from the original drafts of The Star Wars, in which it belonged to a character combined with Vader, then Vader's master, before being phased out of the original trilogy.[112] Jon "Dutch" Vander is a pilot for the Rebel Alliance, serving as leader of the Gold Squadron. In the Battle of Yavin, Vander was shot down and killed by Darth Vader. The character has been portrayed by Angus MacInnes in Episode IV. Main article: Vane (Star Wars) Main article: Cobb Vanth General Maximilian Veers is commander of the 501st Legion who leads the Empire's attack on Hoth, commanding the lead AT-AT Imperial Walker. The character has been portrayed by Julian Glover in Episode V. Main article: Asajj Ventress Main article: Iden Versio Cikatro Vizago is a Devaronian crime lord who the Ghost crew occasionally runs errands and smuggles goods for in exchange for credits and information. He later aids the Ghost crew in getting past the Imperial blockade of Lothal, but is found out, sold as a slave to the Mining Guild and made to operate an ore crawler skimming Lothal's surface for minerals. After being freed by Ezra's team, he joins the Lothal rebels, and assists the Ghost crew in the final battle against Governor Pryce and Grand Admiral Thrawn. The character has been voiced by Keith Szarabajka in Rebels. Main article: Paz Vizsla Pre Vizsla is a Mandalorian warlord and the leader of the Death Watch during the Clone Wars. He wields the Darksaber, an ancient lightsaber forged by his ancestor, Tarre Vizsla. As the governor of Concordia, one of Mandalore's moons, Pre Vizsla initially forms a secret alliance with Count Dooku to take control of Mandalore by overthrowing its pacifist government led by Duchess Satine Kryze. Vizsla breaks ties with Dooku when their plan fails, and he later allies with Darth Maul and Savage Opress in recruiting the Black Sun, the Pyke Syndicate and the Hutt Clan to form a criminal organization known as the Shadow Collective. After ousting Duchess Satine, Vizsla betrays his allies and has them imprisoned, but Maul escapes and challenges Vizla to single combat. Vizsla accepts and is defeated by Maul, who executes him and takes over Mandalore and the Death Watch. The character has been voiced by Jon Favreau in The Clone Wars. Dryden Vos is a near-human crime lord who serves as the figurehead of the Crimson Dawn crime syndicate, led from the shadows by Darth Maul, and has history with Tobias Beckett, whom he recruited to steal coaxium for him. He is killed and replaced by his top lieutenant, Qi'ra. The character has been portrayed by Paul Bettany in Solo. Vos also briefly appears as a hologram in the final season of The Clone Wars, which establishes him as a lieutenant of Maul from during the Clone Wars.[113] Main article: Quinlan Vos Quinlan Vos is a Kiffar Jedi Master in The Clone Wars, and the master of Jedi Aayla Secura. He teams up with (and falls in love with) Asajj Ventress in an attempt to assassinate Count Dooku, but ends up turning to the dark side. He is eventually redeemed with Ventress's help, who sacrifices herself to save him. Vos later respectfully buries her on her homeworld, Dathomir, and is reinstated into the Jedi Order. He is one of the few known survivors of Order 66.[clarification needed] The character has been voiced by Al Rodrigo in The Clone Wars. The character's design was based on a background extra from the Tatooine set in The Phantom Menace, and this extra was retroactively made Vos on a secret mission for the Jedi Council.[citation needed] Neeku Vozo is a Kadas'sa'Nikto male mechanic who served as a member of Team Fireball on the Colossus. Neeku befriended the undercover Resistance spy Kazuda Xiono during his mission on the Colossus to investigate First Order influence The character has been voiced by Josh Brener in Star Wars Resistance. Main article: Wicket W. Warrick Main article: Watto Taun We is a Kaminoan administrator who guides Obi-Wan Kenobi during his visit to the cloning facility. Following the rise of the Empire, she is killed by Fennec Shand. The character has been voiced by Rena Owen in Episode II and The Bad Batch. During filming, Owen wore a maquette of the alien's head atop a hardhat, providing her co-stars with the proper eye-line for talking with the character.[114] Zam Wesell is a Clawdite bounty hunter hired by Jango Fett to assassinate Padmé Amidala. She fails in her mission and is killed with a poison dart by Fett before she could reveal his involvement.[115] The character has been portrayed by Leeanna Walsman in Episode II. Temmin "Snap" Wexley is a Resistance X-wing fighter pilot, and he dies during the Battle of Exegol.[116][117][118] He is the son of wayward Rebel pilot Norra Wexley.