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, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 109,638 active editors 7,015,220 articles in English Magic tablet from Pergamon The Orphic Hymns are a collection of 87 hymns in ancient Greek, addressed to various deities. Attributed in antiquity to the mythical poet Orpheus, they were composed in Asia Minor (in modern-day Turkey), most likely around the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, and seem to have belonged to a cult community which used them in ritual. The collection is preceded by a proem (or prologue) in which are brief, typically call for the attention of the deity they address, describing them and their divinity, and appealing to them with a request. The first codex containing the Orphic Hymns were a genuine work of Orpheus; later, a more sceptical wave of scholarship argued for a dating in late antiquity. (Full article...) Recently featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative (1909) Nominat that the Savannah River Site was where the neutrino was discovered? ... that one of the earliest Ukrainian science fiction novels, written in 1918 by Mykola Chaikovsky, features solar power and a radiotelephone? ... that the Philadelphia School of Anatomy began as a private dissection room? ... that having been elected to Indonesia's House of Representatives five times, Muhidin Mohamad Said is its longest-serving incumbent member? ... that Horvat Mazad's walls, which also functioned as storage rooms, were likely a revival of centuries-old military architecture? ... that a leader of a terrorist group in the Russian Empire was revealed in 1908 to have been a police agent for 15 years? ... that Ben Lashes is a talent manager for cat memes? Archive Start a new article Trifid and Lagoon nebulae The Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (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: Clark Olofsson Gérard Lefranc Takutai Tarsh Kemp Arnaldo Pomodoro Mikayla Raines John R. Casani Nominate an article June 29: Feast of Saints Peter and Paul (Western Christianity) Jayne Mansfield 1613 - The original Globe Theatre in London burned to the ground after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited the roof. 1764 - One of the strongest tornadoes in history struck Woldegk in present-day northeastern Germany, killing one person. 1950 - The United States defeated England during the FIFA World Cup in one of the greatest upsets in the competition's history. 1967 - Actress Jayne Mansfield (pictured), her boyfriend Sam Brody, and their driver were killed in a car accident outside of New Orleans, while her children Miklós, Zoltán, and Mariska Hargitay escaped with only minor injuries. 2020 - Reddit banned r/The_Donald, a pro-Trump subreddit, for rule violations and antagonizing the company. Ernest Fanelli (b. 1860)Ludwig Beck (b. 1880)Paul Klee (d. 1940)Nestor Binabo (d. 2023) More anniversaries: June 28 June 29 June 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The thousand-yard stare (also referred to as the two-thousand-yard stare) is the blank, unfocused gaze of people experiencing dissociation due to acute stress or traumatic events. The phrase was originally used to describe war combatants and the post-traumatic stress they exhibited but is now also used to refer to an unfocused gaze observed in people under any stressful situation, or in people with certain mental health conditions. The thousand-yard stare is sometimes described as an effect of shell shock or combat stress reaction, along with other mental health conditions. However, it is not a formal medical term. This painting by the war artist Thomas C. Lea III, titled Marines Call It That 2,000 Yard Stare, popularized the term after it was published in Life in 1945. It depicts an unnamed US Marine at the Battle of Peleliu, which took for combat stress reaction, along with other mental health conditions. place in 1944. Painting credit: Thomas C. Lea III Recently featured: Myosotis scorpioides Whitehead's trogon Atacamite 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 Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask presearch questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask presearch questions about using or editing Wikipedia. written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español או עברית Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesi Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesi Bahasa Indonesi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca []]] Bosanski الفراي المال Decades 1590s 1600s 1610s 1620s 1630s Years 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 vte August 29: The Battle of Cape Corvo is fought between Sicily and the Ottoman Empire 1613 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 - Disesta year10 Ja. 1 - 11 Ja. 1Buddhist calendar2157Burmese calendar975Byzantine calendar7121-7122Chinese calendar1329-1330Discordian calendar2779Ethiopian calendar1605-1606Hebrew calendar5373-5374Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1669-1670 - Shaka Samvat1534-1535 - Kali Yuga4713-4714Holocene calendar1613Jgbo calendar1613-614Iranian calendar991-992Islamic calendar1021-1022Japanese calendar1021-1022Japanese calendar1021-1022Japanese calendar145Thai solar calendar2155-2156Tibetan calendar阳水鼠年(male Water-Rat)1739 or 1358 or 586 — to —阴水牛年(female Water-Ox)1740 or 1359 or 587 1613 (MDCXIII) was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1613th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 613th year of the 2nd millennium, the 13th year of the 17th century, and the 4th year of the 1610s decade. As of the start of 1613, the Gregorian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 11 - Workers in a sandpit in the Dauphiné region of France discover the skeleton of what is alleged to be a 30-foot tall man (the remains, it is supposed, of the giant Teutobochus, a legendary Gallic king who fought the Romans).[1] January 20 - King James I of England successfully mediates the Treaty of Knäred between Denmark and Sweden.[2] February 14 - Elizabeth, daughter of King James I of England, marries Frederick V, Elector Palatine.[3] February 24 - King Anaukpetlun of Burma blockades the Portuguese port at Syriam with 80 warships and 3,000 men, then sets about to tunnel into the city. March 3 (February 21 O.S.) - An assembly of the Russian Empire elects Mikhail Romanov Tsar of Russia, ending the Time of Troubles. The House of Romanov will remain a ruling dynasty until 1917. March 27 - The first English child is born in Canada at Cuper's Cove, Newfoundland to Nicholas Guy. March 29 Explorer Samuel de Champlain becomes the first unofficial Governor of New France in Canada. Burmese soldiers, tunneling under the walls of the Portuguese colonial fortress at Syriam (now
Thanlyin), bring down a section of the walls and sack the city. Portuguese Governor Filipe de Brito e Nicote and rebel Burmese General Natshinnaung are captured, and executed by impalement on April 9. April 13 - Samuel Argall captures Algonquian princess Pocahontas in Passapatanzy, Virginia, to ransom her for some English prisoners held by her father, Chief and rebel Burmese General Natshinnaung are captured, and executed by impalement on April 9. April 13 - Samuel Argall captures Algonquian princess Pocahontas in Passapatanzy, Virginia, to ransom her for some English prisoners held by her father, Chief and rebel Burmese General Natshinnaung are captured, and executed by impalement on April 9. April 13 - Samuel Arg Powhatan. She is brought to Henricus as a hostage.[4] May 12 - Mikhail Romanov arrives in Moscow to begin his reign as Tsar of Russia, after having been elected on March 3. May 14 The city of Hanthawaddy (now Bago) is restored as the capital of Burma by King Anaukpetlun, who relocates the government from Ava (now Inwa). The ruler of the principality of Martaban, Binnya Dala, surrenders of the Italian city of Nizza Monferrato successfully resist a nine-day siege by the troops of Charles Emmanuel I, Duke of Savoy. May 27 - After getting an official proclamation that he is the French Governor of New France, explorer Samuel de Champlain begins exploration of the area westward from Quebec, traveling along the Ottawa River. June 28 (July 8 N.S.) - From Jamestown, John Rolfe makes the first shipment to England of tobacco grown in Virginia, dispatching it on the ship The Elizabeth. [5] The tobacco arrives in England after a voyage of three weeks. June 29 - Fire destroys London's famed Globe Theatre, during a performance of Shakespeare's Henry VIII.[6] July 20 (July 30 N.S.) - The first American-grown tobacco, produced in the British colony of Virginia, arrives in England after being dispatched 22 days earlier by John Rolfe. [5] July 26 - Diego Marín de Negron, the Spanish Governor of Rio de la Plata y Paraguay, is assassinated by poisoning at his palace in Buenos Aires.C. Antonio Zinny, History of the governors of the Argentine provinces from 1810 to the present (Editoriales Huemul, 1941) p.105 July 28 - Gregor Richter, the chief pastor of Görlitz, denounces Jacob Boehme as a heretic, in his Sunday sermon. August 29 The Sicilians under de Aragon defeat the trade fleet of the Ottoman Empire, ending the Battle of Cape Corvo. September 29 - The New River is opened, to supply London with drinking water from Hertfordshire. October 21 - Gabriel Bathory, ruler of the Principality of Transylvania, is removed from office by vote of the nobles meeting at Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia in Romania).[7]: 279 Bathory refuses to vacate the palace at the Transylvanian capital at Várad, (now Oradea in Romania), and is murdered on October 23 - Gabriel Bethlen is elected as the new Prince of Transylvania.[8] October 28 - Keichō embassy: Hasekura Tsunenaga departs Japan in the Date Maru with a Japanese diplomatic mission to the Holy See, scheduled to first travel to Acapulco in New Spain, with a goal of concluding an agreement between Tokugawa Ieyasu and the East India Company, permitting English merchants to live and trade in Japan. November 3 - English royal favourite Robert Carr is created 1st Earl of Somerset. November 30 - King Anaukpetlun of Burma sends an army of 4,000 troops to drive the Siamese occupiers from the Tenasserim coast. December 26 - The Date Maru, carrying the Japanese diplomatic mission commanded Hasekura Tsunenaga, reaches North America, sighting Cape Mendocino on the California coast. [9] The Earl of Somerset marries Frances Howard, following the September 25 annulment of her marriage to Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex; the event is the inspiration for John Donne's Eclogue.[10] December 26 - The Burmese Army at Tavoy. The city is now part of Myanmar as Dawei. December 27 - Mateo Leal de Ayala becomes the new Governor of Rio de la Plata y Paraguay, covering what will become the nations of Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. He succeeds Diego Marín de Negron, who was poisoned on July 26. A locust swarm destroys La Camarque, France. Kuwait City is founded. Sultan Agung of Mataram takes the throne of the kingdom of Mataram in Java. Near Jamestown, Virginia, Sir Thomas Dale starts a settlement called Bermuda City, which later becomes part of Hopewell, Virginia. Mattia Preti Stjepan Gradić André Le Nôtre Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang Claude Perrault January 15 - Giovanni Pietro Bellori, Italian art historian (d. 1696) January 21 - George Gillespie, Scottish theologian (d. 1648) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1689) February 24 - Mattia Preti, Italian painter (d. 1689) February 28 - John Pearson, English theologian and scholar (d. 1686) March 6 Stjepan Gradić, Croatian philosopher and scientist (d. 1683) Anna Moroni, Italian educator (d. 1675) March 11 - Francesco Caetani, 8th Duke of Sermoneta, Governor of the Duchy of Milan (d. 1683) March 12 - André Le Nôtre, French landscape and garden designer (d. 1700)[11] March 19 - John Swinfen, English politician (d. 1694) March 24 - Antonia of Württemberg, princess, literary figure, patron and Christian Kabbalist (d. 1679) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1684) April 1 Giulio Bartolocci, Italian Biblical scholar (d. 1687) Charles de Saint-Évremond, French soldier and writer (d. 1703) April 7 - Gerrit Dou, Dutch painter, Chaplain (d. 1667) April 18 - Philip Wharton, English soldier (d. 1660) April 29 - Christoph Bach, German musician (d. 1661) May 9 - Mattias de' Medici, Italian noble (d. 1667) May 10 - François Chauveau, French painter (d. 1676) May 15 - George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1648) May 31 - John George II, Elector of Saxony (1656-1680) (d. 1680) June 13 - Johann Ernst, Count of Hanau-Münzenberg (1641-1642) (d. 1642) June 16 - John Cleveland, English poet (d. 1658) July 15 - Gu Yanwu, Chinese philologist and geographer (d. 1682) July 16 - Alderano Cybo, Catholic cardinal (d. 1700) August 7 - William Frederick, Prince of Nassau-Dietz, Dutch stadtholder (d. 1684) August 20 - Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1676) August 24 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a religious community, visionary, writer of prophecies (d. 1658) August 29 - John Jolliffe, English politician and businessman (d. 1680) September 8 - Henri Albert de La Grange d'Arquien, Catholic cardinal (d. 1707) September 15 - François de La Rochefoucauld, French writer (d. 1680)[13] September 25 - Claude Perrault, French architect (d. 1688) October 3 - Marion Delorme, French courtesan known for her relationships with the important men of her time (d. 1650) October 12 - Jacques d'Arthois, Flemish painter (d. 1686) October 13 Luisa de Guzmán, Duchess of Braganza, queen consort of Portugal (d. 1666) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1661) October 19 - Charles of Sezze, Italian Franciscan friar and saint (d. 1670) October 28 - Edmund Bowyer, English politician (d. 1681) November 5 - Isaac de Benserade, French poet (d. 1691)[14] November 12 - Sir Ralph Verney, 1st Baronet, of Middle Claydon, English Baronet, of Middle Claydon, English Baronet (d. 1696) November 12 - Sir Ralph Verney, 1st Baronet, of Middle Claydon, English Baro November 24 - John Knight, Member of the Parliament of England (d. 1683) November 25 - Philip VII, Count of Waldeck-Wildungen (1638-1645) (d. 1645) December 10 - Izaak van Oosten, Flemish painter (d. 1661) December 11 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (d. 1644) December 23 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Field Marshal of Sweden (d. 1670) December 28 - Bullen Reymes, English politician (d. 1672) Henry Vane, English poet (d. 1649) Juan García López-Rico Ikeda Terumasa Sigismund Báthory January 2 - Salima Sultan Begum, Empress of the Mughal Empire (b. 1539) January 12 - George Blackwell, English Catholic archpriest (b. 1545) January 28 - Thomas Bodley, English diplomat and library founder (b. 1545)[15] February 14 - Juan García López-Rico, Spanish Catholic priest from the Trinitarian Order, founded the Order of Discalced Carmelites (b. 1531) February 27 - Pietro Facchetti, Italian painter (b. 1539) March 2 - Rudolph Snellius, Dutch linguist and mathematician (b. 1546) March 13 - Giovanni Battista Caccini, Italian artist (b. 1556) March 16 Sigrid Sture, Swedish Governor (b. 1553) March 27 - Robert Abercromby, Italian artist (b. 1556) March 16 Sigrid Sture, Swedish Governor (b. 1553) March 27 - Robert Abercromby, Scottish Jesuit missionary (b. 1532) June 3 - Allahverdi Khan, Georgian-born Iranian general (b. 1590) June 8 - Cigoli, Italian painter (b. 1559) June 3 - Allahverdi Khan, Georgian-born Iranian general (b. 1526) July 20 - Sebastian Lubomirski, Polish-Lithuanian nobleman (szlachcic) (b. c. 1546) July 30 - Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (b. 1543) August 1 Francesco Grimaldi, Italian architect (b. 1543) August 14 - David Lindsay, Scottish bishop (b. 1531) August 18 - Giovanni Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 22 - Dominicus Baudius, Dutch historian and poet (b. 1561) August 25 - William Waldegrave, English Member of Parliament (b. 1540) September 8 Carlo Gesualdo, Italian composer (b. 1566)[16] James Pemberton, British goldsmith (b. 1550) September 14 - Thomas Overbury, English poet and essayist (murdered) (b. 1581) October 9 - Henry Constable, English poet (b. 1562) October 11 - John Petre, 1st Baron Petre, English politician (b. 1549) October 22 - Mathurin Régnier, French satirist (b. 1573) October 26 - Johann Bauhin, Swiss botanist (b. 1541) October 27 - Gabriel Báthory, Prince of Transylvania (b. 1589) November 4 - Cristóbal Rodríguez Juárez, Spanish Catholic archbishop (b. 1547) November 16 - Trajano
Boccalini, Italian satirist (b. 1556) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 26 - Henry Berkeley, 7th Baron Berkeley, English politician (b. 1534) December 6 Anton Praetorius, German pastor (b. 1560) December 7 - Simon VI, Count of Lippe, imperial count and ruler of the County of Lippe (Germany) since 1563 (b. 1554) date unknown Phùng Khắc Khoan, Vietnamese military strategist, politician, diplomat and poet (b. 1528) Beatrice Michiel, Venetian spy (b. 1553) ^ W.A. Seaver, "Giants and Dwarfs" Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 39:202-210, 1869. ^ Franklin Daniel Scott (1988). Sweden, the Nation's History. SIU Press. p. 168. ISBN 978-0-8093-1489-8. ^ The Marriage of prince Fredericke, and the King's daughter the Lady Elizabeth... London: Thomas Creede. 1613. p. 1. ^ Rountree, Helen C. (December 8, 2010). "Pocahontas (d. 1617)" Encyclopedia Virginia Archived May 3, 2017, at the Wayback Machine. Retrieved March 4, 2011. ^ a b Alexander Brown, The Genesis of the United States: A Narrative of the Movement in England, 1605-1616, which Resulted in the Plantation of North America by Englishmen (Houghton Mifflin, 1897) p. 639 ^ Alan Read (1995). Theatre and Everyday Life: An Ethics of Performance. Psychology Press. p. 229. ISBN 978-0-415-06941-0. ^ a b Nagy, László (1988). Tündérkert fejedelme: Báthory J. Zrínyi Kiadó. pp. 279-282. ISBN 963-326-947-4. ^ "The Emergence of the Principality and its First Crises (1526-1606)", by Gábor Barta, in History of Transylvania (Akadémiai Kiadó, 1994) p.313 ^ "A Quarter Century of Trans-Pacific Diplomacy: New Spain and Japan, 1592-1617", by W. Michael Mathes, Journal of Asian History (1990) pp.1-29 ^ John Donne (1995). The Variorum Edition of the Poetry of John Donne. Indiana University Press. pp. 57-. ISBN 0-253-31812-2. ^ Fox, Helen (Morgenthau); Helen Morgenthau Fox (1962). André Le Nôtre: Garden Architect to Kings. Crown Publishers. p. 29. ^ Sr, Arthur W. Hummel (January 1, 2018). Eminent Chinese of the Qing Period: 1644-1911/2. Berkshire Publishing Group. p. 705. ISBN 978-1-61472-849-8. ^ François duc de La Rochefoucauld (1939). The Maxims of François, Duc de La Rochefoucauld H. Milford. p. xi. ^ Charles Intervale Silin (1940). The Johns Hopkins Studies in Romance Literatures and Languages: Extra volume. Johns Hopkins Press. p. 25. ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) ^ Church Monuments: Journal of the Church Monuments Society. The Society. 1993. p. 61. ^ David Mason Greene; Constance Green (1985). Greene's Biographical Encyclopedia of Composers. Reproducing Piano Roll Fnd. p. 81. ISBN 978-0-385-14278-6. 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 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte The world map by the Italian 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 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 subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strongence of important subjects which include accounting and political science. 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. 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 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 and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 21. 1504: A period of drought with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion.Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Main article: 1510s Afonso de Albuquerque of
Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary.Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France so King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan led the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king.Gunwielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Main article: 1530s Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Main article: 1540s Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Kurj founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of
Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of St. Endoted St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of S5. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Muhlberg. first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jir laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). Main article: 1550s The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Hongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia 1552: Jesuit China Mission Francis Xavier dies 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554: Princes the Church of England under Papal authority 1554 Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 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: 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's Christianisation activities in his lands. 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: 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 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 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 as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: Crimean Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: Crimean Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Surface of Legando. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League a the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: 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 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 si fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 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 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, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the S Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main c 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 Honno-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: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denth 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 Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 158 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Portuguese requires and most are profitable. [18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The Portuguese requires and most are profitable. [18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The Portuguese requires and most are profitable. [18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The Portuguese requires and most are profitable. [18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The Portuguese requires and most are profitable. [18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The Portuguese requires and most are profitable. [18]Edo period screen depicti Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico, the N 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: 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 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 Selimbăr 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. Hernando 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, King of Spain, (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. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 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 settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 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 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. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009. ^ "History of Smallpox - Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. 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ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. 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 And millennia (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) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | ed edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1640 (links | edit) 1664 | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1688 (links | edit) 1688 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1476 (links | e 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th century" The MyBKExperience survey serves as an online feedback platform specifically crafted to collect customer insights following their recent visits to Burger King restaurants. This survey plays a vital role in assessing customer satisfaction levels regarding various aspects of their dining experience, including meal quality, staff interactions, and overall service. Hosted on Burger King Survey Burger King stands as one of the largest fast-food chains globally, renowned for its delectable burgers. With over 11,000 locations worldwide, the company continues to expand its presence. Over the years, Burger King's menu has evolved, offering a diverse range of options beyond traditional burgers, fries, drinks, and shakes. easy, requiring only basic information such as the date, time, and branch number of your visit. Not only does the survey provide an opportunity to share feedback, but it also rewards participants with valuable extra points, redeemable during their next visit to Burger King. Participants must be legal residents of the United States of America or Canada Individuals must be at least 18 years old to join the Burger King Experience Survey. Only one survey is allotted per month. Each user can engage in the survey once per purchase. Prizes cannot be transferred or given to avail of the offer. Registered members or partners of Burger King are used to join the survey once per purchase. ineligible to participate in the Burger King Experience Survey. To avail of the free Whopper offer from Burger King Experience Survey site by clicking the button above. Select your preferred language from the options provided: English, French, or Spanish. Enter the number circled on your Burger King receipt. Click the "NEXT" button to proceed. Answer a series of questions displayed on your device screen honestly and optimistically. Reflect on your overall experience at Burger King, considering factors such as service quality, cleanliness, ambiance, staff behavior, and more before providing ratings. Ensure accurate entry of your name, phone number, email address, and other required personal details. After completing all necessary information, click "Submit" to receive your free Burger King Whopper coupon code, which you can redeem at the nearest Burger King outlet. Take Burger King Survey Background: Burger King (BK) stands as a popular fast-food destination beloved by millions worldwide. Established in 1953, Burger King's headquarters are situated in Miami, Florida. Since its inception, the brand has experienced continuous growth and expansion. With a presence spanning across 73 countries, Burger King's headquarters are situated in Miami, Florida. Flame-Grilled Hamburgers and French Fries, Burger King also offers a diverse range of delectable menu options. At Burger King, customer satisfaction holds paramount importance, akin to invaluable assets. The company highly values and regards customer options and ideas as treasures. www.Mybkexperience.com, where guest feedback is meticulously attended to, elevating customer happiness to new heights. For More Information Visit MyBKExperience.com the original MacDonald's and it started out as Insta-Burger King. Burger King has had a rough lifetime, unlike MacDonald's, but has grown to be a major competitor in the burger franchise's James McLamore and David R. Edgerton from Miami, Florida that dropped the chain was faltering, they sold it to Grand Metropolitan, which then transferred it to Diageo. All these changes didn't bode well, and the comp may go from bad management to worse. IN fact, it was nearly entering receivership, when in 2000 it was bought out by TPG Capital, and the sold it in 2002 to 3G Capital from Brazil for a whopping \$3.26 Billion. Ever since 3G took over, the company improved its performance, and today it has sites in over 15,000 locations around the world. It might be smaller than McDonald's, but it has its fans, and just like the Pepsi to Coke fan status, so too the same between these two companies, where you either like a Mac or a BK, but not usually both. An interesting fact about BK is its BK Gold Card, of which only 11 have been distributed to leading entertainment stars, these cards provide lifetime meals for free, wherever these two companies, where you either like a Mac or a BK, but not usually both. and whenever the star wants, including Hugh Laurie, Jennifer Hudson, Jay Leno and more. How to get a free whopper or chicken sandwich, your next visit Go to: www.mybkexperience.com Burger King has joined the rank and file of leading chains to promote their customer awareness via surveys online. In reply to a survey, the customer gets a free whopper or chicken sandwich, and the only limits are that you can benefit from a free whopper or chicken sandwich, which is great if you are hungry. www.MyBKExperience.com Survey Homepage This is the homepage screen How do you Enter the MyBkExperience Survey? Entering the survey is easy, first of all, you need to buy a meal from any BK restaurant and keep the receipt and enter the survey is easy, first of all, you need to buy a meal from any BK restaurant and keep the receipt and then on the next page enter the 20 digit survey code that is also printed on the receipt. You will not be transferred to the survey questions, and after completing them you will need to buy at least a drink from BK when you visit one of their locations. MyBKExperience.com Survey Rules and Regulations You have to make a purchase from a Burger King and retain the receipt. You need to enter the restaurant code and survey code. You need to enter the restaurant code and survey code. perform one survey per month You need to take the survey within 48 hours of the receipt print date Contact Burger King Phone Number: 1-866-394-2493 Address: Burger King Phone Number: 1-866-394-249 will infuse flame-grilled goodness into every burger. And that's how our brand was born. Today the Burger King Corporation, its affiliates and its franchisees collectively operate more than 17,000 restaurants in more than 100 countries and U.S. territories,
serving over 11 million guests per day and they're still coming back for that flame-grilled flavor. The Burger King® brand is owned by Restaurant Brands International Inc. ("RBI"), which owns three of the world's iconic quick service restaurant brands - Burger King®, Tim Hortons®, and the best people around to make these brands great. And if we like what we see, there's no limit to how far you could go here. For more information and exciting career opportunities, please RBI's website at www.rbicareers.com. For more information about Burger King Corporation, please visit the company's website at www.bk.com or follow us on Facebook and Twitter. Burger King is a registered trademark of Burger King Corporation. All rights reserved. Please visit www.bk.com for more information on Burger King ® brand. 657,642 followers 1w Edited To help celebrate Father's Day, we're excited to feature Matias Faret, Director of Sales Planning & Restaurant Analytics at Burger King. Matias has been with the brand for almost six years and along the way, has led teams across analytics and built a strong reputation for thoughtful leadership. As a dad to 16-month-old son Gabriel, fatherhood has helped shift Matias' perspective on leadership. "Becoming a father has really taught me to lead with empathy. I now approach decisions not just from a strategic perspective, but with a deeper understanding of how they affect the people involved. It's made me a better leader and a better teammate." He brings that mindset into how he thinks about the Guest experience, especially for busy families looking for a little ease and joy in their day. His work helps ensure BK shows up as a brand families can rely on and return to. To Gabriel, "Papa's job is to help Burger King figure out what people like best, so they can make it even better for everyone." This year, Matias celebrated Father's Day with Gabriel and the rest of his family in Chicago while also celebrating his recent graduation from the Executive MBA program at Kellogg. We're grateful for Matias' dedication to the brand, and we're happy to celebrate him as a father and a recent grad! Happy Father's Day to Matias, and to all of our BK dads! 657,642 followers 2w Just after graduating high school, Burger King Team Member Mykale Baker stopped by the restaurant where he works in Dacula, GA to pick up food for his family. But, when he noticed the restaurant was slammed and that his team needed help, Mykale didn't hesitate – he jumped in to help, still in his cap and gown. This sweet and selfless moment was captured by a Guest, Maria Mendoza, who shared it on social media and set up a crowd funding campaign. Mykale's story quickly went viral, and we were incredibly proud to have the opportunity to recognize Mykale's dedication, humility, and heart through the Burger King Foundation, awarding him a \$10,000 scholarship to support his educational journey. It's Team Members like Mykale who exemplify what it means to care for others, and we're proud to have him working for our brand. Read more about Mykale's story here: * 657,642 followers 3w Edited We brought the fire to our Miami office yesterday to celebrate the launch of our new How to Train Your Dragon menu. From bold new menu items and themed drinks to dragon-inspired photo ops and limited-edition crowns, our team got a taste of the magic behind this exciting campaign. It was a fun (and flavorful) way to honor the creativity, dedication, and teamwork that bring big ideas to life, and to kick things off in true BK style. 657,642 followers 1mo Michael Spray, a Burger King Franchisee with deep roots in South Georgia, is bringing new energy and purpose to the two local Burger King restaurants he recently acquired, including the very same Quitman location where he once worked in high school. After years of living in Washington, D.C., Michael returned to his hometown. He set out on a personal mission to revitalize the underperforming local Burger King restaurants and to give back to his community. Now, Michael is the proud owner of two Burger King restaurants in Quitman, GA, and Monticello, FL. Michael continues to foster a strong work culture rooted in service, and integrity, and takes pride in visiting his restaurants daily. "What drew me to these restaurants was knowing their potential and what they could do to enhance their local communities," Michael said. "I always had my eye on them and knew at some point they'd become available, and when that time came, I was ready to step in and get them up and going." With his strong leadership, deep community ties, and unwavering commitment to excellence, Michael exemplifies the kind of dedicated Franchisee that makes a real difference - and we're proud to support Franchisees like him who bring the Burger King brand to life in meaningful ways. If you're interested in becoming a Burger King Pranchisee, apply here: • 657,642 followers 1mo Edited Now more than ever, flames are heating up at Burger King Pranchisee, apply here: the upcoming How to Train Your Dragon film is bringing four bold, dragon-themed menu items to Burger King restaurants across the U.S, including a Dragon Flame-Grilled Whopper, Fiery Mozzarella Fries, a Soaring Strawberry Lemonade and Viking's Chocolate Sundae. This menu collaboration is part of a larger strategy to make Burger King a go-to destination for families to come together and share memorable moments. In a recent interview with CNBC, Tom Curtis, President of Burger King U.S. & Canada, shared: "Where we're really starting to lean in now that we've made some progress in both operations and in our restaurants is on a family-first marketing strategy." We're counting down the days until this exciting new menu launches in restaurants on May 27! To learn more about the partnership, click here: 657,642 followers 1mo The Burger King Foundation is dedicated to empowering communities through education and providing support when it's needed most. One of its flagship initiatives, the BK Scholars program, provides scholarships to deserving high school students, Burger King Team Members, and their families. Recently, Ryan Merkatz, a standout student and BK Team Member since 2023, was awarded a \$10,000 Hometown Scholarship during a surprise ceremony. Tom Curtis, President of Burger King US&C, and Katie M. Lewis, Executive Director of the Burger King Team Member since 2023, was awarded a \$10,000 Hometown Scholarship during a surprise ceremony. King Foundation, visited the Burger King location where Ryan works to personally present him with the check. We're continually inspired by the meaningful work of the BK Foundation and the impact it has on the Burger King family and the communities it serves. Read more about Ryan and his earned scholarship here: 657,642 followers 1mo In January of 1987, Burger King Franchisee Tom McDonald opened his first Burger King restaurant in Las Vegas. Now, 38 years later and with a portfolio of 44 BK restaurants across the Las Vegas Valley, Tom and his partner, Steve Keith are bringing the brand's new image, Sizzle, to Guests in the Vegas community. They have remodeled four restaurants with the Sizzle image, built one restaurant from the ground up, and plan on remodeling several more throughout 2025 and beyond. Being in the Burger King Image Committee and has seen the brand's image evolve as consumer trends and taste in design changes. During his tenure at Burger King, he's experienced at least five restaurant images, but when it comes to Sizzle, Tom says, "Sizzle is the best image that Burger King has had in my 38 years as a Franchisee. I say that because it's not only contemporary, but it will also have a long life and continue to look modern and up to date 10 years from now." Tom and Steve are paving the way for modern image at Burger King, and we are excited to see them continue to introduce Sizzle restaurants across the Vegas Valley. Interested in becoming a Burger King Franchisee? Discover franchising opportunities near you here: 657,642 followers 2mo At the heart of our brand lies innovation - whether it's through cutting edge technology, testing how we can improve menu items, or refining operational efficiencies. So, we're excited to announce the opening of a brand-new addition to our Miami-based restaurant support center: the Royal Innovation Center. Equipped with relevant kitchen equipment, a life-sized Burger King "Sizzle" restaurant complete with a drive-thru, meeting rooms and more our corporate teams now have the resources they need to brainstorm and experiment to shape the future of our brand! Marc Aust, Vice President of Operations recently sat down with QSR Magazine to share more details on the space and how it's allowing BK to "dream a little bit bigger about what the future of the guest experience may look like". Read more here: 657,642 followers 2mo Edited We're excited to announce that Joel Yashinsky is joining the Burger King team as Chief Marketing Officer for Burger King team as Chief Marketing Officer for Burger King team as Chief Marketing Officer for Burger King team as Chief Marketing experience that will build on the brand's existing Reclaim the Flame plan, which was created with the advice and support of Burger King team as Chief Marketing Officer for Burger Ki Franchisees. He was most recently Chief Marketing Officer at Applebee's, following nearly two decades at McDonald's in senior marketing Science for Burger King US & Canada, has significantly enhanced the brand's internal operations by streamlining multiple analytics-based processes and systems with his team. Over the course of his career at Burger King, Henry has built expertise across multiple areas including national performance analytics, pricing, Guest intelligence, category management, and his current focus in marketing science. Curiosity is a driving factor of Henry's success, and when asked what advice he'd give to someone starting out in his field he said, "curiosity is so
