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involves defining goals and determining the best actions SaveSave Five Functions of Management For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)2% found this document 
involves defining goals and determining the best actions Management has been described as a social process involving responsibility for economical and effective planning regulation of operation of an enterprise in the fulfillment of given purposes. It is a dynamic process consisting of various elements and activities. These activities are different from
operative functions like marketing, finance, purchase etc. Rather these activities are common to each and every management. According to George Jerry, There are four fundamental functions of management i.e. planning, organizing, actuating and controlling.
According to Henry Fayol, To manage is to forecast and plan, to organize, to command, to control. Whereas Luther Gullick has given a keyword POSDCORB where P stands for Planning, O for Organizing, S for Staffing, D for Directing, Co for Co-ordination, R for reporting B for Budgeting. But the most widely accepted are functions of management
given by KOONTZ and ODONNEL i.e. Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing and Controlling. For theoretical purposes, it may be convenient to separate the function of management but practically these functions are overlapping in nature i.e. they are highly inseparable. Each function blends into the other each affects the performance of others. It
is the basic function of management. It deals with chalking out a future course of actions for achievement of pre-determined goals. According to KOONTZ, Planning is deciding in advance - what to do, when to do how to do. It bridges the gap from where we are where we want to be. A plan is a
future course of actions. It is an exercise in problem solving decision making. Planning is determination of courses of action to achieve desired goals. Thus, planning is a systematic thinking about ways means for accomplishment of pre-determined goals. Thus, planning is a systematic thinking about ways means for accomplishment of pre-determined goals. Thus, planning is a systematic thinking about ways means for accomplishment of pre-determined goals.
pervasive, it is an intellectual activity and it also helps in avoiding confusion, uncertainties, risks, wastages etc. Know more about - Planning Function of Management It is the process of bringing together physical, financial and human resources and developing productive relationship amongst them for achievement of organizational goals. According
to Henry Fayol, To organize a business is to provide it with everything useful or its functioning i.e. raw material, tools, capital and personnels. To organize a business involves: Identification of activities. Classification of grouping of
activities. Assignment of duties. Delegation of authority and creation of responsibility. Coordinating authority and responsibility relationships. Know more about - Organization structure and keeping it manned. Staffing has assumed greater importance in the recent years due to
advancement of technology, increase in size of business, complexity of human behavior etc. The main purpose of staffing is to put right man/woman on right job i.e. square pegs in square holes and round pegs in round holes. According to Koontz ODonell, Managerial function of staffing involves manning the organization structure through proper and
effective selection, appraisal development of personnel to fill the roles designed un the structure. Staffing involves: Know more about - Staffing Function of Management It is that part of managerial function which actuates the organizational methods to work efficiently for achievement of personnel to fill the roles designed un the structure.
enterprise which sets it in motion and action of people, because planning, organizing and staffing are the mere preparations for doing the work. Direction is that inter-personnel aspect of management which deals directly with influencing, guiding, supervising, motivating sub-ordinate for the achievement of organizational goals. Direction has following
elements: Supervision- implies overseeing the work of subordinates by their superiors. It is the act of watching directing work workers. Motivation- means inspiring, stimulating or encouraging the sub-ordinates with zeal to work. Positive, negative, monetary, non-monetary incentives may be used for this purpose. Leadership- may be defined as a
process by which manager guides and influences the work of subordinates in desired direction. Communications- is the process of passing information, experience, opinion etc from one person to another. It is a bridge of understanding. Know more about - Directing Function of Management It implies measurement of accomplishment against the
standards and correction of deviation if any to ensure achievement of organizational goals. The purpose of controlling is to ensure that everything occurs in conformities with the standards. An efficient system of controlling is to ensure that everything occurs in conformities with the standards.