[116] The character has been portrayed by Greg Grunberg in Episode VII and IX. He is also a major character in the Star Wars: Poe Dameron comic series, as well as the Aftermath trilogy as a resourceful teenager. Wim is a male human youngling who lived on At Attin in the early New Republic Era together with his father Wendle and was best friends with another child called Neel. Around 9 ABY, Wim found an old starship buried in the woods outside their city. After he, Neel and two other children called KB and Fern investigated the ship they accidentally activated it and became lost in space. The group of kids then forged an alliance with the ship's droid SM-33 and a Force-sensitive man called Jod Na Nawood to find back home and avoid a crew of pirates. The character has been played by Ravi Cabot-Conyers in Star Wars: Skeleton Crew. Main article: Mace Windu CC-3636, or "Wolffe", is a Clone Commander of the 104th Battalion and leader of the "Wolfpack", serving under Jedi Plo Koon during the Clone Wars. During the war, he gained a large scar on his right eye. He is one of the few clones to have removed his inhibitor chip and, as such, was not forced to carry out Order 66. During the Galactic Empire era, he ends up in the Seelos system with fellow clones Rex and Gregor, and later helps the Rebels free Lothal from Imperial occupation. The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars and Rebels. "Wrecker" is a defective clone trooper and member of Clone Force 99. He is the team's muscles, having genetic mutations that make him much larger and stronger than other clone troopers. Following Order 66, Wrecker along with most of the team rebel against the Empire and become mercenaries. Though Wrecker's biochip is later activated, causing him to briefly turn on his squadmates, though they manage to remove it from his brain and restore his free will. The character has been voiced by Dee Bradley Baker in The Clone Wars and The Bad Batch. Main article: Sabine Wren Xi'an is a Twi'lek member of Ranzar Malk's crew, who is skilled in fighting with a knife, the sister of Qin, and an old associate and former lover of Din Djarin. After her brother is captured and imprisoned aboard a New Republic transport, the crew tries to rescue with the help of Djarin. Xi'an and the others secretly planned to abandon Djarin once they released Qin, but he outsmarts and defeats them, resulting in their arrest. The character has been portrayed by Natalia Tena in The Mandalorian. Hamato Xiono is a human male senator from the planet Hosnian Prime who served in the New Republic Senate and is the father of Resistance operative Kazuda Xiono. By 9 ABY, Xiono was performing his duties as a senator in the New Republic. During this time, his ideals for the direction the burgeoning republic should take directly clashed with warnings from General Hera Syndulla of the Imperial Grand Admiral Thrawn's return, culminating in a failed attempt to court-martial her for disobeying direct orders. The character has been voiced by Tzi Ma in Star Wars Resistance, and he is portrayed by Nelson Lee in Ahsoka. Kazuda "Kaz" Xiono is a human male military pilot and later Resistance spy who served in the years following the conclusion of the Galactic Civil War. The son of Senator Hamato Xiono, Kazuda served with the Starfighter Corps of the New Republic Defense Fleet during the Cold War, at which point the Resistance recruited him to spy on the First Order. The character has been voiced by Christopher Sean in Star Wars Resistance. Yaddle is a female member of Yoda's mysterious species who appears as a member of the Jedi Council. She trained Cal Kestis's Master Jaro Tapal and she is killed attempting to stop Dooku from turning to the dark side. The character has been portrayed by Phil Eason in Episode I, and voiced by Bryce Dallas Howard in Star Wars: Tales of the Jedi. She was created from a concept art by Iain McCaig for a young Yoda.[citation needed] Jarek Yeager is a human male mechanic who owned a repair shop on the Colossus during the era of the New Republic. A former rebel pilot, commander, and veteran of the Galactic Civil War, Yeager once served with the Alliance to Restore the Republic. The character has been voiced by Scott Lawrence in Star Wars Resistance. Main article: Yoda Wullf Yularen is an Imperial officer on the first Death Star. During the Clone Wars, Yularen served as an admiral in the Republic Navy, and a leader of Anakin Skywalker's fleet. He is later transferred to colonel and also the leader of the Imperial Security Bureau. He was killed in the destruction of the Death Star. The character has been portrayed by Robert Clarke in Episode IV, voiced by Tom Kane in The Clone Wars and Rebels, and portrayed by Malcolm Sinclair in Andor. Ziro is a Galactic Basic-speaking Hutt crime lord, Jabba the Hutt's flamboyant uncle, and Mama the Hutt's son, who secretly plots to overthrow the Hutt Clan and usurp all their power. During the Clone Wars, he makes a secret plan with Count Dooku to have Jabba's son captured by Asajj Ventress and blame the Jedi for the incident, but their scheme