important - the thing I've noticed is that early on, you can do exactly what's asked of you or what you want to do with your career." Henry's leadership and dedication have already made a lasting impact on the Burger King brand, and his continued commitment to empowering his team and BK moving forward. Learn more about Henry's Burger King journey here: To get free Burger King coupon codes or gift cards, make sure you understand the Burger King survey Terms and conditions clearly. Must be 18+ years old and live in the USA, UK, Canada, Philippines or India. You must not be a BK Employee. Burger King order receipt [One receipt is valid for one survey only] Get the latest Burger King coupons. Burger King order receipt [One receipt is valid for one survey only] Get the latest Burger King coupons. Burger King order receipt [One receipt is valid for one survey only] Get the latest Burger King will reward customers like you for completing the My BK Experience Customer Feedback Survey. You can redeem the BK coupon for any of the following rewards. Original chicken Sandwich. If you have any queries, you can directly contact the Burger King Store or online customer support. Make sure you answe all the questions as honestly as possible. Burger King Survey Alternatives Similarly to Burger King's MyBkExperience, All of these online feedback websites will give you gift coupons or sweepstakes entries. So, make sure you. The Burger King survey is available in English, French, and Spanish. You can choose the language of your choice Mybkexperience survey rewards are the same for all the languages. To earn Burger King free whopper burger as a reward, customers must finish the online survey, you should visit the official BK survey website at . Then you choose your language and keep your Burger King Restaurant number located on the receipt front or backside. Next, Click on Start Survey. Then you will be redirected to the feedback questions page. You have to complete responding to all the questions. Irrespective of the responses you will be awarded a coupon code to redeem any of the Burger King coupon codes by partaking in an online customer feedback survey called MyBKExperience. The Burger King survey code is a 16 digit number that is printed on the front or back of the order receipt. Customers will need this survey code to participate in the MyBKExperience feedback survey. survey is accessible to all USA citizens who have recently purchased a drink or food item in any Burger King restaurant. Participants of the survey will be rewarded with a coupon code that can be redeemed against free burgers or drinks or french fries. Please share our post with your family and friends on social media. Disclaimer: This is not the official Burger King Survey Website. This website is neither associated nor affiliated in any manner with Burger King Brand. This article is an Informative Post focused on helping people. Any Trademark logos or WORD used are under the "fair use" policy of Copyright Act. Privacy Disclosure: Any feedback or queries you share via the comments form below will be available publicly. To get free Burger King coupon codes or gift cards, make sure you understand the Burger King survey Terms and conditions clearly. Must be 18+ years old and live in the USA, UK, Canada, Philippines or India. You must not be a BK Employee. Burger King coupon codes or gift cards, make sure you understand the Burger King survey Terms and conditions clearly. King Coupons. Burger King will reward customers like you for completing the My BK Experience Customer Feedback Survey. You can redeem the BK coupon for any of the following rewards. Original chicken sandwich. Free Whopper Burger or Whopper Surder the Burger King will reward customers like you for completing the My BK Experience Customer Feedback Survey. King Store or online customer support. Make sure you answer all the questions as honestly as possible. Burger King Survey Alternatives Similarly to Burger King survey is available in English, French, and Spanish. You can choose the language of your choice. Mybkexperience survey rewards are the same for all the languages. To earn Burger King free whopper burger as a reward, customers must finish the online survey Called MyBKExperience. Any Burger King free whopper burger as a reward, customers must finish the online survey Called MyBKExperience. Participate in the Burger King online survey, you should visit the official BK survey website at . Then you choose your language and keep your BK order receipt. Then you have to enter the unique survey code or Transaction ID located on the receipt front or backside. Next, Click on Start Survey. Then you will be redirected to the feedback questions page. You have to complete responding to all the questions. Irrespective of the responses you will be redirected to the feedback questions page. You have to complete responding to all the questions. codes. You can get these free Burger King coupon codes by partaking in an online customer feedback survey. Burger King has a consumer feedback survey called My BK Experience. The survey will be revearded with a coupon code that can be redeemed against free burgers or drinks or french fries. Please share our post with your family and friends on social media. Disclaimer: This is not the official Burger King Survey Website is neither associated nor affiliated in any manner with Burger King Brand. This article is an Informative Post focused on helping people. Any Trademark logos or WORD used are under the "fair use" policy of Copyright Act. Privacy Disclosure: Any feedback or queries you share via the comments form below will be available publicly. Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Global chain of hamburger fast food restaurants headquartered in Florida This article is about the American restaurant chain. For other uses, see Burger King (disambiguation). Burger King CorporationLogo used since 2020Corporate headquarters in Miami-Dade County, Florida Company typeSubsidiaryIndustryRestaurantsGenreFast food restaurantFoundedInsta-Burger King:1953; 72 years ago (1953) Jacksonville, Florida, U.S.Burger King:1954; 71 years ago (1954) Miami, Florida, Vienter King:1953; 72 years ago (1953) Jacksonville, Florida (1954) Jacksonville, Florida U.S.FounderInsta-Burger King:Keith G. Cramer and Matthew BurnsBurger King:David Edgerton and James McLamoreHeadquarters5707 Blue Lagoon Drive, Miami-Dade County, Florida, U.S.Number of locations 19,384 (global 2023)[1][2]Area servedGlobalKey people Joshua Kobza (CEO, RBI) Tom Curtis (president, Burger King Americas) [1] [2]Products Hamburgers Chicken French fries Onion rings Soft drinks Milkshakes Salads Desserts Breakfast Revenue US\$ 1.30 billion (US revenues 2023) US\$ 27.02 billion (US revenues 2023) US\$ 1.30 billion (US revenues 2023) US\$ 1.30 billion (US revenues 2023) US\$ 27.02 bi references[3][4][1][2] Burger King Corporation (BK, stylized in all caps) is an American multinational chain of hamburger fast food restaurants. Headquartered in 1953 as Insta-Burger King, a Jacksonville, Florida-based restaurant chain. After Insta-Burger King ran into financial difficulties, its two Miami-based franchisees David Edgerton (1927-2018) and James McLamore (1926-1996) purchased the company in 1959.[5] Over the next half-century, the company in 1959.[5] Over the next half-century, the company in 1959.[5] Over the next half-century, the company changed hands four times and its third set of owners, a partnership between TPG Capital, Bain Capital, Capital of Brazil acquired a majority stake in the company to reverse its fortunes. 3G, along with its partner Berkshire Hathaway, eventually merged the company with the Canadian-based coffeehouse chain Tim Hortons under the auspices of a new Canadian-based parent company named Restaurant Brands International. Burger King's menu has expanded from a basic offering of burgers, french fries, sodas, and milkshakes to a larger King's signature products. In 1957, the "Whopper" became the first major addition to the menu, and it has since become Burger King's signature product. Conversely, Burger King has introduced many products that have failed to catch hold in the markets, where Burger King has also tailored its menu for regional tastes. From 2002 to 2010, Burger King aggressively targeted the 18-34 male demographic with larger products that often carried correspondingly large amounts of unhealthy fats and trans-fats. This tactic would eventually damage the company's financial underpinnings and cast a negative pall on its earnings. Beginning in 2011, the company's financial underpinnings and cast a negative pall on its earnings. reformulations, and packaging, as part of its current owner 3G Capital's restructuring plans of the company.[6] As of December 31, 2018, Burger King reported that it had 17,796 outlets in 100 countries.[7][8] Of these, nearly half are located in the United States, and
99.7% are privately owned and operated,[8] with its new owners moving to an almost entirely franchised model in 2013. Burger King has historically used several variations of franchises, known as master franchises on the company's behalf. Burger King's relationship with its franchises has not always been harmonious. Occasional spats between the company and its licensees have degenerated into precedent-setting court cases. Burger King's Australian franchise Hungry Jack's is the only franchise to operate under a different name due to a trademark dispute with a similarly named restaurant in Adelaide, South Australia, and a series of legal cases between the two.[9] Main article: History of Burger King the McDonald brothers' original store location in San Bernardino, California, the founders and owners (Keith G. Cramer and his wife's uncle Matthew Burns), who had purchased the rights to two pieces of equipment called the "Insta-machines", opened their first restaurants. Their production model was based on one of the machines they had acquired, an oven called the "Insta-machines", opened their first restaurants. Broiler". This strategy proved to be so successful that they later required all of their franchises to use the device.[11][12] After the company faltered in 1959, it was purchased by its Miami, Florida, franchises, James McLamore and David R. Edgerton. They initiated a corporate restructuring of the chain, first renaming the company Burger King. They ran the company as an independent entity for eight years (eventually expanding to over 250 locations in the United States), before selling it to the Pillsbury's management tried several times to restructure Burger King during the late 1970s and the early 1980s. The most prominent change came in 1978 when Burger King hired McDonald's executive Donald N. Smith to help revamp the company. In a plan called "Operation Phoenix",[12]:118 Smith restructured corporate business practices at all levels of the company. In a plan called "Operation Phoenix",[12]:118 Smith restructured corporate business practices at all levels of the company. In a plan called "Operation Phoenix",[12]:118 Smith restructured corporate business practices at all levels of the company. standardized restaurant designs. Smith left Burger King for PepsiCo in 1980[14] shortly before a system-wide decline in sales. Pillsbury's Executive Vice President of Restaurant Operations Norman E. Brinker was tasked with turning the brand around, and strengthening its position against its main rival McDonald's. One of his initiatives was a new advertising campaign featuring a series of attack ads against its major competitors. This campaign started a competitive period between Burger King, McDonald's, and top burger chains known as the Burger wars.[15] Brinker left Burger King, McDonald's, and top burger chains known as the Burger wars.[15] Brinker left Burger King in 1984, to take over Dallas-based gourmet burger chains known as the Burger wars.[15] Brinker left Burger King in 1984, to take over Dallas-based gourmet burger chains known as the Burger king in 1984, to take over Dallas-based gourmet burger king in 1984, to take over Dallas-based gourmet burger chains known as the Burger wars.[15] Brinker left effective,[14] but after their respective departures, Pillsbury relaxed or discarded many of their changes, and scaled back on construction of new locations. These actions stalled corporate growth and sales declined again, eventually resulting in a damaging fiscal slump for Burger King and Pillsbury.[17][18] Poor operation and ineffectual leadership continued to bog down the company for many years.[18][19] Pillsbury was eventually acquired by the British entertainment conglomerate Grand Metropolitan in 1989.[20][21] Initially, Grand Met attempted to bring the chain to profitability under newly minted CEO Barry Gibbons; the chaines he initiated during his two-year tenure had mixed results, as successful new product introductions and tie-ins with The Walt Disney Company were offset by continuing image problems and ineffectual advertising programs. [22] Additionally, Gibbons sold off several of the company's assets in an attempt to profit from their sale and laid off many of its staff members. [23][24][25] Burger King's headquarters experienced major damage in 1992 from Hurricane Andrew. After Gibbons's departure, a series of CEOs each tried to repair the company's brand by changing in new ad agencies and many other changes. [26][27][28] The parental disregard of the Burger King brand continued with Grand Metropolitan's merger with Guinness in 1997 when the two organizations formed the holding company Diageo. [29] Eventually, the ongoing systematic institutional neglect of the brand through a string of owners damaged the company to the point where major franchises were driven out of business, and its total value was significantly decreased. [30] Diageo eventually decided to divest itself of the money-losing chain and put the company up for sale in 2000.[31][32] An example of the 20/20 concept interior at a Burger King in Cork, Ireland The 21st century saw the company return to independence when it was purchased from Diageo by a group of investment firms led by TPG Capital for US\$1.5 billion in 2002.[22][33] The new owners rapidly moved to revitalize and reorganize the company, culminating with the company being taken public in 2006 with a highly successful initial public offering.[36][37][38] a revamped menu strategy,[39] a series of programs designed to revamp individual stores, [40] a new restaurant concept called the BK Whopper Bar, [41] and a new design format called 20/20. [41] These changes successfully re-energized the company's financial outlooks while those of its immediate competitor, McDonald's, grew.[42][43] The falling value of Burger King eventually led to TPG and its partners divesting their interest in the chain in a US\$3.26 billion sale to 3G Capital of Brazil.[44][45] Analysts from financial firms UBS and Stifel Nicolaus agreed that 3G would have to invest heavily in the company to help reverse its fortunes.[45][46] After the deal was completed, the company's stock was removed from the New York Stock Exchange, ending a four-year period as a public company.[47][48] The delisting of its stock was designed to help the company repair its fundamental business structures and continue working to close the gap with McDonald's without having to worry about pleasing shareholders.[46] In the United States domestic market, the chain fell to third place in terms of same store sales behind Ohio-based Wendy's. The decline was the result of 11 consecutive quarters of same store sales behind Ohio-based Wendy's. coffee shop chain Tim Hortons and merge it with Burger King with backing from Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway. The two chains retained separate operations post-merger, with Burger King remaining in its Miami headquarters.[50] A Tim Hortons representative stated that the proposed merger would allow Tim Hortons to leverage Burger King's resources for international growth. The combined company became the third-largest international chain of fast food restaurants.[51][52] The deal led to a controversy over the practice of tax inversions, in which a company decreases the amount of taxes it pays by moving its headquarters to a tax haven, a country with lower rates, but maintains the majority of their operations in their previous location. As a high-profile instance of tax inversion, news of the merger was criticized by U.S. politicians, who felt that the move would result in a loss of tax revenue to foreign interests, and could result in further government pressure against inversions.[52][53][54][55] In 2019, Burger King reported that it planned to close up to 250 low-volume locations per year, with closures coming into effect in 2020.[56] In February 2021, Burger King began testing a customer loyalty rewards program called "Royal Perks" in Los Angeles, Miami, New York City, New Jersey and Long Island, New York City companies, including Burger King, faced growing pressure to halt operations in Russia.[58][59][60][61] In March 2022, Burger King claimed to have suspended all its corporate support, including operations, marketing, supply chain, investments and expansion in Russia in response to the invasion of Ukraine, including support to the more than 800 fully franchised restaurant chains in Russia managed by a local master franchises. [62][63] However, the International Consortium of Investigative Journalism revealed that Burger King retained its stake in the Russian franchises through an offshore joint venture with the Russian franchises. with Ukraine's former pro-Russian leader.[64] In October 2023, Tom Curtis, president of Burger King U.S. & Canada, announced a new store design at its annual franchisee convention in Canada, branded "The Sizzle". The company planned to remodel existing Burger King U.S. & Canada, announced a new store design at its annual franchisee convention in Canada, branded "The Sizzle". 2020 coronavirus pandemic. The overhaul plan included more kiosks, dedicated pickup areas for mobile app orders, food-ordering platforms like Doordash, Uber Eats, and Grubhub, and an improved drive-thru service. In 2023, Burger King remodeled several locations in the United States with the "Sizzle" concept.[65] While the remodel plan was an overhaul to the entire restaurant, Burger King was also investing in a "Refresh" initiative in order to replace equipment and upgrade technologies. By the end of 2023, Burger King completed 264 remodels and exited the year with 46% of its restaurants with a modern image.[66] Burger King restaurant in Bulacan, Philippines Burger King Holdings was the parent company of Burger King when it went public in 2002.[67] Burger King derived its income from several sources, including property rental and sales through company owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial
portion of its revenue was dependent on franchise fees.[67] During the transitional period after 3G Capital acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial portion of its revenue was dependent on franchise fees.[67] During the transitional period after 3G Capital acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial portion of its revenue was dependent on franchise fees.[67] During the transitional period after 3G Capital acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial portion of its revenue was dependent on franchise fees.[67] During the transitional period after 3G Capital acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial portion of its revenue was dependent on franchise fees.[67] During the transitional period after 3G Capital acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial portion of its revenue was dependent on franchise fees.[67] During the transitional period after 3G Capital acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial portion of its revenue was dependent on franchise fees.[67] During the transitional period after 3G Capital acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial portion of its revenue was dependent on franchise fees.[67] During the transitional period after 3G Capital acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial portion of its revenue was dependent on franchise fees.[67] During the transitional period after 3G Capital acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial portion of its revenue was dependent on franchise fees.[67] During the transitional period after 3G Capital acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a substantial period acquired the company, owned restaurants;[67] however, a subst Burger King's board of directors was co-chaired by John W. Chidsey, formerly CEO and chairman of the company, and Alex Behring, managing partner of 3G Capital.[68] By April 2011, the new ownership had completed the restructuring of Burger King's corporate management and Chidsey tendered his resignation, leaving Behring as CEO and chair.[69] Burger King Corporation is currently an independently operated subsidiary of RBI. RBI's present organizational structure includes five primary segments: Tim Hortons, Burger King, Firehouse Subs, Popeyes Louisiana Kitchen and International. International encompasses the aggregated outcomes from the operations of each brand outside the United States and Canada. Josh Kobza, the CEO of RBI, was appointed in 2023. [70] Before taking over as CEO in February 2023, Kobza served as CFO, CTO, and Canada, was appointed in 2021. In Control of the Burger King U.S. and Canada, was appointed in 2023. [70] Before taking over as CEO in February 2023, Kobza served as CFO, CTO, and COO of RBI. Tom Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada, was appointed in 2021. [70] Before taking over as CEO in February 2023, Kobza served as CFO, CTO, and COO of RBI. Tom Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and Canada. [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger King U.S. and [71] In Curtis, the president of Burger Kin North America, Burger King Corporation is responsible for licensing operators and administering of stores. Internationally, the company often pairs with other parties to a franchise which is given the designation of master franchise for the territory. The master franchise will then be expected to sub-license new stores, provide training support, and ensure operational standards are maintained. In exchange for the oversight responsibilities, the master franchise will receive administrative and advertising support from Burger King Corporation to ensure a common marketing scheme.[72][73] The 3G Capital ownership group announced in April 2011 that it would begin divesting itself of many corporate owned locations with the intent to increase the number of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of privately held restaurants to 95%.[74] In 2016, the percentage of p privately held restaurants.[75] Burger King was formerly headquartered in a nine-story office tower by the Miami International Airport in unincorporated Miami-Dade County, Florida.[76] On Monday July 8, 2002, 130 employees began working at the Burger King headquartered in a nine-story office tower by the Miami International Airport in unincorporated Miami-Dade County, Florida.[76] On Monday July 8, 2002, 130 employees began working at the Burger King headquartered in a nine-story office tower by the Miami International Airport in unincorporated Miami-Dade County, Florida.[76] On Monday July 8, 2002, 130 employees began working at the Burger King headquartered in a nine-story office tower by the Miami International Airport in unincorporated Miami-Dade County, Florida.[76] On Monday July 8, 2002, 130 employees began working at the Burger King headquartered in a nine-story office tower by the Miami International Airport in unincorporated Miami-Dade County, Florida.[76] On Monday July 8, 2002, 130 employees began working at the Burger King headquartered in a nine-story office tower by the Miami International Airport in unincorporated Miami-Dade County, Florida.[76] On Monday July 8, 2002, 130 employees began working at the Burger King headquartered in a nine-story office tower by the Miami International Airport in unincorporated Miami Int its current headquarters in 2002, Burger King had considered moving away from the Miami area to Texas; Miami-Dade County politicians and leaders lobbied against this, and Burger King stayed. Before 2002, the company's previous headquarters was located in a southern Dade County campus located in the Cutler censusdesignated place.[77][78] In August 2014, the future of the company's Miami headquarters was again in doubt as reports surfaced that Burger King and Tim Hortons created the fast food company now known as Restaurant Brands International Inc [79] [80] In 2016, Burger King signed a build-to-suit lease agreement on a new 150,000 square feet (14,000 m2) five-story headquarters at 5505 Blue Lagoon Drive.[81] This was slightly smaller than the 200,000 square feet (19,000 m2) it was leasing in its current headquarters building at the time.[81] In 2018, Burger King moved into its new headquarters at 5707 Blue Lagoon Drive.[82] As of August 2024, the Burger King restaurant in Leicesterritories.[75] Main article: Burger King restaurant in Leicester Square, London, England When Burger King Corporation began franchises and resulted in issues of product quality control, store stores within a geographic region.[12]:117[13]:64 These franchise agreements granted BKC very little oversight control of its franchisees and resulted in issues of product quality control, store image and design, and operational procedures.[12]:118[13]:64 During the 1970s, structural deficiencies in Burger King's franchisee group at the time with over 350 locations in the United States. The company's owners, William and James Trotter, made several moves to take over or acquire the company, the relationship between Chart House and Burger