not proper progress is being made towards the objectives and goals and acting if necessary, to correct any deviation. According to Koontz ODonell Controlling is the measurement correction of performance activities of subordinates in order to make sure that the enterprise objectives and plans desired to obtain them as being accomplished. Therefore
controlling has following steps: Establishment of standard performance. Measurement of actual performance with the standards and finding out deviation if any. Corrective action. Know more about - Controlling Function of Management, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.112,025 active editors 7,010,813
articles in English1820 historical world mapHistory is the systematic study of the past with its main focus on the human past. Historians analyse and interpret primary and secondary sources to construct narratives about what happened and explain why it happened. They engage in source criticism to assess the authenticity, content, and reliability of
these sources. It is controversial whether the resulting historical narratives can be truly objective and whether history is a social science rather than a discipline of the humanities. Influential schools of thought include positivism, the Annales school, Marxism, and postmodernism. Some branches of history focus on specific time periods, such as ancient
history, particular geographic regions, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as political, social, and economic history. History emerged as a field of inquiry in antiquity to replace myth-infused narratives, with influential early traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Ian
CarmichaelRusset sparrowEmmy NoetherArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutRosa Parks... that Rosa Parks (pictured) refused to surrender her seat not because she was "tired of giving in"?... that most of the population of Niamey has consisted of first- and second-generation immigrants since the city was
established?... that Harry Wunsch, despite appearing "short and fat", was a "savage tackler"?... that Black dandyism flourished during and after the Harlem Renaissance as a means of self-expression in the African-American community?... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of
thermometers?... that the title of Elegies comes from a suite of poems that its director read during the film's pre-production?... that Saba's airport, known for its short runway, was named after Juancho Yrausquin in honor of his efforts to secure funding?... that Sculpture Space lets artists create large-scale works in a former metalworking shop?... that
Olympic historians were unconvinced by speculation that an unknown boy coxswain grew up to be a renowned Georgian mathematician? ArchiveStart a new articleJohn Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Former presidentian and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured. Forme
of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza
warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Stella ChenFranzo Grande StevensSly StoneMohammad BagheriFereydoon AbbasiStu WilsonNominate an articleJune 19: Feast of Corpus Christi (2025), Juneteenth in the United States (1865)Lou Gehrig baseball card1785 The proprietors of King's Chapel, Boston,
voted to adopt James Freeman's Book of Common Prayer, thus establishing the first Unitarian church in the American history. 1939 American baseball player Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic
lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig's disease".1987 The Basque separatist group ETA detonated a car bomb at a Hipercor shopping centre in Barcelona, killing 21 people and injuring 45 others.2009 War in Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an
aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan.tienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (d.1844)Sarah Rosetta Wakeman (d.1864)Aage Bohr (b.1922)Clayton Kirkpatrick (d.2004)More anniversaries: June 18June 20ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutDred Scott (c.1799 1858) was an enslaved African American who, along with his
wife, Harriet Robinson Scott, unsuccessfully sued for the freedom of themselves and their two daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, in the 1857 legal case Dred Scott v. Sandford. The Scotts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was illegal, and laws in those
jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they stayed for an extended period. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extended period. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extend American citizenship to people of black African descent, and therefore they could not enjoy the rights and privileges that
the Constitution conferred upon American citizens. The Dred Scott decision is widely considered the worst in the Supreme Court's history, being widely denounced for its overt racism, judicial activism, poor legal reasoning, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. The ruling was later superseded by the passage
of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which abolished slavery, in 1865, followed by the Fourteenth Amendment, whose first section guaranteed birthright citizenship for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", in 1868. This posthumous oil-on-canvas portrait of Scott was
painted by Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis After History Museum in St.Louis After
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written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple
EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 1865. For other uses, see 1865 (disambiguation). Calendar
yearYearsMillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies18thcentury19thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury19thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury20thcentury2
ZealandNorwayPortugalRussiaSouth AfricaSwedenUnited KingdomUnited StatesOther topicsRail transportScienceSportsLists of leadersCovereign state leadersLawBirth and death categoriesEstablishments of leadersCovereign state leadersCovereign state leadersCovereign state leadersCovereign statesCovereign sta
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calendar12431244Islamic calendar24072408Tibetan calendar47 before ROC47Nanakshahi calendar397Thai solar calendar4198Minguo cale
839Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1865.1865 (MDCCCLXV) was a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1865th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 65th year of the 19thcentury,
and the 6th year of the 1860s decade. As of the Julian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 12 days ah
York City, January 13 American Civil War: Second Battle of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January 15 American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, Ianuary 31The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (conditional
prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude) passes narrowly, in the House of Representatives. American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief. February 3 American Civil War: Hampton Roads Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief. February 3 American Civil War: Hampton Roads Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief.