fails, as Jabba's son is rescued by Anakin Skywalker and Ahsoka Tano, and Ziro is discovered and arrested by Padmé Amidala. While in prison, he hires Aurra Sing to assassinate Amidala, but she fails. Later, fearing that Ziro will give the Republic the Hutt Council's records that he had hidden away, Jabba hires Cad Bane and a team of bounty hunters to break him out of prison, with them taking several Senators hostage in exchange for Ziro's release. Ziro then meets with the rest of the Hutt Clan on Nal Hutta, but refuses to tell them where he had hidden the records and, thus, is imprisoned. He is broken out by his lover, Sy Snootles, shortly after, and the two of them head over to Mama the Hutt's house on Teth, where the records are located. However, Snootles betrays Ziro and reveals that she was hired by Jabba to find the records, before killing him. The character has been voiced by Corey Burton in The Clone Wars. Lists of Star Wars actors Lists of Star Wars film actors Lists of Star Wars television series actors List of Star Wars creatures List of The Mandalorian characters List of The Book of Boba Fett characters List of Star Wars droid characters List of Star Wars Legends characters List of Star Wars: Knights of the Old Republic characters List of Star Wars books ^ McMilian, Graeme (April 25, 2014). "Lucasfilm Unveils New Plans for Star Wars Expanded Universe". The Hollywood Reporter. Archived from the original on August 30, 2016. Retrieved May 26, 2016. ^ "The Legendary Star Wars Expanded Universe Turns a New Page". StarWars.com. April 25, 2014. Archived from the original on September 10, 2016. Retrieved May 26, 2016. ^ "Disney and Random House announce relaunch of Star Wars Adult Fiction line". StarWars.com. 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Archived from the original on July 5, 2015. Retrieved September 2, 2015. ^ "Snap Wexley". StarWars.com. Lucasfilm. Archived from the original on December 20, 2015. Retrieved December 26, 2015. ^ Anderson, Tre'vell (December 16, 2015). "J.J. Abrams' good luck charm Greg Grunberg reveals his Force Awakens character Snap Wexley". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on December 17, 2015. Retrieved December 16, 2015. Retrieved from " In The Force Awakens, the Millennium Falcon starts out in the hands of Unkar Plutt, who stole it from the Irving Boys, who stole it from Han Solo, who originally got it from Lando Calrissian. Rey and Finn steal it from Unkar, and lose it to Han Solo who *Spoiler* then dies. At the end of the movie Rey and Chewie are flying it. So, who does the Millennium Falcon actually belong too? Because our understanding of the laws of property under the Empire, New Republic, and First Order are so lacking, for the sake of this analysis we'll assume that U.S. law applies. The Millennium Falcon makes a brief appearance in Revenge of the Sith, but we don't know who owns it at that point. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary we'll assume Lando Calrissian is the first lawful owner of the Millennium Falcon. At one point he engaged in a "game of chance", defined as "poker, craps, roulette, or other game in which a player gives anything of value in the hope of gain, the outcome of which is determined largely by chance...." (Ohio Revised Code.2915.01) (Hereafter O.R.C). He lost that game of chance, in this case Sabaac, and ownership passed to Han Solo. Or did it? If the game was not lawfully sanctioned, it would be an illegal debt that is unenforceable under U.S. common law so the Millennium Falcon would still belong to Lando Calrissian. Hence, the comment, "What have you done to my ship?" If the game was legally sanctioned and the Millennium Falcon was used as payment, or partial payment, for a debt lawfully owed, then ownership would pass to Han Solo. (O.R.C. 2915.02 does not prohibit conduct in connection with gambling expressly permitted by law.) Thus the rejoinder by Han Solo to the above comment, "Your ship? Hey, remember you lost her to me, fair and square" asserting that ownership had passed to him. The Millennium Falcon is considered personal property. For most personal property ownership is often determined by possession, even if the ownership, possession or interest is unlawful. (O.R.C. 2913.01) Because of this Han Solo either has an ultimate claim to the Falcon, having received it as a payment for a lawful debt, or can claim a superior interest second only to that of Lando Calrissian, since his possession is only one step removed from the lawful owner. The Millennium Falcon is later stolen from Han Solo by Ducain. This allows Ducain to exert a possessory interest over the Millennium Falcon, even though his claim was unlawful. And it was stolen from Ducain by the Irving Boys, who could then claim a possessory interest over the Millennium Falcon, even though their claim was unlawful. And it was stolen from them by Unkar