King soured and eventually devolved into a lawsuit.[22] Chart House eventually spun off its Burger King operations in the early 1980s into a holding company called DiversiFoods which, in turn, was acquired by Pillsbury in 1984 and absorbed into Burger King's operations.[83][84] As part of the franchising reorganization segment of Operation Phoenix, Donald N. Smith initiated a restructuring of future franchising agreements in 1978. Under this new franchise agreement, new owners were disallowed from living more than one hour from their restaurants - restricting them to smaller individuals or ownership groups and preventing large, multi-state corporations from owning franchises. Franchisees were also now prohibited from operating other chains, preventing them from diverting funds away from their Burger King holdings. This new policy effectively limited the size of franchises and prevented larger franchises from challenging Burger King Corporation as Chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the primary owner of new locations and rent or lease theorem the size of franchises from challenging Burger King Corporation as Chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the primary owner of new locations and rent or lease theorem the size of franchises from challenging Burger King Corporation as Chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the primary owner of new locations and rent or lease the size of franchises from challenging Burger King Corporation as Chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the primary owner of new locations and rent or lease the size of franchises from challenging Burger King Corporation as Chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the primary owner of new locations and rent or lease the size of franchises from challenging Burger King Corporation as Chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the primary owner of new locations and rent or lease the size of franchises from challenging Burger King Corporation as Chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the primary owner of new locations and rent or lease the size of franchises from challenging Burger King Corporation as Chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the primary owner of new locations and rent or lease the size of franchises from challenging Burger King Corporation as Chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the primary owner of new locations and rent or lease the size of franchises from challenging Burger King Corporation as Chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the primary owner of new locations and rent or lease the size of franchises from chart House had.[13]:64 Smith also sought to have BKC be the prim restaurants to its franchises. This policy would allow the company to take over the operations of failing stores or evict those owners who would not conform to the company guidelines and policies. [22] By 1988, parent company pillsbury had relaxed many of Smith's changes, scaling back on construction of new locations, which resulted in stalled growth of the brand.[17] Neglect of Burger King by new owner Grand Metropolitan and its successor Diageo[30] further hurt the standing of the brand, causing significant financial damage to BK franchises and straining relations between the parties.[85] A Burger King by new owner Grand Metropolitan and its successor Diageo[30] further hurt the standing of the brand, causing significant financial damage to BK franchises and straining relations between the parties.[85] A Burger King by new owner Grand Metropolitan and its successor Diageo[30] further hurt the standing of the brand for the brand nearly 18 years of stagnant growth, the state of its franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the nearly 400-store AmeriKing Inc., one of the franchises most heavily affected by the lack of growth was the near US\$300 million debt load and been shedding stores across the US, was forced to enter Chapter 11 bankruptcy.[87] The failure of AmeriKing deeply affected the value of Burger King, and put negotiations between Diageo and the TPC Capital-led group on hold. The developments eventually forced to enter Chapter 11 bankruptcy.[87] The failure of AmeriKing deeply affected the value of Burger King, and put negotiations between Diageo and the TPC Capital-led group on hold. almost \$750 million.[85] After the sale, newly appointed CEO Brad Blum initiated a program to help roughly 20 percent of its franchises, including its four largest, who were in financial distress, bankruptcy or had ceased operations altogether.[88] Partnering with California-based Trinity Capital, LLC, the company established the Franchisee Financial Restructuring Initiative, a program to address the financial issues facing BK's financially distressed franchisees. The initiative was designed to assist franchisees to meet financial obligations, focus on restaurant operational excellence, reinvest in their operations, and return to profitability.[89] Individual franchisees took advantage of the AmeriKing failure; one of BK's regional owners, Miami-based Al Cabrera, purchased 130 stores located primarily in the Chicago and the upper mid-west region, from the failed company for a price of \$16 million, approximately 88 percent of their original value. The new company, which started out as Core Value Partners and eventually became Heartland Foods, also purchased 120 additional stores from distressed owners and revamped them. The resulting purchases made Cabrera the largest minority franchises [90] By 2006, the company's top franchises [90] By 2006, the company's top franchises made Cabrera the largest minority franchises made Cabrera the largest minority franchises [90] By 2006, the company's top franchises [90] By 2006, the com Partners.[91] Other purchasers included a three-way group of NFL athletes Kevin Faulk, Marcus Allen, and Michael Strahan who collectively purchased 17 stores in the cities of Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia;[92] and Cincinnati-based franchisee Dave Devoy, who purchased 32 AmeriKing stores. After investing in new decor, equipment and staff retraining, many of the formerly failing stores showed growth approaching 20 percent.[30] As part of 3G's restructuring plan, the company decided to divest itself of its corporate owned locations by re-franchising them to private owners and become a 100% franchised operation by the end of 2013. The project, which began in April 2012, saw the company divest corporate-owned locations in Florida, Canada, Spain, Germany, and other regions.[93][94][95] The move gave the company a Q3, 2013 profit of US\$68.2 million over the same quarter, 2012 of US\$68.2 million in Florida, Canada, Spain, Germany, and other regions.[93][94][95] The move gave the company a Q3, 2013 profit of US\$68.2 million over the same quarter, 2012 of US\$68.2 million over t global locations, [67]: 123 behind industry bellwether McDonald's, which had 32,400 locations. At the end of 2014, Burger King now has over 12,000 stores worldwide. [97] In January 2024, Restaurant Brands International, the owner of the brand, announced it would purchase the largest franchisee of the chain, Carrols Restaurant Group, for around \$1 billion. At the time of the announcement, Carrols had 1,022 Burger King locations). The goal was to remodel 600 of the restaurants, then sell them back to franchisees over five to seven years. The move represented a departure from the existing model of largely franchising locations. [98][99][100] See also: List of countries with Burger King located at the Retiro Mitre railway station in Buenos Aires, Argentina. While BK began its foray into locations outside of the continental United States in 1963 with a store in San Juan, Puerto Rico,[101] it did not have an international presence until several years later. Shortly after the acquisition of the chain by Pillsbury, it opened its first Canadian restaurant in the Perth suburb of Innaloo, and Europe in 1975, with a restaurant in Madrid.[103][104] Beginning in 1982, BK and its franchisees began operating stores in
several East Asian countries, including Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea.[22] Due to high competition, all of the Japanese market in June 2007.[105] BK's Central and South American operations began in Mexico in the late 1970s and by the early 1980s in Caracas, Venezuela, Santiago, Chile, and Buenos Aires, Argentina.[22] While Burger King lags behind McDonald's in international locations by over 12,000 stores, as of 2008 it had managed to become the largest chain in several countries including Mexico and Spain.[106] Burger King (formerly) located at Helsinki, Finland. The company divides its international operations into three segments; the Middle East, Europe and Africa division (EMEA), Asia-Pacific (APAC) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).[67]: 5 In each of these regions, Burger King has established several subsidiaries to develop strategic partnerships and alliances to expand into new territories. In its EMEA group, Burger King's Switzerland-based subsidiary Burger King Europe GmbH is responsible for the licensing and development of BK franchises in those regions.[67]: 5, Exhibit 21:1[107] In APAC region, the Singaporebased BK AsiaPac, Pte. Ltd. business unit handles franchising for East Asia, the Asian subcontinent and all Oceanic territories.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no centralized operations group.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no centralized operations group.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no centralized operations group.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no centralized operations group.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no centralized operations group.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no centralized operations group.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no centralized operations group.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no centralized operations group.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no centralized operations group.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no centralized operations group.[67]:6, Exhibit 21:1[72][108] The LAC region includes Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no central and South America and the Caribbean Islands and has no central and has no central and has no central and has no central North Macedonia. Australia is the only country in which Burger King does not operate under its own name.[67]: 6 When the company set about establishing operations down under in 1971, it found that its business name was already trademarked by a takeaway food shop in Adelaide.[109] As a result, Burger King provided the Australian franchisee, Jack Cowin, with a list of possible alternative names derived from pre-existing trademarks already registered by Burger King and its then corporate parent Pillsbury's US pancake mixture products, and slightly changed the name to are the Australian restaurants. possessive form by adding an apostrophe "s" forming the new name Hungry Jack's. [103][110] After the expiration of the trademark in the late 1990s, Burger King unsuccessfully tried to introduce the brand to the continent. After losing a lawsuit filed against it by Hungry Jack's ownership, the company ceded the territory to its franchisee. [103] Hungry Jack's is now the only Burger King brand in Australia; Cowin's company Hungry Jack's Pty Ltd. is the master franchise and thus is now responsible for oversight of the operations that country with Burger King only providing administrative and advertising support to ensure a common marketing scheme for the company and its products.[73] Burger King in Zhengzhou, China Over a 10-year period starting in 2008, Burger King predicted 80 percent of its market share would be driven by foreign expansion, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Indian subcontinent regional markets.[111] While the TPG-led group continued BK's international expansion, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Indian subcontinent regional markets.[111] While the TPG-led group continued BK's international expansion, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Indian subcontinent regional markets.[111] While the TPG-led group continued BK's international expansion, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Indian subcontinent regional markets.[111] While the TPG-led group continued BK's international expansion, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Indian subcontinent regional markets.[111] While the TPG-led group continued BK's international expansion, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Indian subcontinent regional markets.[111] While the TPG-led group continued BK's international expansion, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Indian subcontinent regional markets.[111] While the TPG-led group continued BK's international expansion, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Indian subcontinent regional markets.[111] While the TPG-led group continued BK's international expansion, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Indian subcontinent regional markets.[111] While the TPG-led group continued BK's international expansion, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Indian subcontinent regional markets.[111] Eastern Europe, Africa and the Middle East, and Brazil, the company plan is focusing on the three largest markets - India, China, and Japan. [112][113][114][115] The company plans to add over 250 stores in these Asian territories, as well as other places such as Macau, by the end of 2012. [116] Its expansion into the Indian market has the company at a competitive disadvantage with other fast food restaurants such as KFC because of the aversion of the country's large Hindu majority to beef. BK hopes to use their non-beef products, such as their TenderCrisp and TenderGrill chicken sandwiches, as well as other products like mutton sandwiches and veggie sandwiches, to help them overcome this hurdle to expand in that country.[111][117] 3G has reported that it will continue with the plans to grow globally, even ramping up the planned expansion to help increase their return on investment.[21]:1 It is expected that 3G Brazilian-based management connections in the region may help Burger King expand in Brazil and Latin America, where it has been having problems finding acceptable franchisees.[21]:2[118] In December 2020, Burger King India went in for an initial public offering (IPO) on the BSE and NSE in India. The IPO was subscribed over 150 times.[119] The stock opened at ₹112.5 per share on December 14, nearly double the IPO price of ₹60, and closed at ₹135.[120] The welfare of animals used in Burger King products has been a subject of company activity, as well as a source of controversy. In 2001, Burger King entered into an agreement with People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) following a corporate campaign regarding the treatment of poultry by its suppliers. The agreement with People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) following a corporate campaign regarding the treatment of poultry by its suppliers. implementing animal welfare standards, including third-party compliance monitoring.[121][122][123] In 2006, PETA, acting as a shareholder in Burger King's parent company, brought a resolution before the board advocating for the adoption of controlled atmosphere killing (CAK) as a more humane and cost-effective slaughter method. In response, Burger King announced new supplier policies in 2007, prioritizing CAK and committing to incremental use of cage-free eggs and crate-free pork. These changes were recognized by advocacy groups as establishing a higher industry standard for animal welfare compliance.[124] In 2017, Burger King made a commitment they said would "require chicken suppliers to breed only higher-welfare strains of chickens, reduce the stocking density of the birds, improve light levels and litter quality inside barns, and use controlled atmosphere stunning to render the birds unconscious before slaughter, dramatically improving slaughter methods and the birds atmosphere stunning to render the birds unconscious before slaughter. Compassion in World Farming, an animal advocates for the introduction of a Whopper made with a plant-based by animal advocates for the introduction of a Whopper made with a plant-based meat alternative from Impossible Foods[127] and for the introduction of vegan menu items like the "Vegan Royale" in the UK.[128] Controversies and disputes have arisen with groups such as People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), governmental and social agencies, and unions and trade groups over various topics. These situations have touched on legal and moral concepts such as animal rights, corporate responsibility, [129] ethics, [130] and social justice. [130] In many of the cases, the situations raised legal questions, dealt with legal compliance, or resulted in legal remedies such as changes in contractual procedure or binding agreements between parties. The resolutions to these legal matters have often altered the way the company interacts and negotiates contracts with its suppliers and franchisees, or how it does business with the