established.[1]February 8 & March 8 Gregor Mendel reads his paper on Experiments on Plant Hybridization at two meetings of the Natural History Society of Brnn in Moravia, subsequently taken to be the origin of the theory of Mendelian inheritance.[2]February 21 John Deere receives a United States patent for ploughs. February 22 Tennessee
 adopts a new constitution that abolishes slavery. February American Civil War: Columbia, South Carolina burns, as Confederate forces flee from advancing Union forces. March 4 Washington College and Jefferson College are merged to form
Washington & Jefferson College in the United States. [3] March 13 American Civil War: The Confederate States of America adjourns for the last time. March 1921 American Civil War: Battle of Bentonville: Union troops compel
Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina. March 25The Claywater Meteorite explodes just before reaching ground level in Vernon County, Wisconsin; fragments having a combined mass of 1.5kg (3.3lb) are recovered. American Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Stedman from the Union, although it is retaken
the same day. Lee's army suffers heavy casualties: about 2,900, including 1,000 captured in the Union counterattack. Confederate positions are weakened. After the battle, Lee's defeat is only a matter of time. March Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 9: Appointation Court House. April 14: Lincoln shot. April 1
American Civil War Battle of Five Forks: In Petersburg, Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 6 German chemicals producer
Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik (BASF) is founded in Mannheim. April 9 American Civil War: Confederate States Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, effectively ending the war. April 14Assassination of Abraham Lincoln: President of the United States Abraham Lincoln is shot
 while attending an evening performance of the farce Our American Cousin at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. United States Secretary of State William H. Seward and his family are attacked in his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot
 headquarters and factories from Mannheim, to the Hemshof District of Ludwigshafen. April 26American Civil War: Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrenders to Union Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, at Durham Station, North Carolina. Union cavalry corner John Wilkes Booth in a Virginia barn, and cavalryman Boston Corbett
fatally shoots the assassin. April 27The steamboat Sultana, carrying 2,300 passengers, explodes and sinks in the Mississippi River, killing 1,800, mostly Union survivors of the Andersonville Prison. April 27: Steamboat Sultana sinks. Governor of New York Reuben Fenton signs a bill formally creating Cornell University. May 1 The Treaty of the Triple
Alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay against Paraguay is formally signed, following the outbreak of the Paraguayan War. May 4 American Civil War: Lieutenant General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama
effectively ending all Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River.May 5 In the United States:In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the first train robbery in the country takes place.Jefferson Davis meets with his Confederate Cabinet (14 officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially
dissolved.May 10 American Civil War: Jefferson Davis is captured by the Union Army near Irwinville, Georgia.May 12 Electric equipment and mobile brand Nokia founded in Tampere, Finland.May 1213 American Civil War Battle of Palmito Ranch: In far south Texas, more than a month after Confederate General Lee's surrender, the last land battle of
 the civil war with casualties, ends with a Confederate victory. May 17The International Telegraph Union is founded. French missionary Father Armies: Union Army troops parade down Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.) to celebrate the end of the
American Civil War. May 25 Mobile magazine explosion: 300 are killed in Mobile, Alabama, when an ordnance depot explodes. May 28 The Mimosa sets sail with emigrants from Wales for Patagonia. [5] May 29 American Civil War. President of the United States Andrew Johnson issues a proclamation of general amnesty for most citizens of the former
Confederacy June 2 American Civil War: Confederate forces west of the Mississippi River under General Edmund Kirby Smith surrender at Galveston, Texas, under terms negotiated on May 26, becoming the last to do so. June 10 Richard Wagner's opera Tristan und Isolde debuts at the Munich Court Theatre. June 11 Battle of the Riachuelo: The
Brazilian Navy squadron defeats the Paraguayan Navy. July 2: Salvation Army. July 2: Salvation Army. June 23 American Civil War: At Fort Towson in
Oklahoma Territory, Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, surrenders the last significant Rebel army June 25 James Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission at Brighton, English polymath Francis Galton