Plutt, who could also exert a possessory interest over the Millennium Falcon even though his claim was unlawful. And it was stolen from Unkar by Rey and Finn, who could also claim a possessory interest over the Millennium Falcon even though their claim was unlawful as well. According to the common law to determine the superior claim you simply work your way back up the chain. So Rey & Finn had a superior interest to everyone but Unkar's, the Irving boys, Ducain, and Han Solo. Unkar's interest trumps Rey & Finns. The Irving Boys have an interest that trumps Unkar's. Ducains' interest trumps the Irving Boys. And Han Solo has a superior claim to them all. And he then messes things up by dying. So now who owns the Millennium Falcon? Well, assuming Han Solo died without a will, which seems pretty likely, who owns it will be determined by the laws of intestacy. Han Solo was married to Leia Organa. They were separated, but don't seem to have made it a formal separation as recognized by the law. They had at least one child (Ben/Kylo Ren) but, as far as we know, neither of them had any children outside of the marriage. As a result, where there is a marriage and all the children are born of that marriage then the whole goes to the surviving spouse. (O.R.C. 2105.06.) So even though Rey may be flying the ship, Leia inherited all rights to the Millennium Falcon and it ultimately belongs to her... assuming Han won it in a lawful game of Sabaac...but he was a great swindler and never one for the rules, so it's entirely possible it still belongs to Lando. Related The Falcon is stolen from Solo after the events of Return of the Jedi and ends up on the planet Jakku, 30 years after the Battle of Endor, under the ownership of a scrap dealer called Unkar Plutt. Rey pilots the Falcon with Chewbacca as her copilot after Solo's death. The Falcon was used by Lando for amusement. One of the reasons Lucasfilm chose to make it look different in Solo is because it reflects the owner's personality. Lando uses the Falcon for entertaining guests, according to Solo Screenwriter Jon Kasdan, and the ship's appearance reflects his personality. Furthermore, who now owns the Millennium Falcon? Following Solo's death, the Millennium Falcon was converted into a Resistance vessel by its new owner, Rey, for much of the First Order-Resistance war. Second, what happened to the Millennium Falcon's nose? The ship was once again captained by Calrissian during the Battle of Exegol in 35 ABY, which saw a decisive victory for the Resistance and Jedi Order. What Happened To That Tapered Nose? But first, let's get to the most significant and juiciest change: a tapered nose. Fans immediately noticed that in Solo, the Falcon had a different silhouette, with a tapered nose rather than forked mandibles. Unfortunately, EW says, "revealing exactly how that happens would be a spoiler." They do, however, provide a hint. What makes the Millennium Falcon so unique? The Millennium Falcon has a reputation for being the fastest hunk of junk in the galaxy, as well as the ship that made the Kessel Run in less than 12 seconds. Over the years, Han and Chewbacca have made a number of "special modifications" to the Corellian YT-1300 light freighter to improve its speed and agility. Is there another Millennium Falcon in the works? The Millennium Falcon is a Star Wars character. It made his first appearance and his last appearance. Is it a Millennium Falcon or a Millennium Falcon? During and after the Galactic Civil War, the Millennium Falcon, originally known as YT 492727ZED and previously known as the Stellar Envoy, was a Corellian YT-1300f light freighter used by smugglers Han Solo and Chewbacca. How much does an original Millennium Falcon cost? A vintage Kenner Falcon with all of its parts and working electronics, according to Bellomo, can cost anywhere between $140 and $220 depending on the coloration of the outer shell (which tends to brown over time). If you have everything in the original box, the price could go up to $300-450.4 days ago. Who is the owner of the Millennium Falcon? Ownership. In the franchise, the Falcon has been depicted numerous times, and its ownership and command have varied several times. Lando Calrissian owned the Falcon prior to Star Wars. In order to pay off a gambling debt, he lost it to Han Solo. Is the Lego Millennium Falcon a good investment? Despite being the ultimate collector's item for Star Wars fans, $799.99 is a lot to pay for a LEGO model. The Falcon, on the other hand, has been a fantastic build and even better display piece, which I think is well worth the high price tag. Is the Millennium Falcon a cargo plane? The Millennium Falcon is a legend in smuggler circles because it's the fastest hunk of junk in the galaxy, and it's a heavily modified Corellian light freighter. What happened to Lando's Millennium Falcon? Around 5 BBY, Lando Calrissian purchased the Fal