public.[131][132][133][134] One example is an issue involving members of the Islamic faith over the interpretation of the Muslim version of canon law, Shariah, regarding the promotional artwork on a dessert package in the United Kingdom raised issues of cultural sensitivity,[135] and, with the former example, posed a larger question about what companies must do to ensure the smooth operation); Burger King (Alberta); and Burger King Corporation v Hungry Jack's Pty Ltd The Burger King restaurant in Mattoon, Illinois, originally owned by the Hoots family. This location was one subject of major litigation by Burger King in 1954. Depending on the ownership and executive staff at the time of these incidents, the company's responses to these challenges have ranged from a conciliatory dialog with its critics and negative consequences. [137][138][139][140] The company's responses to these various issues has drawn praise[131][132] as well as, in some instances, suggestions of political appeasement. [136] Legal decisions from suits involving Burger King have set contractual law precedents in regards to long-arm statutes, the limitations of franchise agreements, and ethical business dealings that continue to shape the entire marketplace.[143][144][145] A trademark dispute involving the owners of an unrelated restaurant also named Burger King in Mattoon, Illinois, led to a federal lawsuit. As a result, the larger Burger King in Mattoon Burger King.[146] An existing trademark held by a shop of the same name in South Australia forced the company to change its name in Australia to "Hungry Jack's", [147] while another state trademark in Texas forced the company to abandon its signature product, the Whopper, in several counties around San Antonio. [148] The company was only able to enter northern Alberta, in Canada, in 1995, after it paid the founders of a Burger King location in Ma'aleh Adumim, an Israeli settlement in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories, led to a breach of contract dispute between Burger King and its Israeli franchise due to the hotly contested international dispute over the legality of Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territories in accordance to international law. The controversy eventually erupted into a geopolitical dispute involving Muslim and Jewish groups on multiple continents over the application of, and adherence to, international law.[150][151][152] The case eventually elicited reactions from the members of the 22-nation Arab League. The Islamic countries within the League made a joint threat to the company of legal sanctions including the revocation of Burger King's business licenses within the members of the 22-nation Arab League. The Islamic countries within the League made a joint threat to the company of legal sanctions including the revocation of Burger King's business licenses within the members of the 22-nation Arab League. 2019, Nations Restaurant News reported that Burger King filed a lawsuit on Fritz Management LLC to remove Burger King trademarks from 37 units in South Texas after unsanitary conditions were found at a restaurant in Harlingen, Texas [154] In May 2019, the lawsuit was settled with the franchisee, Fritz Management (a subsidiary of Sun Holdings Inc), keeping the trademarks on all 37 units.[155] [156] On November 19, 2019, a lawsuit was filed by a vegan from Atlanta, Georgia against Burger King for allegedly failing to clearly disclose that Impossible Whopper burgers were heated on the same grill as their beef burgers.[157] The lawsuit was dismissed.[158] On March 28, 2022, a lawsuit was filed against Burger King, alleging the fast food chain falsely advertised the Whopper to "look about 35% bigger in its advertising than it is in reality".[159][160] On May 5, 2025, Federal Judge Roy Altman allowed the case to proceed, stating the claims may reasonably suggest consumers were misled and that Florida law permits such misrepresentation suits without a special relationship. Burger King argued that differences between ads and actual burgers are typical of handmade food and standard marketing practices. [161] Burger King has two in-house national charitable organizations and programs. One is the Have It Your Way Foundation, a U.S.-based non-profit (501(c)(3)) corporation with multiple focuses on hunger alleviation, disease prevention and community education through scholarship programs at colleges in the U.S. [162] The other charitable organization is the McLamore Foundation, also a non-profit, 501(c)(3) corporation that provides scholarships to students in the U.S. and its territories. [163] In various regions across the United States, Burger King and its franchises have aligned themselves with several charitable organizations that support research and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, these coalitions hold a fund raising drive called "A Chance for Kids", in which Burger King restaurants sell lottery-style scratch cards for \$1. Each card produces a winning prize to state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, these coalitions hold a fund raising drive called "A Chance for Kids", in which Burger King restaurants sell lottery-style scratch cards for \$1. Each card produces a winning prize to state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, these coalitions hold a fund raising drive called "A Chance for Kids", in which Burger King restaurants sell lottery-style scratch cards for \$1. Each card produces a winning prize to state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, these coalitions hold a fund raising drive called "A Chance for Kids", in which Burger King restaurants sell lottery-style scratch cards for \$1. Each card produces a winning prize to state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, these coalitions hold a fund raising drive called "A Chance for Kids", in which Burger King and its franchises have a state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, these coalitions hold a fund raising drive called "A Chance for Kids", in which Burger King and the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state and treatment of juvenile cancer. Each year, the state that is usually a food or beverage product, but includes (rarer) items such as shopping sprees or trips. In the Northeast, BK has affiliated itself with the Major League Baseball team the Boston. In the New York City area, it operates the contest in association with the Burger King Children's Charities of Metro New York and the New York And the New York Yankees. Funds raised in these areas go to support the Dana-Farber Cancer Fund "BK Beat Cancer Fund "BK Beat Cancer Funds raised in these areas go to support the Dana-Farber Cancer Section 2.5 Legacy Cancer Funds raised in the Section 2.5 Legacy Cancer Funds raised raise University of Nebraska Medical Center in Omaha. [166] In the Pittsburgh region, it funded the establishment of the Burger King products and List of Burger King products The Whopper sandwich, Burger King's signature product When the predecessor of Burger King first opened in Jacksonville in 1953, its menu consisted predominantly of basic hamburgers, French fries, soft drinks, milkshakes, and desserts. After being acquired by its Miami, Florida, franchisees and renamed to its current moniker in 1954, BK began expanding the breadth of its menu by adding the Whopper sandwich in 1957. This quarter-pound (4 oz (110 g)) hamburger was created by Burger King's new owners James McLamore and David Edgerton as a way to differentiate BK from other burger outlets at the time.[168] Since its inception, the Whopper has become synonymous with Burger King's new owners James McLamore and David Edgerton as a way to differentiate BK from other burger outlets at the time.[168] Since its inception, the Whopper has become synonymous with Burger King's new owners James McLamore and David Edgerton as a way to differentiate BK from other burger outlets at the time.[168] Since its inception, the Whopper has become synonymous with Burger King's new owners James McLamore and David Edgerton as a way to differentiate BK from other burger outlets at the time.[168] Since its inception, the Whopper has become synonymous with Burger King's new owners James McLamore and David Edgerton as a way to differentiate BK from other burger outlets at the time.[168] Since its inception, the Whopper has become synonymous with Burger King's new owners James McLamore and David Edgerton as a way to differentiate BK from other burger outlets at the time.[169] Since its inception, the Whopper has become synonymous with Burger King's new owners James McLamore and David Edgerton as a way to differentiate BK from other burger outlets at the time.[169] Since its inception, the Whopper has become synonymous with Burger King's new owners James McLamore and David Edgerton as a way to differentiate BK from other burger outlets at the time.[169] Since its inception at the tinception at the time.[169] Since its inception The company even named its new kiosk-style restaurants Whopper Bars.[170] The menu component of Donald Smith's Operation Phoenix was initiated in 1979. The new product line significantly expanded the breadth of the BK menu with many non-hamburger sandwiches, including new chicken and fish offerings. The new Specialty Sandwich line was one of the first attempts to target a specific demographic, in this case, adults 18-34, who would be willing to spend more on a
higher quality product. [12]:119 One of Smith's other significant contributions to the menu was the addition of a breakfast product line, which until this time was not a market Burger King had entered. [22] Besides the addition of the Croissan'Wich in 1983, the breakfast menu remained almost identical to the McDonald's offerings until a menu revamp in 1985. [22] This expansion introduced BK's "AM Express" product line, which added new products such as French toast sticks and mini-muffins. [171] As the company expanded both inside and outside the US, it introduced localized versions of its products that conform to regional tastes and cultural or religious beliefs. International variations add ingredients such as teriyaki or beetroot and fried egg to the Whopper;[172] beer in Germany, Italy, and Spain; and halal or kosher products in the Middle East and Israel.[173][174][175] To generate additional sales, BK will occasionally introduce limited time offers (LTOs) that are versions of its core products, or new products intended for either long or short term sales. Items such as the Texas Double Whopper and various sandwiches made with mushrooms and Swiss cheese have been rotated in and out of its menu for several years, [176][177] while products such as its 1993 Meatloaf Specialty Sandwich offering and accompanying limited table service, along with special dinner platters, failed to generate interest and were discontinued. [178][179] A meal including small French fries, a Whopper Jr., a drink, and packets of Heinz ketchup In order to appeal to as many demographic groups as possible and better compete with its competitor. Wendy's, Burger King added a multi-tiered value menu in 1993 with items priced at 99¢, US\$1.99 and \$2.99,[22] The additions, part of then CEO James Adamson's back-to-basics program called Operation Phoenix, were an attempt to add not only a value menu but also a line of value meals.[180] The tiered menu was replaced with a more standard value menu in 1998 while the value menu featured seven products: Whopper Jr., five-piece Chicken Tenders, a bacon cheeseburger, medium-sized French fries, medium soft drink, medium onion rings, and a small milkshake. In 2002 and 2006, BK revamped its value menu, adding and removing several different products such as chili and its Rodeo Cheeseburger.[182] Many of these items have since been discontinued, modified or relegated to a regional menu option.[183] To better appeal to a more adult palate and demographic, BK introduced several new products to its menu in 2003, including several new or revamped chicken products, a new salad line and its BK Joe brand of coffee. Some of the new products, including their Enormous Omelet Sandwich line and trans-fats.[184] [185][186] Many of these products featured higher quality ingredients like whole chicken breast, Angus beef, and natural cheeses such as the BK Baguette line, have met sales expectations.[36] With the purchase of the company in 2010, 3G began a program to restructure its menu designed to move away from the male-oriented menu that had dominated under the previous ownership. The first major item to be introduced was a reformulation of its BK Chicken Tenders products were developed while others were reformulated, including its Chef's Choice Burger.[189] Eventually pruned down to 10 items, Burger King began deploying the items in the United States throughout 2011-2012 with the official roll out beginning April 2012. The changes included new soft serve products, smoothies, frappés and chicken strips. introductions with a new type of cheese and packaging.[49] At the end of 2015, Burger King's parent company, Restaurant Brands International, announced that none of its subsidiaries would use chicken that had been fed antibiotics for which there is only one drug that kill a kind of bacteria and the announcement was described as a "small step" by advocates for stopping all antibiotic use in livestock. [190] In 2019, Burger King announced that it would remove artificial preservatives, colors, and flavors from the Whopper by the end of 2020.[192] In July 2020, BK announced it would begin selling a Whopper patty made from cows on a low methane diet.[193] In late 2021 and early 2022, the company announced it would cut back on value items and altered product configuration because of inflationary pressures and to speed up drive-thru lanes.[194][195][196][197][198] After successfully testing vegan products at meat-free temporary restaurants in Leicester Square and Bristol, Burger King UK announced that in 2023 it would offer a Vegan Royale Bakon King, made with vegan bacon, vegan cheese and a vegan burger made by The

Vegetarian Butcher.[199] Food being prepared in a Burger King kitchen in Italy Like its menu, the equipment the company cooks its hamburgers with has also evolved as the company expanded. The burgers have always been broiled mechanically; the original unit, called an Insta-Broiler, was one of two pieces of equipment the founders of Insta-Burger King purchased before opening their new restaurant.[11]:27 [168] The Insta-Broiler worked by cooking 12 burger patties in a wire basket, allowing the "Insta-" prefix, they switched to an improved unit called a "Flame end Edgerton took over the company, besides dropping the "Insta-" prefix, they switched to an improved unit called a "Flame end Edgerton took over the company, besides dropping the "Insta-" prefix, they switched to an improved unit called a "Flame end Edgerton took over the company, besides dropping the "Insta-" prefix, they switched to an improved unit called a "Flame end Edgerton took over the company, besides dropping the "Insta-" prefix, they switched to an improved unit called a "Flame Broiler". Designed by the two and featuring stationary burners that cooked the meat on a moving chain, the unit broke down less often while maintaining a similar cooking rate. [168] The company would stay with that format for the next 40 years until Burger King began developing a variable speed broiler that could handle multiple items with different cooking rates and times.[200][201][202] These new units began testing in 1999 and eventually evolved into the two models the company deployed system-wide in 2008-2009. Accompanying these new broilers was new food-holding equipment, accompanying these new broilers was new food-holding equipment. system allows for more concise tracking of product quality while giving the company and its franchisees a method to streamline costs by more precisely projecting sales and product usage. [204] Main articles: Burger King advertising and list of Burger King "crown", worn by Nick Van Eede Since its founding in 1954, Burger King has employed varied advertising programs, both successful and unsuccessful. During the 1970s, output included its "Hold the pickles, hold the lettuce..." jingle, the inspiration for its current mascot the Burger King, and several well known and parodied slogans such as "Have it your way" and "It takes two hands to handle a Whopper" [205][206][207] Burger King introduced the first attack ad in the fast food industry with a pre-teen Sarah Michelle Gellar in 1981. The television spot, which claimed BK burgers were larger and better tasting than competitor McDonald's,[13]:66 so enraged executives at McDonald's, parent company that they sued all parties involved. [208] Starting in the early 1980s and running through approximately 2001, BK engaged a series of ad agencies that produced many unsuccessful slogans and programs, including the superiority of Burger King burgers over those of the leading competitor, (which the man himself took issue with) and its biggest advertising flop "Where's Herb?" [209][210] Burger King was a pioneer in the advertising practice known as the "product tie-in", with a successful partnership with George Lucas' Lucasfilm, Ltd., to promote the 1977 film Star Wars in which BK sold a set of beverage glasses featuring the main characters from the movie.[211][212] This promotion was one of the first in the fast food industry and set the pattern that continues to the present. BK's early success in the field was overshadowed by a 1982 deal between McDonald's and The Walt Disney Company to promote Disney's animated films beginning in the mid-1980s and running through the early 1990s. In 1994, Disney switched from McDonald's to Burger King, signing a 10-movie promotional contract which would include such top 10 films as Aladdin (1992), Beauty and the Beast (1991), The Lion King (1994), and Toy Story (1995).[22] Burger King created kids' meal toys to promote the DreamWorks Pictures film Small Soldiers (1998). This led to some controversy due to the film being rated PG-13. As a result, BK altered the promotional commercials to be directed at an older audience, and included a pamphlet disclaimer with the toys which read, in part; "the movie Small Soldiers may contain material that is inappropriate for younger children."[213] A partnership in association with the Pokémon franchise at the height of its popularity in 1999 was tremendously successful for the company, with many locations rapidly selling out of the toys and the replacements.[214] In December 1999, two hazardous incidents involving the Pokéball toy, one of which caused the death of a 13-month-old child, led to the toy being recalled.[citation needed] Shortly selling out of the toys and the replacements.[214] In December 1999, two hazardous incidents involving the Pokéball toy, one of which caused the death of a 13-month-old child, led to the toys and the replacements.[214] In December 1999, two hazardous incidents involving the Pokéball toy. after the acquisition of Burger King by TPG Capital, L.P. in 2002, its new CEO Brad Blum set about turning around the fortunes of the company by initiating an overhaul of its flailing advertising with a series of new campaigns. CP+B was known for having a hip, subversive tack when creating campaigns for its clients, exactly what BK was looking for.[36][37] Their strategy centered on a redesigned Burger King character used during the 1970s/1980s Burger King Kingdom children's advertising campaign as a caricatured variation, now simply called "the King".[215][216] While highly successful, some of CP+B's commercials were derided for perceived sexism or cultural insensitivity. Burger King's new owner, 3G Capital, later terminated the relationship with CP+B in 2011 and moved its advertising to McGarryBowen to begin a new product-oriented campaign with expanded demographic targeting Additionally, CP+B created a series of new characters like the Subservient Chicken and the faux nu-metal band Coq Roq, featured in a series of viral web-based advertisements on sites such as MySpace and various Burger King corporate pages, to complement various television and print promotional campaigns.[217][218][219] One of the more successful promotions that CP+B devised was the creation of a series of three advergames for the Xbox 360.[220][221] Created by UK-based Blitz Games and featuring company celebrity spokesman Brooke Burke, the games sold more than 3.2 million copies, placing them as one of the top selling games along with another Xbox 360 hit, Gears of War. [221][222] These ad campaigns, coupled with other new promotions and a series of new product introductions, drew positive and negative attention to BK and helped TPG and its partners realize about US\$367 million in dividends.[223][224] With the late-2000s recession hitting the 18-35 demographic targeted by the CP+B created ads particularly hard, the company saw its market share decline and the company move into the red. After the completion of the sale of the company in late 2010, the new ownership group terminated Burger King's seven-year relationship with CP+B and hired rival firm McGarryBowen to create a new campaign with an expanded market reach.[225] As part of the new campaign, McGarryBowen terminated the use of The Burger King in the company's advertising program in favor of a new program that focused on the food and ingredients in its new advertising strategy. The company's tactics have included LOLA MullenLowe's "Scary Clown Night" which offered a free Whopper to anyone dressed as a clown (McDonald's mascot) on Halloween; FCB New York's Whopper to anyone dressed as a clown (McDonald's mascot) on Halloween; FCB New York's Whopper Detour initiative, which encouraged mobile app users to go to a nearby McDonald's in order to unlock a 1-center Whopper; and Ingo's "The Not Big Macs" menu, which poked fun at McDonald's recent loss of the Big Mac trademark in the EU.[227] In February 2019, the company launched an advertising campaign called "Eat Like Andy". The television spot which premiered during the Super Bowl LIII features archival documentary film footage from "66 Scenes from America" by Jørgen Leth of the pop artist Andy Warhol (1928-1987) unwrapping and eating a Whopper. The footage was approved for use by the fast food giant courtesy of the Andy Warhol Foundation. Meanwhile, prior to the game, the mass market hamburger chain made available to viewers who ordered it in advance via DoorDash an "Andy Warhol Mystery Box" which contains among other items a plastic bottle of ketchup and a platinum wig so one can "Eat Like Andy". [228][229] Burger King @BurgerKingUK Women belong in the kitchen. March 8, 2021[230] Burger King @BurgerKingUK If they want to, of course. Yet only 20% of chefs are women. We're on a mission to change the gender ratio in the restaurant industry by empowering female employees with the opportunity to pursue a culinary career. #IWD March 8, 2021[231] Burger King @BurgerKingUK We are proud to be launching a new scholarship programme which will help female Burger King was criticized for their International Women's Day marketing campaign, after a tweet from Burger King UK stated, "Women belong in the kitchen". [233] The tweets were labeled as sexist by thousands of Twitter users [234] and dozens of news publications. [235][236][237] Burger King UK followed up, stating "We're on a mission to change the gender ratio in the restaurant industry." [234] However, critics say the damage has already been done. The initial tweet received high amounts of recognition and viewer interaction, while the replies received a fraction of the clarifications made by Burger King. [238] After severe backlash, Burger King deleted the tweet 12 hours later and posted an apology stating, "We got our initial tweet wrong and we're sorry."[239] In late 2022, Burger King released the "Have it Your Way" commercials, going viral on social media attention and catchiness. The