 first describes eugenics.[6]July 4 Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December).July 5The U.S. Secret Service is founded. The first speed limit is introduced in Britain: 2mph (3.2km/h) in town and 4mph (6.4km/h) in the country.July 7 Following Abraham Lincoln's
assassination on April 14, the four conspirators condemned to death during the trial are hanged, including David Herold, George Atzerodt, Lewis Powell and Mary Surratt. Her son, John Surratt, escapes execution by fleeing to Canada, and ultimately to Egypt. July 14 First ascent of the Matterhorn: The summit of the Matterhorn in the Alps is reached
for the first time, by a party of 7 led by the Englishman Edward Whymper; 4 die in a fall during the descent. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 31: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 31: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 31: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 31: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 31: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 31: Matterhorn climbed. July 31: Matterhorn climbed. July 32: Matterhorn climbed. July 33: Matterhorn climbed. July 33: Matterhorn climbed. July 34: Matterhorn climbed. July 35: Matterhorn climbed. July 36: Matterhorn climbed. July 36:
 regarded as the first true western fast draw showdown. July 23 The SSGreat Eastern departs on a voyage to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable. [7] July 26 The New Zealand Parliament first meets in Wellington on a permanent basis, making it de facto the national capital. [9] July 27Welsh settlers arrive in Argentina at Chubut Valley. Businessman Asa
Packer establishes Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. July 30 The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 The first narrow gauge mainline railway in the world opens at Grandchester, Australia. July The Christian Mission, later renamed The Salvation Army, is founded in Whitechapel,
 London, by William and Catherine Booth. August 16 The Dominican Republic regains independence from Spain. August 25 The Shergotty meteorite falls in Sherghati, Gaya, Bihar in India. September 19 Union Business College (now Peirce College) is founded in Philadelphia. September 26 Champ Ferguson becomes the first person (and
 one of only two) to be convicted of war crimes for actions taken during the American Civil War, found guilty by a U.S. Army tribunal on 23 charges, arising from the murder of 53 people. He is hanged on October 20, two days after the conviction of Henry Wirz for war crimes.[10]October 11 Morant Bay rebellion: Paul Bogle leads hundreds of black
 men and women in a march in Jamaica; the rebellion is brutally suppressed by the British governor Edward John Eyre with 400 executed. [8] October 25 Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee. October 26 The Standard Oil Company opens. The paddlewheel steamer SSRepublic sinks off the Georgia coast, with a cargo of $400,000 in coins. November 25 Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee.
6 American Civil War: The CSS Shenandoah, last remnant of the Confederate States of America and its military, surrenders in Liverpool after fleeing westward from the Pacific. November 10 Captain Henry Wirz, Confederate superintendent of Andersonville Prison (Camp Sumter) is hanged, becoming the second of two combatants, and only serving
regular soldier, to be executed for war crimes committed during the American Civil War. November 11 Duar War between Britain and Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, which 
gunboat is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tom, in the Bay of Concepcin, Chile. November 26 Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chileans and the Peruvians, north of Valparaso, Chile. December 11 The United States Congress creates the United States House Committee on
 Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Commerce, reducing the tasks of the House Committee on Ways and Means. December 17 Leopold I. December 18 Secretary of State William H. Seward declares the Thirteenth Amendment to the United
 States Constitution ratified by three-quarters of the states, including those in secession. As of December 6, slavery is legally outlawed in the last two slaves are freed. December 21 The Kappa Alpha Order is founded at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. December 24 Jonathan
 Shank and Barry Ownby form the Ku Klux Klan in the American South, to resist Reconstruction and intimidate carpetbaggers and scalawags, as well as to repress the freedpeople. Francis Galton. A forest fire near Silverton, Oregon, destroys about one million acres (4,000 km2) of timber. The National Temperance Society and Publishing House is
 founded by James Black in the U.S.Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham, England, is founded. January 9 Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 19 Valentin Serov, Russian portrait painter (d. 1920).