ads gained media attention and catchiness. The ads gained media attention and catchiness attention and catchiness. in February 2023.[240] Drive-through Hungry Jack's, the Australian subsidiary for Burger King List of hamburger restaurants WhopperCoin ^ a b c d e "Restaurant Brands International Inc. Reports Full Year and Fourth Quarter 2023 Results". Restaurant Brands International IR. February 2, 2024. Retrieved April 1, 2019. ^ "RBI 10K report" (PDF). rbi.com. Archived from the original (PDF) on July 18, 2019. Retrieved April 1, 2019. ^ "Restaurant Brand International: Burger King". rbi.com. Retrieved April 1, 2019. [permanent dead link] ^ a b "How Burger King". King Went From "Insta-Burger King" to Fast-Food Royalty". Yahoo. December 4, 2018. Retrieved January 2, 2022. "Burger King Holdings, Inc. Reports First Quarter 2012 Results" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on July 11, 2017. "RESTAURANT BRANDS INTERNATIONAL INC" (PDF). 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Mybkexperience.com, Take the BURGER KING Experience Survey: It is possible to win this delectable prize, and it is surprising how simple it is. You won't need to spend more than a few minutes on it. You can complete the short MyBKExperience customer satisfaction survey online by visiting and answering a few questions about your recent visit to Burger King. If you recently dined at Burger King, you'll need a receipt and internet access, and you'll want to provide your feedback regarding the food, service, atmosphere, and staff. You will receive a unique rewards code for one of three tasty sandwiches when you place an order via the Burger King mobile app or website and provide Burger King with your honest feedback. What do You need to know about the MyBKExperience survey? It is easy to access "My Burger King Experience," Burger King's official customer satisfaction survey, at . In total, you will need to spend about three to four minutes on the survey. It intends to collect as much impartial and honest consumer feedback as possible so that it can improve the quality of its products, services, and facilities, as well as its training and performance Those who complete the MyBKExperience survey and redeem their code within the allotted time frame will receive a free Whopper, Original Chicken, or Croissan'Wich. What are the essential requirements for engaging in the MyBKExperience Survey: Burger King Purchase Receipt: You will receive a receipt after purchasing a meal at a Burger King restaurant. To access the survey, you need to use this receipt. It contains a survey invitation code. Internet Access: To complete the MyBKExperience Survey, you need an internet-connected computer, smartphone, or tablet. Web Browser: You may access the official MyBKExperience Survey website using a web browser (www.mybkexperience.com). There are a number of popular web browsers, including Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, and Microsoft Edge. Basic Understanding of English, Spanish, or French: You can complete the survey in English, Spanish, or French. To answer survey questions accurately, you will need a basic understanding of at least one of
these languages. A Few Minutes to answer some thoughtful questions. So, now you know the requirements; therefore, it is time to learn about registering or signing in to participate in the www.mybkexperience.com survey. How to Participate in the www.mybkexperience.com Survey You can enter the Free Whopper giveaway by providing feedback and following these steps: Visit your favorite web browser. On the website, you'll be asked to pick your language preference. It's fine if you'd prefer to respond in English. To make it more convenient for you, it is available in both Spanish and French. It is up to you whether you wish to read or not receipt, you can get in touch with the restaurant. You will need the survey code on the receipt to participate in the survey, and you must ensure that it is entered correctly, without spaces. You can then proceed to the next section and complete the first part of the test, which consists of closed-type questions, you'll have to rate your satisfaction with them using a scale You can choose between "very satisfied," "very dissatisfied," or "somewhere in between," Burger King's menu guality, food guantity and service (speed, accuracy, friendliness of staff) are some things you should expect guestions about. Then, you will be asked about the restaurant's cleanliness and location, what your overall experi whether or not you would recommend the restaurant to others, and whether or not you plan to return within the next month. You will receive a rewards validation code after providing honest feedback regarding your latest Burger King visit. Your reward cannot be redeemed without the receipt with your code on it. Benefits of Participating: There are several benefits both customers and Burger King conducts the survey to collect customer feedback and understand customer preferences. Continuous Improvement: Survey feedback identifies Burger King's strengths and weaknesses, leading to targeted improvement of service efficiency, food quality, and overall customer satisfaction. Enhanced Customer Satisfaction: Burger King's strengths and implementing necessary changes. Free Whopper Reward: To reward participants, Burger King offers a Free Whopper to make their dining experience more enjoyable and encourage future visits. Impact on Burger King's Success: By driving customer engagement, enhancing operations, and ultimately boosting profitability, www.mybkexperience.com contributes significantly to Burger King's success. To do so, follow these steps: Customer-Centric Approach: Burger King delivers exceptional dining experiences tailored to the preferences of its customer feedback and satisfaction. Competitive Advantage: Burger King delivers exceptional dining experiences tailored to the preferences of its customer feedback and satisfaction. improvement guided by customer feedback. Brand Loyalty: Burger King cultivates loyalty among customers by listening actively to them and responding to their concerns, ensuring repeat business. Innovation and Growth: Burger King's insight into the survey enables the company to enlarge its market reach, introduce new promotions, and implement changes that fuel sustained growth. ALSO READ: Mybkexperience Survey: We are all familiar with Burger King, and most of us have visited them for a bite at some point or the other. They greatly value their customers and regularly invest in getting accurate feedback from them. customers, and for this purpose, they have created this survey at www.Mybkexperience.com. It is sure that the acceptance and growth of Burger King is a result of proven trial and error methods in which they openly declare that they are still putting a lot of effort into studies to know to serve you better. Also, this survey comes with an amazing chance to enjoy their famous whopper burger or chicken sandwich for free, so hurry! In this article, you will find everything you need to complete the My Burger King Experience Survey hassle-free. We have provided all the information below in detail, including rules and regulations to participate and a detailed guide to let you know that you are on the right track. Why They are Conducting the Mybkexperience Survey Burger King® believes in developing its customer service in every way possible to enhance customer experience, service, facilities, products, and the performance of the employees. Surveys are used to gain knowledge in a particular field so that they can be used to analyze the thoughts, opinions, and feelings of customers towards a particular brand or product by which the implications can be channeled to the smooth operation of the franchise Things to improve Employee behavior Suggestions to improve the services, if any, etc. All the details collected from the valuable customers will be used for quality development programs and to make sure that the same is applied in the details collected from the valuable customers will be used for quality development programs and to make sure that the same is applied in the desired fields of operations. their services and would like to acknowledge you for your honesty by providing free coupons with which you can get their delicious whopper burger or chicken sandwich. Upon completing the Burger King Feedback Survey at Mybkexperience.com, a promo code will be generated for you, which will allow you to enjoy discounts. This promo code can be used to redeem a chicken sandwich or free whopper on your next visit to Burger King. Please note that this reward should be used within the next 30 days. Burger King Customer Survey are as follows: A purchase or payment receipt is necessary for participation in the Mybkexperience survey. You must be a legal resident of the United States or Canada. The survey entrants should be at least 18 years older to participate in this burger king experience survey. Only one survey can be completed per purchase receipt per household during a 14-day period. The prize is not transferable or exchangeable. Burger King company employees or their close relatives are not allowed to enter my bk experience feedback survey. You must need a valid survey code or transaction id to enter the burger king feedback survey. All entrants must have a laptop, PC, smartphone, or tablet with reliable internet access. The participant must have basic knowledge and understanding of English or Spanish or French. Quicksteps to Get A Free Burger King Survey official site at Mybkexperience.com. Provide the survey official site at Mybkexperience.com. Provide the survey official site at Mybkexperience.com. questions honestly and rate your overall satisfaction according to your recent experience with Burger King. Now, kindly provide your personal details for classification purposes and submit the Mybkexperience survey. How to Do the Burger King Survey at www.Mybkexperience.com - Detailed Guide 1. Go to the official Burger King survey site at www.Mybkexperience.com. 2. Now, you will have the option to change the language to Spanish or French at the bottom of the page. 3. Enter the restaurant number from your receipt located on the top front and click the Next button (Example: #00255). 4. Enter the restaurant number or survey. code located on your receipt and start my bk experience survey. 6. Then, you will be asked to provide your overall satisfaction with Burger King. 7. A few more queries will be asked related to the friendliness, speed of service, mode of purchase, quality of food, etc. 8. Also, you will have an opportunity to explain your issues and opinions. 9. Then, provide your personal details, and this is only for classification purposes. 10. After completing the survey, you will receive a validation code that must be written on the receipt and shall be presented during your next visit to Burger King. Please feel free to express your thoughts regarding your latest experience at Burger King through this online survey. The company looks forward to honest feedback, and negative feedback will not ruin your chance to receive the reward. About Burger King® is a Multinational food chain brand that was founded in the year 1953 with its Headquarters in Miami-Dade Country, Florida. It was formerly a Jacksonville, Florida based restaurant chain and then renamed Burger King® in 1954. With an experience of sixty-plus years in the food industry, creating revolutions, Burger King® is functioning at more than 17,796 (2018) locations and still counting. Their signature hamburger, whopper, was first introduced in 1957. Today they showcase a wide range of comestibles which predominantly consist of burgers, sandwiches, salads, French fries, soft drinks, milkshakes, desserts, and many more. Take Tellpizzahut Survey & Get A \$10 Discount Coupon Talktowendys Survey at www.Wendyswantstoknow.com Burger King® Contact Details Contact Details Contact-us Phone Number: 1-866-394-2493 Phone Number: 1-844-576-0546 (Canada) Please contact them during 7:00 - 23:00 CST. Jason's Deli Feedback Survey and Win a \$500 Cash Prize Final Words We hope that our assistance in completing the My Burger King Experience Survey at www.Mybkexperience.com will help you get a better idea. Kindly share this with your friends and family if you find this helpful. If there is anything more you need from our site, you can contact us here at Episurveyor.org. CLICK HERE TO ENTER THE SURVEY www.Mybkexperience.com to complete the survey. Follow the step-by-step guide mentioned above, which explains how to complete the survey without a survey code from the store. You can also find their contact details mentioned above. Where is the "survey code" on your Burger King Receipt? You can find a 21-digit code in the middle of the receipt. The code will be labeled 'Survey Code.' Enter the survey code to participate in the Mybkexperience Survey. References www.bk.com en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burger_King To get free Burger King coupon codes or gift cards, make sure you understand the Burger King survey Terms and conditions clearly. Must be 18+
years old and live in the USA. UK. Canada, Philippines or India, You must not be a BK Employee. Burger King order receipt for one survey only Get the latest Burger King coupons, Burger King will reward customers like you for completing the My BK Experience Customer Feedback Survey. You can redeem the BK coupon for any of the following rewards. Original Chicken Sandwich. If you have any queries, you can directly contact the Burger King Store or online customer support. Make sure you answer all the questions as honestly as possible. Burger King Survey Alternatives Similarly to Burger King's MyBkExperience, All of these online feedback websites will give you gift coupons or sweepstakes entries. So, make sure you. The Burger King survey is available in English, French, and Spanish. You can choose the language of your choice. Mybkexperience survey rewards are the same for all the languages. To earn Burger King free whopper burger as a reward, customers must finish the online survey, you should visit the official BK survey website at . Then you choose your language and keep your Burger King Restaurant Bill read. After that, Enter the unique survey code or Transaction ID located on the receipt front or backside. Next, Click on Start Survey. Then you will be redirected to the feedback questions page. You have to complete responding to all the questions. Irrespective of the responses you will be awarded a coupon code to redeem any of the Burger King coupon codes by partaking in an online customer feedback survey called MyBKExperience. The Burger King survey code is a 16 digit number that is printed on the front or back of the order receipt. Customers will need this survey code to participate in the MyBKExperience feedback survey called MyBKExperience. The Burger King survey code is a 16 digit number that is printed on the front or back of the order receipt. survey is accessible to all USA citizens who have recently purchased a drink or food item in any Burger King restaurant. Participants of the survey will be rewarded with a coupon code that can be redeemed against free burgers or drinks or french fries. Burger King Survey Website. This website is neither associated nor affiliated in any manner with Burger King Brand. This article is an Informative Post focused on helping people. Any Trademark logos or WORD used are under the "fair use" policy of Copyright Act. Privacy Disclosure: Any feedback or queries you share via the comments form below will be available publicly. Type of restaurant A fast-food restaurant in the port of Malinska, Croatia A Hesburger fast-food restaurant in Tapiola, Espoo, Finland A McDonald's restaurant in the port of Malinska, Croatia A Hesburger fast-food restaurant in Tapiola, Espoo, Finland A McDonald's restaurant in the port of Malinska, Croatia A Hesburger fast-food restaurant in Tapiola, Espoo, Finland A McDonald's restaurant in Tapiola, Espoo, Finland A restaurant (QSR) within the industry, is a specific type of restaurant that serves fast-food cuisine and has minimal table for take away, though seating may be provided. Fast-food restaurant chain or franchise operation that provides standardized ingredients and/or partially prepared foods and supplies to each restaurant through controlled supply channels. The term "fast food" was recognized in a dictionary by Merriam-Webster in 1951.[1] While the first fastfood restaurant in the United States was a White Castle in 1921,[2] fast-food restaurants had been operating elsewhere much earlier, such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food chains such as the Japanese fast food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in 1899.[3] Today, American-founded fast-food company Yoshinoya, started in Tokyo in with outlets across the globe. Variations on the fast-food restaurants and catering trucks. Fast-casual restaurants and catering trucks (also called food trucks) often park just outside worksites and are popular with factory workers.[citation needed] See also: History of the hamburger, White Castle (restaurant), and History of McDonald's The examples and perspective in this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. (April 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this message) In 1896, the first self-service restaurant (the "Stollwerck-Automatenrestaurant") opened in Berlin's Leipziger Straße.[8] The Big Mac hamburger made its debut in 1967. The Burger King Whopper sandwich made its debut in 1957. Some trace the modern history of fast food in the United States to 7 July 1912, with the opening of a fast-food restaurant called the Automat in New York. The Automat in New York. The Automat in Philadelphia in 1902, but their "Automat" at Broadway and 13th Street, in New York City, created a sensation. Numerous Automat restaurants were built around the country to deal with their slogan "Less work for Mother". Most historians agree that the American company White Castle was the first fast-food outlet, starting in Wichita, Kansas in 1916 with food stands and founding in 1921, selling hamburgers for five cents apiece from its inception and spawning numerous competitors. What is certain, however, is that White Castle made the first significant effort to standardize the food production in, look of, and operation of fast-food hamburger restaurants. William Ingram's and Walter Anderson's White Castle System created the first fast-food supply chain to provide meat, buns, paper goods, and other supplies to their restaurants. chain, standardized the look and construction of the restaurants themselves, and even developed a construction division that manufactured and built the chain's prefabricated restaurant buildings. The McDonald's Speedee Service System and, much later, Ray Kroc's McDonald's outlets and Hamburger University all built on principles, systems and practices that White Castle had already established between 1923 and 1932. The hamburger restaurant most associated by the public with the term "fast food" was created by two brothers originally from Nashua, New Hampshire. Richard and Maurice McDonald opened a barbecue drive-in in 1940 in the city of San Bernardino, California. After discovering that most of their profits came from hamburgers, the brothers closed their restaurant for three months and reopened it in 1948 as a walk-up stand offering a simple menu of hamburgers, french fries, shakes, coffee, and Coca-Cola, served in disposable paper wrapping. As a result, they could produce hamburgers and fries constantly, without waiting for customer orders, and could serve them immediately; hamburgers cost 15 cents, about half the price at a typical diner. Their streamlined production line innovations of Henry Ford. By 1954, The McDonald brothers' stand was restaurant equipment