1911)January 20 Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944)January 27 Nikolai Pokrovsky, Russian politician, last foreign minister of the Russian Empire (d. 1928)Kaarlo Juho Sthlberg, 1st President of Finland (d. 1952)[11]January 20 Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944)January 27 Nikolai Pokrovsky, Russian politician, last foreign minister of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian politician, last foreign minister of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 29 Laja ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 29 Laja ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 29 Laja ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 29 Laja ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 29 Laja ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 29 Laja ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 29 Laja ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 29 Laja ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Russian Empire (d. 1930)January 29 Laja ("The Lion of Punjab"), 
31 Henri Desgrange, French cycling enthusiast, founder of the Tour de France (d. 1940)February 4 Ernest Hanbury Hankin, English bacteriologist, naturalist (d. 1939)February 9 Beatrice Stella Tanner, later Mrs. Patrick Campbell, English theatre actress, producer (d. 1940)February 12Enrico Millo, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1930)
 [12]Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940)February 17 Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1923). February 19 Sven Hedin, Swedish scientist, explorer (d. 1952)February 21 John Haden Badley, English author, educator (d. 1967)February 28 Wilfred Grenfell, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1940)Elma
 DanielssonMarch 1 Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 1936)March 10 Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898)March 15 Sui Sin Far, English-born writer (d. 1914)March 19 William Morton Wheeler, American entomologist (d. 1937)March 10 Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898)March 15 Sui Sin Far, English-born writer (d. 1914)March 10 Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1937)March 10 Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1938)March 10 Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader 
 and businessman (d. 1953)April 1 Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929)April 2 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 6 Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926)April 9Violet Nicolson, English poet (d. 1904)Erich Ludendorff, German general (d. 1929)April 1 Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929)April 2 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 6 Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926)April 9Violet Nicolson, English poet (d. 1904)Erich Ludendorff, German general (d. 1929)April 1 Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929)April 1 Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929)April 2 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 1 Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929)April 2 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 1 Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929)April 2 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 2 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 2 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 3 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 3 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 3 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 3 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 3 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 3 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 3 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 3 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 3 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)April 3 Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bu
 1937) Charles Proteus Steinmetz, German-American engineer, electrician (d. 1923) April 14 Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, and designer and painter of pottery (d. 1932) April 16 Harry Chauvel, Australian Army general (d. 1945)[13] April 18 Lenidas Plaza, 16th President of Ecuador (d. 1932) April 26 Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Finnish
artist (d. 1931)[14]April 28Vital Brazil, Brazilian physician, immunologist (d. 1950)Charles W. Woodworth, American entomologist (d. 1940)Pieter ZeemanKing George V of the United KingdomMay 2 Clyde Fitch, American entomologist (d. 1940)Pieter ZeemanKing George V of the United KingdomMay 2 Clyde Fitch, American entomologist (d. 1940)Pieter ZeemanKing George V of the United KingdomMay 2 Clyde Fitch, American entomologist (d. 1940)Pieter ZeemanKing George V of the United KingdomMay 2 Clyde Fitch, American entomologist (d. 1950)Charles W. Woodworth, American e
(d. 1942)May 25John Mott, American YMCA leader, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1953)June 2 George Lohmann, English cricketer (d. 1901)June 3 George V of the United Kingdom (d. 1936)June 9Albric Magnard, French
 composer (d. 1914)Carl Nielsen, Danish composer (d. 1931)June 13 W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1939)June 21 Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1944)June 26 Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1950).