manufacturer Prince Castle's biggest purchaser of milkshake blending machines. Prince Castle salesman Ray Kroc traveled to California to discover why the company had purchased almost a dozen of the units as opposed to the normal one or two found in most restaurants of the time. Enticed by the success of the McDonald's concept, Kroc signed franchise agreement with the brothers and began opening McDonald's restaurants in Illinois.[9] By 1961, Kroc had bought out the brothers and created what is now the modern McDonald's restaurants to growing groups of Americans that had become aware of food safety issues. As part of his commitment to cleanliness, Kroc often took part in cleaning his own Des Plaines, Illinois outlet by hosing down the garbage cans and scraping gum off the cement. Another concept Kroc added was great swaths of glass which enabled the customer to view the food preparation, a practice still found in chains such as Krispy Kreme. A clean atmosphere was only part of Kroc's grander plan which separated McDonald's from the rest of the competition and attributes to their great success. Kroc envisioned making his restaurants appeal to suburban families.[10] At roughly the same time as Kroc was conceiving what eventually became McDonald's Corporation, two Miami, Florida businessmen, James McLamore and David Edgerton, opened a franchise of the predecessor to what is now the international fast-food restaurant chain Burger King. McLamore had visited the original McDonald's hamburger stand belonging to the McDonald brothers; sensing potential in their innovative assembly line-based production system, he decided he wanted to open a similar operation of his own.[11][12] The two partners eventually decided to invest their money in Jacksonville, Florida-based Insta-Burger King. Originally opened in 1953, the founders and owners of the chain, Keith G. Cramer and his wife's uncle Matthew Burns, opened their first stores around a piece of equipment known as the Insta-Broiler. The Insta-Broiler oven proved so successful at cooking burgers, they required all of their franchises to carry the device.[11] By 1959, McLamore and Edgarton were operating several locations in the Miami-Dade County, Florida area and were growing at a fast clip. Despite the success of their operation, the partners discovered that the design of the insta-broiler made the unit's heating elements prone to degradation from the drippings of the beef patties. The pair eventually created a mechanized gas grill that avoided the problems by changing the way the meat patties were cooked in the unit. After the original company began to falter in 1959, it was purchased by McLamore and Edgerton who renamed the company Burger King [13] While fast-food restaurants usually have a seating area in which customers can eat the food on the premises, orders are designed to be taken away, and traditional table service is rare. by the counter for a tray or container for their food. A "drive-through" service can allow customers to order and pick up food from their cars. Nearly from its inception, fast food has been designed to be eaten "on the go" and often does not require traditional cutlery and is eaten as a finger food. Common menu items at fast-food outlets include fish and chips, sandwiches, pitas, hamburgers, fried chicken, french fries, chicken nuggets, tacos, pizza, and ice cream, although many fast-food restaurants offer "slower" foods like chili, mashed potatoes, and salads. Modern commercial fast food is highly processed and prepared on a large scale from bulk ingredients using standardized cooking and production methods and equipment. It is usually rapidly served in cartons, bags, or in a plastic wrapping, in a fashion which reduces operating costs by allowing transfer of bacteria, and facilitating order fulfillment. In most fast-food operations, menu items are generally made from processed ingredients prepared at central supply facilities and then shipped to individual outlets where they are cooked (usually by grill, microwave, or deep-frying) or assembled in a short amount of time either in anticipation of upcoming orders (i.e., "to stock") or in response to actual orders (i.e., "to order"). Following standard operating procedures pre-cooked products are monitored for freshness and disposed of if holding times become excessive. This process ensures a consistent level of product guality, and is key to delivering the order quickly to the customer and avoiding labor and equipment costs in the individual stores. Because of commercial emphasis on taste, speed, product safety, uniformity, and low cost, fast-food products are made with ingredients formulated to achieve an identifiable flavor, aroma, texture, and "mouth feel" and to preserve freshness and control handling costs during preparation and order fulfillment. This requires a high degree of food engineering. The use of additives, including salt, sugar, flavorings and preservatives, and processing techniques may limit the nutritional value of the final product. A value meal is a group of menu items offered together at a lower price than they would cost individually. A hamburger, side of fries, and drink commonly constitute a value meal—or combo depending on the chain. Value meals at fast-food restaurants are common as a merchandising tactic to facilitate bundling, up-selling, and price discrimination. Most of the time they can be upgraded to a larger side and drink for a small fee. The perceived creation of a "discount" on individual menu items in exchange for the purchase of a "meal" is also consistent with the loyalty marketing school of thought.[14] Early fast-food production relied on manual, physical methods of tracking orders, such as order wheels. To make quick service possible for kitchen crew people to view orders placed at the front counter or drive through in real time. Wireless systems allow orders to be taken by cashiers and paid at another. Modern point of sale systems can operate on computer networks using a variety of software programs. Sales records can be generated and remote access to computer reports can be given to corporate offices, managers, troubleshooters, and other authorized personnel. Food service chains partner with food equipment manufacturers to design highly specialized restaurant equipment, often incorporating heat sensors, timers, and other electronic controls into the design Collaborative design techniques, such as rapid visualization and computer-aided design of restaurant kitchens are now being used to establish equipment specifications that are consistent with restaurant operating and merchandising requirements.[15] Neighboring fast-food restaurant advertisement signs in Bowling Green, Kentucky. Here, KFC, Taco Bell, Wendy's, and Krystal Burgers can be seen. McDonald's fast-food restaurant at Kulim, Kedah, Malaysia McDonald's fast-food restaurant at Dublin Airport In the United States, consumers spent about \$110 billion on fast food in 2000 (which increased from \$6 billion in 1970).[16] The National Restaurant at Kulim, Kedah, Malaysia McDonald's fast-food restaurant at Cubin Airport In the United States, consumers spent about \$110 billion on fast food in 2000 (which increased from \$6 billion in 1970).[16] The National Restaurant Association forecasts that fast-food restaurants in the US will reach \$142 billion in sales in 2006, a 5% increase over 2005. In comparison, the full-service restaurant segment of the food industry is expected to generate \$173 billion in sales. Fast food has been losing market share to so-called fast-casual restaurants, which offer more robust and expensive cuisines.[citation needed] McDonald's, a fast-food supplier, opened its first franchised restaurant in the US in 1955 (1974 in the UK). It has become a phenomenally successful enterprise in terms of financial growth, brand-name recognition, and worldwide expansion. Ray Kroc, who bought the franchising license from the McDonald brothers, pioneered concepts which emphasized standardization. He introduced uniform products, identical in all respects at each outlet, to increase sales. Kroc also insisted on cutting food costs as much as possible, eventually using the McDonald's Corporation's size to force suppliers to conform to this ethos. [citation needed] Other prominent international fast-food companies include Burger King, the number two hamburger chain in the world, known for promoting its customized menu offerings (Have it Your Way). Another international fast-food chain is KFC, which sells chicken-related products and is the number 1 fast-food chain is KFC, which sells chicken-related products and is the number 1 fast-food chain is KFC. of the fast-food chain or a franchisee - an independent party given the right to use the company's trademark and trade name. In the latter case, a contract is made between the franchisee to pay an initial, fixed fee in addition to a continual percentage of monthly sales. Upon opening for business, the franchisee oversees the day-to-day operations of the restaurant and acts as a manager of the store. Once the contract expires, the parent company may choose to "renew the contract, sell the franchisee to another franchisee, or operate the restaurant itself."[17] In most fast-food chains, the number of franchised locations exceeds the number of company owned locations. Fast-food chains rely on consistency and uniformity, in internal operations and brand image, across all of their customers. This sense of reliability coupled with a positive customer experience brings customers to place trust in the company. This sense of trust leads to increased customer loyalty which gives the company a source of recurring business. When a person is presented with a choice of different restaurants to eat at, it is much easier for them to stick with what they know, rather than to take a gamble and dive into the unknown.[18] Due to the importance of consistency, most
companies set standards unifying their various restaurant locations with a set of common rules and regulations. Parent company's standards. However, the more locations a fast-food chain has, the harder it is for the parent company to guarantee that these standards are being followed. Moreover, it is much more expensive to discharge a franchisee for noncompliance with franchisee for noncompliance with franchisee violations in a more relaxed manner.[18] Many companies also adapt to their different local areas to support the needs of the customers.[19] As referenced in Bodey's "Localization and Customer Retention for Franchise Service Systems" article, J. L. Bradach claims that a franchise will either use the tactical or strategic local response.[19] Tactical applies to the specific characteristics of the franchise that will change from the basic format followed by all to fit in the local area.[19] For the most part, someone visiting a McDonald's in the United States will have the same experience as someone visiting a McDonald's in Japan. The interior design, the menu, the speed of service, and the taste of the food will all be very similar. However, some differences do exist to tailor to particular cultural differences. For example, in October 2005 during a midst of plummeting sales in Japan, McDonald's added a shrimp burger to the Japanese menu.[20] The choice to introduce a shrimp burger was no coincidence, as a 1989 study stated that world consumption of beef is a cultural norm in light of India's Dharmic beliefs, Taco Bell had to tailor its menu to the dietary distinctions of Indian culture by replacing all of the beef with chicken. By the same token, completely meatless options were introduced to the menu due to the prevalence of vegetarianism throughout the country.[22] People queuing to Burger King along the Mannerheimintie street in Helsinki, Finland Multinational corporations typically modify their menus to cater to local tastes, and most overseas outlets are owned by native franchisees. McDonald's in India, for example, uses chicken and paneer rather than beef and pork in their burgers because Hinduism traditionally forbids eating beef. In Israel some McDonald's restaurants are kosher and respect the Jewish Shabbat; there is also a kosher McDonald's in Argentina. In Egypt, Indonesia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Singapore, all menu items are halal. Animal fries from In-N-Out Burger's secret menu Many fast-food operations have more local and regional roots, such as White Castle in the Midwest United States, along with Hardee's (owned by CKE Restaurants, which also owns Carl's Jr., whose locations are primarily on the United States West Coast); Krystal, Bojangles' Famous Chicken 'n Biscuits, Cook Out, and Zaxby's restaurants in the American Southeast; Raising Cane's in Louisiana and other mostly Southern states; Hot 'n Now in Michigan and Wisconsin In-N-Out Burger (in California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and Texas, with a few locations in Oregon) and Original Tommy's chains in Southern California; Dick's Drive-In in Seattle, Washington and Arctic Circle in Utah and other western states; Halo Burger around Flint, Michigan and Burgerville in the Portland, Oregon area. Also, Whataburger is a popular burger chain in the American South, and Jack in the Box is located in Contario, and competes with the famous coffee and donut chain Tim Hortons. Maid-Rite restaurant is one of the oldest chain fast-food restaurants in the United States. Founded in 1926, their specialty is a loose meat hamburger. Maid-Rites can be found in the midwest - mainly Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and Missouri. International brands dominant in North America include McDonald's, Burger King and Wendy's, the number three burger chain in the USA; Dunkin' Donuts, a New England-based chain; automobile oriented Sonic Drive-In's from Oklahoma City; Starbucks, Seattle-born coffee-based fast-food beverage corporation; KFC and Taco Bell, which are both part of the largest restaurant conglomerate in the world, Yum! Brands; and Domino's Pizza, a pizza chain known for popularizing home delivery of fast food. Subway is known for their sub sandwiches and are the largest restaurant chain to serve such food items.[23] Quiznos, a Denver-based sub shop, is another fast-growing sub chain, yet with over 6,000 locations. Other smaller sub shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shop, is another fast-growing sub chain, yet with over 6,000 locations. Other smaller sub shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jimmy John's, Potbelly shops include Blimpie, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goodcents, Jersey Mike's Subs, Mr. Goo Sandwich Shop, Penn Station, and Firehouse. A&W Restaurants was originally a United States and Canada fast-food brand, but it is currently an International fast-food brand, but it is currently an International fast-food brand, but it is currently an International fast-food brand, but it is currently and fast-food brand, bu management/headquarters locations such as Panera Bread, Chipotle Mexican Grill, Five Guys, and Carl's Jr. Although the case is usually American fast-food chains such as Tim Hortons have expanded into 22 states in the United States, but are more prominent in border states such as New York and Michigan Tim Hortons has started to expand to other countries. The Pita Pita franchise originated in Canadian Extreme Pita franchise sells low fat and salt pita sandwiches with stores in the larger Canadian cities. Other Canadian fast-food chains such as Manchu Wok serve North American style Asian foods; this company is located mainly in Canada and the US, with other outlets on US military bases on other continents. Harvey's is a Canadian-only burger restaurant chain, present in every province. Australia's fast-food market began in the late 1960s and early 1970s, with the opening of several American franchises including KFC (1967), Pizza Hut (1970), and McDonald's (1971), [24][25] followed by Burger King Mustralian market found that this name was already a registered trademark to a takeaway food shop in Adelaide. [26] Thus, the Burger King Mustralian market was forced to pick another name, selecting the Hungry Jack's branc name. Prior to this, the Australian fast-food market consisted primarily of privately owned take-away shops. In New Zealand, the fast-food market later in the 1990s. Australian fast-food market later in the 1990s. August and the 1990s. Au pizza chains Eagle Boys and Pizza Haven also entered the market in the 1990s, but their New Zealand, including Burger Fuel (founded 1995), Georgie Pie (founded 1995), Georgie Pie (founded 1997, but closed 1998 after falling into financial trouble and being bought out by McDonald's) and Hell Pizza (founded 1996). Neighboring fast-food restaurants in Hattingen, Germany The United Kingdom's signature type of fast-food restaurant is a fish and chip shops are usually owned independently. Burger brands like Wimpy remain,[28] although the majority of branches became Burger King in 1989. FEBO in Amsterdam, Netherlands with automatic format, a counter is available for purchasing French fries, beverages, krokets, frikandellen, kaassoufflés and hamburgers and other snacks can be bought from the automats. [29] In addition to home-grown chains such as Supermac's, numerous American chains such as McDonald's and Burger King have also established a presence in Ireland. In 2015, a study developed by Treated.com was published in The Irish Times, which named Swords, County Dublin as Ireland's 'fast-food capital'.[30] Bageterie Boulevard is a Czech fast food chain, headquartered in Prague, which began in 2003 with the opening of its first location in the Dejvice district. Today, the brand operates numerous restaurants in both the Czech Republic and Slovakia. American chains such as Domino's Pizza, McDonald's, Pizza Hut, and KFC have a big presence in Japan, but local gyudon chains such as Sukiya, Matsuya and Yoshinoya also blanket the country. Japan has its own burger chains including MOS Burger, Lotteria and Freshnessa of the country of the Burger. Ready-made food at a Haldiram's restaurant in Delhi for quick service Notable Taiwanese fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery
Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and Bafang Dumpling.[31] The major fast-food restaurants include 85C Bakery Cafe, TKK Fried Chicken, and TK have had to make a lot of changes to their standard menus to cater to Indian food habits and taste preferences. Some emerging Indian food chains include Wow! Momo, Haldiram's, Faaso's and Café Coffee Day. Food habits vary widely across states within India. While typical idli and dosa is fast food in Southern India, in Maharashtra it is misal-pav, pav bhaji, and poha. Further north in Punjab and Haryana, chole-bhature are very popular and in Bihar and Jharkhand litti-chokha is their staple fast food, including Nandos, Burger King, KFC, McDonald's, Domino's Pizza, Fatburger, Dunkin' Donuts, Subway, Pizza Hut, Hardee's, Telepizza, Steak Escape and Gloria Jean's Coffees. In addition to the international chains, in local cuisine people in Pakistan like to have biryani, bun kebabs, Nihari, kebab rolls etc. as fast food. Two pieces of Chicken Joy from Jollibee, the chain's core product, along with a serving of rice In the Philippines, fast-food is the same as in the US However, the only difference is that they serve Filipino dishes and a few American products being served Filipino-style. Jollibee is the leading fast-food chains like Subway, McDonald's, Burger King etc. are represented in major Russian cities. There are also local chains like Teremok specializing in Russian cuisine or having elements of it added into their menu. A franchise of Albaik in Medina Saudi Arabia has many international fast-food restaurant of Saudi Arabia is Albaik.[32] Saudis regard Albaik as better than KFC. [32] A Café de Coral branch in Admiralty In Hong Kong, although McDonald's and KFC are quite popular, three major local fast-food chains provide Hong Kong-style fast food, namely Café de Coral, Fairwood, and Maxim MX. Café de Coral alone serves more than 300,000 customers daily.[33] Unlike western fast-food chains, these restaurants offer four different menus at different times of the day, namely breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea, and dinner. Siu mei is offered throughout the day. Dai pai dong and traditional Hong Kong street food may be considered close relatives of the conventional fast-food outlet. In Israel, local burger chain Burger Ranch is popular as are McDonald's and Burger King. Domino's Pizza is also a popular fast-food chains, even in non-kosher branches. Intrinsically non-kosher foods such as hummus, falafel and shawarma. In Nigeria, Mr. Bigg's, Chicken Republic, Tantalizers, and Tastee Fried Chicken are the predominant fast-food chains. KFC and Domino's Pizza have recently entered the country. KFC is the most popular fast-food chains. KFC and Domino's Pizza have recently entered the country. KFC is the most popular fast-food chains. KFC and Domino's Pizza have recently entered the country. KFC is the most popular fast-food chain in South Africa according to a 2010 Sunday Times survey.[34] Chicken Licken, Wimpy and Ocean Basket along with Nando's, Steers and Hungry Lion are examples of homegrown franchises that are highly popular within the country. McDonald's, Subway and Pizza Hut have a significant presence within South Africa. Some of the large fast-food chains are beginning to incorporate healthier alternatives in their menu, e.g., white meat, snack wraps, salads, and fresh fruit. However, some people see these moves as a tokenistic and commercial measure, rather than an appropriate reaction to ethical concerns about the world ecology and people's health. McDonald's announced that in March 2006, the chain would include nutritional information on the packaging of all of its products.[35] In September and October 2000, during the Starlink corn recalls, up to \$50 million worth of corn-based foods were recalled from restaurants as well as supermarkets. The products contained Starlink genetically modified corn that was not approved for human consumption.[36] It was the first-ever recall of a genetically modified food.[37][38] The environmental group Friends of the Earth that had first detected the contaminated shells was critical of the FDA for not doing its own job. Fast food is commonly blamed for the obesity especially being seen among children, places like McDonald's and other fast-food restaurants take the majority of the blame.[39] 34% of children and adolescents consume fast food on any given day, while 80% of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress and rise.[40] The number of children and adolescents as well as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress.[40] The number of children and adolescents as adults eating out every day is only seen to progress.[40] The number of children and adolescents as adults eating out every day is only seen to adolescents ranging from twelve to nineteen years old consume twice as many calories from fast-food restaurants than children ranging from two to eleven years old.[40] The FDA found that trans fats raises the amount of cholesterol in blood, which raises the amount of cholesterol in blood. U.S.[40] In a recent study, it was found that 11 out of 25 restaurants failed after tests on the use of antibiotic-resistant infections affect at least 23,000 of those people to die.[40] The interior of a fast-food outlets have become popular with consumers for several reasons. One is that through economies of scale in purchasing and producing food, these companies can deliver food to consumers at a very low cost. In addition, although some people dislike fast food for its predictability, it can be reassuring to a hungry person in a hurry or far from home.[41] At the same time, standardized service processes ensure a consistent experience across locations, which is attractive to consumers. In the post-World War II period in the United States, fast service, and a child-friendly atmosphere where families on the road could grab a quick meal.[citation needed] Prior to the rise of the fast-food chain restaurant, people generally had a choice between diners where the quality of the food was often questionable and service lacking, or high-end restaurants that were expensive and impractical for families with children.[citation needed] The modern, stream-lined convenience of the fast-food restaurant provided a new alternative and appealed to Americans' instinct for ideas and products associated with progress, technology, and innovation.[citation needed] Fast-food restaurants rapidly became the eatery "everyone could agree on", with many featuring child-size menu combos, play areas, and whimsical branding campaigns, like the iconic Ronald McDonald, designed to appeal to younger customers. Parents could have a few minutes of peace while children played or amused themselves with the toys included in their Happy Meal. There is a long history of fast-food advertising campaigns, many of which are directed at children. Fast-food marketing largely focuses on children and teenagers. Popular methods of advertising include television, product
placement in toys, games, educational materials, songs, and movies, character licensing and celebrity endorsements, and websites.[42] Advertisements targeting children mainly focus on free toys, movie tie-ins and other giveaways.[43] Fast-food restaurants use kid's meals with toys, kid friendly mascots, vibrant colors, and play areas to draw children toward their products. . Children's power over their parents' purchases is estimated to total \$300 to \$500 billion every year.[44] Fast food has become a part of American culture as a reward for children. To deny a child "desirable things" such as the advertised fast-food restaurant can cause stigmatization of parents as the "mean parent" when it is common among other parents to comply with their child's desires.[44] The major focus on children by the fast-food industry has created and run by the Council of Bette Business Bureaus called Children's Food and Beverage Advertising Initiative(CFBAI), to stop ads aimed at children.[46] However, it was not until 2011 that Congress requested guidelines be put in place by the CFBAI, FDA, Agriculture Department, and Centers for Disease Control. There are two basic requirements identified in the guidelines for foods that are advertised for children: (1) The food has to include healthful ingredients; (2) The food can't contain unhealthful amounts of sugar, Saturated fat, Trans fat, and salt. The guidelines are voluntary but companies experience heavy pressure to comply Once a company complies they have 5-10 years to comply with the guidelines. [45] Many fast-food industry spent \$4.6 billion to advertise unhealthy products to children and teens according to a report by the Yale Rudd Center for Food Policy & Obesity. [43] There are points of progress that include healthier sides and beverages in most fast-food restaurant kids' meals. [47] Some businesses have taken off and had success in this market with healthy foods and due to many health concerns and fast-food stereotypes, it is emerging as an expected thing.[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts of the world, American by the fact that it has "ceased to be a thing-now, it's simply expected."[47] In other parts and American-style fast-food outlets have been popular for their quality, customer service, and novelty, even though they are often the targets of popular anger towards American foreign policy or globalization more generally[citation needed]. Many consumers nonetheless see them as symbols of the wealth, progress, and well-ordered openness of Western society and they therefore become trendy attractions in many cities around the world, particularly among younger people with more varied tastes. [citation needed] Over time, fast-food restaurants have been growing rapidly, especially in urban neighborhoods. According to US research, low-income and predominantly African-American neighborhoods have greater exposure to fast-food outlets than higher income and predominantly white areas.[48] This has put into question whether urbanized neighborhoods were targeted, which causes a more unhealthy group of people compared to people from a higher socioeconomic status. It has also been shown that there is a lower chance of finding a fast-food restaurant in a suburban neighborhood. In a study of selected US locations, Morland et al. (2002) found the number of fast-food restaurants and bars was inversely proportional to the wealth of the neighborhood, and that predominantly African-American residential areas were four times less likely to have a supermarket near them than predominantly white areas.[49] 1872: Walter Scott of Providence, RI outfitted a horse-drawn lunch wagon with a simple kitchen, bringing hot dinners to workers[50] 1916: Walter Anderson built the first White Castle in Wichita, KS in 1916, introducing the limited menu, high volume, low cost, high speed hamburger restaurant[50] 1919: A&W Root Beer took its product out of the soda fountain and into a roadside stand[50] 1921: A&W Root Beer began franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising restaurants, formally standardizing menus, signage, and advertising[50] 1967: McDonald's opens its first restaurants outside the US.[51] The introduction of the soda fountain and into a roadside stand[50] 1921: A&W Root Beer began franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1967: McDonald's opens its first restaurants, formally standardizing menus, signage, and advertising[50] 1967: McDonald's opens its first restaurants outside the US.[51] The introduction of the soda fountain and into a roadside stand[50] 1921: A&W Root Beer began franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered the concept of franchising its syrup[50] 1930s: Howard Johnson's pioneered halal option by some fast-food companies saw the expansion of fast-food chains into Muslim majority countries has resulted in a rise of restaurant chains.[52] Some outlets offering Halal options include KFC, Nando's, Pizza Express, and Subway. McDonald's carried out a trial but decided that the cost of operations would be too high.[53] There have also been court cases involving start-up businesses during attempts to alter the halal-certified method by machine killing, which is against the beliefs of some Muslims.[54] However, the trend towards halal has been unpopular in some communities which have at times resulted in internet petitions.[55] The fast-food industry is a popular target for critics, from anti-globalization activists like José Bové to vegetarian activists groups such as PETA as well as the workers themselves. A number of fast-food worker strikes occurred in the United States in the 2010s. In his best-selling 2001 book Fast Food Nation, investigative journalist Eric Schlosser leveled a broad, socioeconomic critique against the fast-food industry, documenting how fast food rose from small, family-run businesses (like the McDonald brothers' burger joint) into large, and labor markets in the late twentieth century. Schlosser argues that while the innovations of the fast-food industry gave Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of
rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, it has come at the price of destroying the environment, economy, and small-town communities of rural Americans more and cheaper dining options, economy, and economy at the environment, economy at the envine environment, economy at the environment, econo terms of health and the broader impact of large-scale food production and processing on workers, animals, and land. The fast-food industry is popular in the United States, the source of most of its innovation, and many major international chains are based there. franchises have often been the target of Anti-globalization protests and demonstrations against the US government. In 2005, for example, rioters in Karachi, Pakistan, who were initially angered because of the bombing of a Shiite mosque, destroyed a KFC restaurant.[56] The examples and perspective in this section deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this section, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new section, as appropriate. (May 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) In August 2002, a group of overweight children in New York City filed a class-action lawsuit against McDonald's Corporation seeking compensation for obesity-related health problems, improved nutritional labeling of McDonald's products, and funding for a program to educate consumers about the dangers of fast food. This provoked an intense, mostly negative response in the media with columnists calling this case a "cartoon of a lawsuit". This kind of litigation raises the important question of who, if anyone, ought to be held accountable for the economic and public health consequences of obesity.[57] In 2003, McDonald's was sued in a New York court by a family who claimed that the restaurant chain was responsible for their teenage daughter's obesity and attendant health problems. By manipulating food's taste, sugar and fat content, and directing their advertising to children, the suit argued that the company purposely misleads the public about the nutritional value of its product. A judge dismissed the case, but the fast-food industry disliked the publicity of its product. A judge dismissed the case, but the fast-food industry disliked the public about the nutritional value of its product. materialized, the issue is kept alive in the media and political circles by those promoting the need for tort reform.[59] In response to this, the "Cheeseburger Bill" [60] was passed by the US House of Representatives in 2004; it later stalled in the US Senate. The law was reintroduced in 2005, only to meet the same fate. This law was claimed to "[ban] frivolous lawsuits against producers and sellers of food and non-alcoholic drinks arising from obesity claims." The bill arose because of an increase in lawsuits against fast-food chains by people who claimed that eating their producers and sellers of food and non-alcoholic drinks arising from obesity claims." economics portal Fast food advertising HACCP List of fast food restaurant chains List of the largest fast food restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains List of the largest fast food restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Fast casual restaurant chains Roadhouse (facility) Sanitati didn't just invent sliders. 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And Kroc was curious to see what kind of operation needed the capacity to churn forty milk shakes at once it was curious to see what kind of operation needed the capacity to churn forty milk shakes at one time. public transportation and the workingman...McDonald's tied hamburgers to the car, children, and the family." (Levinstein, p.228-229) ^ a b Smith, Andrew F. (30 August 2006). Encyclopedia of junk food and fast food (1st ed.). Greenwood Publishing Group. pp. 27-28. ISBN 978-0-313-33527-3. Archived from the original on 23 April 2023. Retrieved 14 June 2009. ^ Carlino, Bill (19 August 1996). "BK co-founder McLamore dead at 70". Nation's Restaurant News. Archived from the original on 13 March 2002). Fast Food (1st ed.). JHU Press. pp. 116–119. ISBN 978-0-8018-6920-4. Archived from the original on 13 March 2023. Retrieved 15 June 2009. ^ "Will they buy it?". Chicago Tribune. 4 March 2004. Archived from the original on 23 April 2023. 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Retrieved from " Who doesn't love a free meal, especially when it comes from the delicious Whopper menu? Participating in customer feedback surveys has become a popular way for fast-food chains to engage with their customers, and Burger King is no exception. In this article, we'll guide you through the steps on how to unlock your free Whopper by completing a simple survey. Participating in the survey not only gives you a chance to score a
free Whopper but also allows you to share your thoughts and experiences with Burger King. Your feedback is valuable as it helps improve their services and menus. Plus, it's an easy way to express your opinion about your favorite fast food chain while earning rewards at the same time. To participate in the survey for your free Whopper, you'll typically need to purchase a meal at Burger King first. Keep an eye out for details on your receipt; there will be instructions along with a unique code that you'll need for accessing the survey online. The website link is usually printed directly on the receipt or can be found via Burger King's social media pages. Once you'll need to answer several questions regarding your recent visit. These may include inquiries about food quality, service speed, cleanliness of the restaurant, and overall satisfaction with your experience. Make sure you're honest and thoughtful with your answers—the more detail you provide, the more helpful it will be for Burger King. After completing all sections of the survey, you'll receive a confirmation page that includes a validation code or coupon for a free Whopper. It's important that you write this down or take note of it immediately because you'll need this code during your next visit to redeem it. Be sure to check if there are any expiration dates or specific terms associated with using this promotional offer. To make sure you maximize this opportunity: double-check that all information entered is correct before submitting; keep track of any special promotions from Burger King; and follow their social media pages where they may announce limited-time offers or additional ways to earn rewards through surveys. Engaging regularly can enhance both your dining experience and reward opportunities. In summary, unlocking your free Whopper through participating in Burger King's customer satisfaction survey couldn't be easier. Just remember these simple steps: purchase a meal, access and complete the online survey using provided codes, then enjoy claiming that delicious burger as thanks for sharing valuable feedback. This text was generated using a large language model, and select text has been reviewed and moderated for purposes such as readability. MORE FROM REFERENCE.COM If you've recently dined at Burger King and kept your receipt, you're just a few minutes away from earning a reward like a free Whopper or Original Chicken Sandwich! The MyBKExperience survey, hosted at www.mybkexperience.com, is Burger King's official customer feedback program designed to gather your honest opinions about your visit. In return for your time, you get a coupon code to redeem on your next trip. Here's everything you need to know about the survey, from how to participate to the rewards and rules. The MyBKExperience survey is an online questionnaire created by Burger King, one of the world's leading fast-food chains, to measure customer satisfaction. Whether you loved your flame-grilled burger or had a less-than-stellar experience, Burger King wants to hear about it. Your feedback helps them improve their food, service, and overall restaurant experience while rewarding you for your effort. The survey is quick—typically taking 4-10 minutes—and is available 24/7 at www.mybkexperience.com. It's open to customers in the United States and Canada who have a valid receipt from a participating Burger King location. Participating is simple and requires just a few steps. Here's a step-by-step guide: Visit the Official Website: Go to www.mybkexperience.com using any device with internet access (phone, tablet, or computer). Choose Your Language: The survey is available in English (default), Spanish (Español), or French (Français). Scroll down the homepage and click your preferred language if needed. Enter Receipt Details: Grab your recent Burger King receipt and input: The restaurant number (usually found at the top of the receipt). The survey code (a 12-16) or French (Français). digit or 20-21 digit code, depending on the receipt, printed on the front or back). Some receipts may also ask for the date, time, or transaction ID—check carefully! Start the Survey: Click "Next" or "Start" after entering the details to begin. Answer the Questions: You'll be asked about your visit, including: Order type (dine-in, drive-thru, or takeout). Food quality and quantity. Staff behavior and service speed. Cleanliness of the restaurant. Overall satisfied, dissatisfied, dissatis After completing the survey, you'll typically receive a coupon code for one of these popular rewards: Free Whopper Sandwich (normally around \$4.79). Free Croissan'wich (with a purchase like coffee and hashbrowns, depending on the offer). Rewards may vary by location or promotion, so check your receipt or the survey's final screen for specifics. Some regions offer discounts or other free items like fries or a drink instead. To redeem, bring your receipt with the validation code to the same Burger King location where you made your purchase and present it to the cashier during your next visit. Not everyone can participate—here are the key requirements: Valid Receipt: You need a recent Burger King receipt (usually within 7-30 days of purchase—check the fine print). Age: Participants must be at least 18 years old. Residency: Open to legal residents of the United States or Canada. One Entry Per Receipt: Each receipt can only be used once for the survey. Internet Access: A device with a stable internet connection is required. Language: You must understand English, Spanish, or French to answer the questions. Employees, their immediate family members, and affiliates of Burger King are not eligible to participate. To ensure fairness, Burger King has set some ground rules: your purchase (varies by receipt—check yours). Redemption Period: The coupon for the exact expiration). One Coupon for the exact expiration only: Rewards are redeemable only at the restaurant tied to your receipt, though some sources suggest flexibility—confirm with your local BK. One Survey Per Household Per Month: Some locations limit participation to once every 30 days per household. Double-Check Your Code: If the survey code doesn't work, ensure your receipt is recent (within 7 days for some) and the code matches the format requested. Contact Burger King customer service at 1-866-394-2493 if issues persist. Save Your Receipt: You'll need it to redeem the reward, so don't toss it after writing down the validation code! Be Honest: You candid feedback helps Burger King improve—and you still get the reward regardless of your answers. Technical Issues: If the website is blank or unresponsive, try a different browser or device. It's rare, but glitches happen. Burger King uses the MyBKExperience survey to: Understand customer preferences and satisfaction levels. Identify areas for improvement (e.g., cold food, slow service). Adjust their menu or introduce new items based on trends. Enhance staff training and restaurant operations. With over 15,000 locations worldwide serving millions daily, your input directly influences their efforts to maintain guality and customer lovalty. Don't want to take the survey online? You can still share your thoughts: Phone: Call Burger King Guest Relations at 1-866-394-2493 (Monday-Friday, 9 AM-5 PM). Website: Use the "Contact Us" page on bk.com. Mail: Write to Burger King at 1737 McGee Street, Kansas City, MO 64108, USA (though this won't yield survey rewards). For mail-in reward entries (no purchase required in some regions), check the official terms on www.mybkexperience.com. Code Not Working?: Ensure it's entered correctly (no spaces or hyphens) and the receipt isn't expired. Contact customer service if needed. No Reward Received?: The code should appear on-screen after submission—refresh the page or redo the survey with a fresh receipt if it doesn't. Website Down?: It's rare, but try again later or use the app (available on Google Play or the App Store). The MyBKExperience survey is a win-win: you get a free Whopper or sandwich, and Burger King gets valuable insights to improve your next visit. It's quick, easy, and a great perk for regular customers. Next time you grab a meal at BK, save that receipt, head to www.mybkexperience.com, and enjoy the rewards! For the latest details or to confirm reward availability, visit the official survey site or contact your local Burger King. Happy eating—and happy surveying! Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. 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