 1959)June 29 Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1986)Philipp ScheidemannJulia MarloweJuly 1 Granville Ryrie, Australian Army general, politician, and diplomat (d. 1937)[15]July 13 Grard Encausse, French occultist (d. 1916)July 15 Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and
Daily Mirror (d.1922)July 23Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1930)July 26 Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939)August 2Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1933)John Radecki, Australian
 stained glass artist (d. 1955) August 10 Alexander Glazunov, Russian composer (d. 1936) August 15 Usui Mikao, Japanese founder of reiki (d. 1926) August 17 Julia Marlowe, English-born American stage actress (d. 1935) August 24
 King Ferdinand I of Romania (d. 1927) August 27 James Henry Breasted, American Egyptologist (d. 1935) September 11 Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (d. 1929) September 13 William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, British field marshal (d. 1951) September 4 Maria Karowska, Polish Roman Catholic religious professed and blessed (d. 1935) September 11 Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (d. 1929) September 13 William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, British field marshal (d. 1951) September 14 Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (d. 1929) September 15 William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, British field marshal (d. 1951) September 16 William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, British field marshal (d. 1951) September 15 William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, 1
26 Mary Russell, Duchess of Bedford, English aviator, ornithologist (d. 1937)Ctober 1 Paul Dukas, French composer (d. 1935)October 1 Paul Dukas, French composer (d. 1936)October 1 Paul Dukas, French composer (d. 1937)October 1 Paul Dukas, French composer (d. 1
 of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930)October 12 Arthur Harden, English chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1940)October 15 Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1945)October 17 James Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician (d. 1950)October 22 Charles James
 Briggs, British general (d. 1941)Raymond Hitchcock, American actor (d. 1929)October 23 Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor (d. 1920)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 17 Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 17 Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 17 Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 17 Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 17 Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 17 Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 17 Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 17 Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923)November 2 Warren G. Harding, 29th 
 Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film producer, founder of the Thanhouser Company (d. 1956)December 12 Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945)December 16 Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1918)December 19
Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1932)December 20 Elsie de Wolfe, American socialite, interior decorator (d. 1950)December 23Anna Farquhar Bergengren, American author and editor (unknown year of death)James M. Canty, American educator, school administrator, and businessperson (d. 1964)[16]Albrecht, Duke of Wrttemberg
German field marshal (d. 1939)December 25 Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1950)Fay Templeton, American musical comedy star (d. 1939)December 28 Flix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1925)December 30 Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936)Ernest Hogan, African-American
 dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (b. 1782) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 28 Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1782) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 28 Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1782) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 28 Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1943) [17] Abraham Lincoln John Wilkes Booth January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 18 Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 28 Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, Pierre
1788) February 6 Isabella Beeton, British cook, household management expert (b. 1836) [18] March 1 Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1795) March 20 Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 1 Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1803) March 20 Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 20 Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1803) March 20 Yamanami Kei
 (b. 1807) Giuditta Pasta, Italian soprano (b. 1798) April 2 A. P. Hill, American Confederate general (b. 1825) April 13 Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 15 Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) April 18 Lon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 24 Nicholas Alexandrovich,
 Tsarevich of Russia (b. 1843)April 26 John Wilkes Booth, American actor, assassin of Abraham Lincoln (b. 1838)April 28 Sir Samuel Cunard, Canadian bushranger (b. 1837)May 10 William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson (b. 1782)
[19] Paul BogleHenry John TempleLeopold I of Belgium July Dimitris Plapoutas, Greek military leader (b. 1835)Mary Surratt (b. 1823)July 7 The Lincoln assassination conspirators (executed)Lewis Powell (b. 1844)David Herold (b. 1842)George Atzerodt (b. 1835)Mary Surratt (b. 1823)July 25 James Barry
 British military surgeon (b. 1795) August 4 Percival Drayton, United States Navy officer (b. 1812) August 12 William Jackson Hooker, English botanist (b. 1783) August 13 Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 16 Sir Frederick Stovin, British army general (b. 1783) August 27 Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Canadian author (b. 1818) August 16 Sir Frederick Stovin, British army general (b. 1783) August 17 Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 19 Igna
1796) August 29 Robert Remak, German embryologist, physiologist and neurologist (b. 1815) September 2 William Rowan Hamilton, Irish mathematician (b. 1802) September 25 Andrs de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1792) October 16
 Andrs Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784)October 18 Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of the Morant Bay rebellion. (executed) (b. 1820)November 10 Henry Wirz, Swiss-born
 American Confederate military officer, prisoner-of-war camp commander (executed) (b. 1823)November 12 Elizabeth Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1813)William Machin Stairs, Canadian businessman, statesman (b. 1789)November 29 Isaac A. Van Amburgh, American
animal trainer (b. 1811)December 6 Sebastin Iradier, Spanish composer (b. 1809)December 17 Luigi Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788)^ "Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 vuotta" [150 years of local self-government]. Nopolanews (in
Finnish). February 6, 2015. Archived from the original on February 2, 2015. Retrieved February 2, 2015. Retrieved February 6, 2016. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF). Bioscene. 27. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 2, 2017. Retrieved February 2, 2017. Retrieved February 6, 2016. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF). Bioscene. 27. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 2, 2017. Retrieved February 3, 2017. Retrieved February 4, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF). Bioscene. 27. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 3, 2017. Retrieved February 4, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF) on February 5, 2018. Noore, Randy (May 2001). "Th
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on August 2, 2020. Retrieved August 2, 2020. Ahmadullah, Mufti (2016). Mashayekh-e-Chatgam. Vol.1 (3ed.). Dhaka: Ahmad Publishers. pp.109136. ISBN 978-984-92106-4-1. Munske, Roberta R.; Kerns, Wilmer L., eds. (2004). Hampshire County, West Virginia, 17542004. Romney, West Virginia: The
 Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee. p.46. ISBN 978-0-9715738-2-6. OCLC 55983178. Retrieved from 30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 18th centu
 leaders17thcentury18thcentury18thcentury19thcentury19thcenturyDecades1700s1710s1720s1730s1740s1750s1760s1770s1780s1790sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments Disestablishments Disestablishmen
late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated
in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations.
of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2]Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 17151789,
 denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events. [3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in
1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the
 excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession
 and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-
 democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire was not exposed to
 Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence
 and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company
 began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11]In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative
 peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as
Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the
 United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Tpac
Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European
 power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 17001721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I.1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 17011714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe
  [12]17021715: Camisard rebellion in France.1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy.1704: End of Japan's Genroku period.1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13]17061713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated
at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin.1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire.1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14]1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and
English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire, 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at
Poltava.1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect.17101711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov.1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power.17111715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North
Carolina.1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming.1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era.1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British
halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.17181720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France,
Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.17181730: The Great Plague of Marseille.1721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1721: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.17201721: The Great Plague of Marse
massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins.1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221723: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with
the Persian invader Nader Shah.1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16]17231730: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive
results.1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale.1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726.17271729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in
Great Britain and North America.17321734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17]17331738: War of the Polish Succession.Qianlong Emperor 17351739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War.17351739: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738:
Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300.000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 17391740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First
Great Awakening to New England17401741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman.17411751: Maratha invasions of Bengal.17401748: War of the Austrian Succession.1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19]1742:
Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor.1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah.17431746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at least of the contigrated temperature.
the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20]1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in
Scotland.1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani.1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War.17481754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age.Main articles: 1750s, 1760s
1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, Skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September to 13 September to 13 September is followed directly by 14 September.
Carnatic.1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22]17541763: The French and Indian War, the North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies against the English and their allies against the English and their allies.1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of
Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000.1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.
European powers in various theaters around the World.17561763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India.1757: British conquest of Bengal.Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia.1760: George III becomes King of Britain.1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat.17621796: Reign of Catherine
the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 17651767: The Burmese
invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya.17651769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states.1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808.17661799: Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an
authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the Bar Confederation.17681774: Russo-Turkish War.1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California.17691770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.17691773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population.1769: The French East India
Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785.1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23]17701771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by
Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria.1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'tat, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopdie, ou dictionnaire raisonn des sciences, des arts et des mtiers17721779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha
War.17721795: The Partitions of Poland end the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.17731775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history.1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China.1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the
Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: American Revolutionary War.1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia.1776: Illumination Cossacks of Ukraine.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: American Revolutionary War.1776: Illumination Cossacks of Ukraine.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.1776: Illumination Cossacks of Ukraine.1776: Illumination Cossacks of Ukraine.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.1776: Illumination Cossacks of Ukraine.1776: Illuminatio
founded by Adam Weishaupt.1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia.1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations.1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands.1778: Franco-American alliance signed.1778: Spain acquires its first
permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty.1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the L dynasty.17791879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the
South African Republic.17791783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy.1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand.1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Tpac Amaru II in
Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 17811785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848).1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup.1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War.1783: Russian annexation of
Crimea.17851791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the
theocratic Sharia.[24]17851795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.17861787: The Marathamysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figaro and Don Giovanni.1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the
19th century.17871792: Russo-Turkish War.1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia17881790: Russo-Swedish War (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: A Qing
attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster.1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Inconfidncia Mineira, and the United States are the Company of the United States and the United States are the Company of the United States.
unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Lige Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige. 17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 17911804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic
Flute.17921802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: PolishRussian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28]1793: Upper Canada
bans slavery.1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29]17931796: Revolt in the Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Newson Vende against the French Republic at the French Republi
South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia.1795: The Battle of Nuuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: Iran invades and
devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30]1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's
first victory as an army commander.1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa.17961804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China.1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801.1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland.17981800: The
Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France.1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved.1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation.1799: Death of the Qianlong
Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established. [31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries 18th century.
jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 1730: Octant navigational tool was
developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay1736: Europeans encountered rubber the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin
Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Levden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Iacques de Vaucanson perfects the first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin
Banneker.1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, China.1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the
fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygenThe Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of
Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor.1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas"1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was
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first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787:

Jacques Charles discovers Charles discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe.1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published1712:

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The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for
 children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopdie1755
A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj ilobod Boli1759: Candide by Voltaire1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right
by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published
 by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779 1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems,
 Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to
 Moscow by Alexander Radishchev1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge1798: An Essay on the
 Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio
 Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for
 harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1788:
 Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart17911795: London symphonies by Haydn first performed^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. Anderson,
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chainSystemsadministratorTalentTechnologyOrganizationArchitectureBehaviorCommunicationCultureConflictDevelopmentEngineeringHierarchyPatternsSpaceStructureTradeBusiness analysisBusiness planBusiness pl
routeBusiness processBusiness statistics Business and economics portalyteManagement (or managing) is the administration, nonprofit management, or the political science sub-field of public administration respectively. It is the
process of managing the resources of businesses, governments, and other organizations. Larger organizations directors and a chief executive officer (CEO) or a president of an organization
They set the strategic goals and policy of the organization and make decisions on how the overall organization will operate. Senior managers are generally executive-level professionals who provide direction to middle managers are generally executive-level professionals who provide direction to middle managers are generally executive-level professionals who provide direction to middle managers.
and section managers. They provide direction to front-line management roles include supervisors and the front-line management to them. Line management to them. Line management to them. Line management roles include supervisors and the front-line team leaders, who oversee the work of regular employees, or volunteers in some voluntary organizations, and provide direction on their
work. Line managers often perform the managerial functions that are traditionally considered the core of management. Despite the name, they are usually considered part of the workforce and not part of the workforce a
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 degree-programs in management include Management, Business Administration and Public Administration, organizational adaptation, and organizational leadership.[2] In recent decades, there has been a movement for evidence-based
 management.[3]The English verb manage has its roots in the fifteenth-century French verb mesnager, which often referred in equestrian language "to hold in hand the reins of a horse".[4] Also the Italian term maneggiare (to handle, especially tools or a horse) is possible. In Spanish, manejar can also mean to rule the horses.[5] These three terms
derive from the two Latin words manus (hand) and agere (to act). The French word for housekeeping, mnagerie, derived from mnager ("to keep house"; compare mnage for "household"), also encompasses taking care of domestic animals. Mnagerie is the French translation of Xenophon's famous book Oeconomicus[6] (Ancient Greek: ) on household
matters and husbandry. The French word mesnagement in the 17th and 18th centuries. [7] Views on the definition and scope of management include: Henri Fayol (18411925) stated: "To manage is to forecast and to plan, to organize, to command, to co-ordinate and
to control".[8]Fredmund Malik (1944) defines management as "the transformation of resources into utility".[9]Management is included[by whom?] as one of the factors of production along with machines, materials and money. Ghislain Deslandes defines management as "a vulnerable force, under pressure to achieve results and endowed with the triple
power of constraint, imitation, and imagination, operating on subjective, interpersonal, institutional and environmental levels".[10]Peter Drucker (19092005) saw the basic task of management as twofold: marketing issue).[citation
needed] Drucker identifies marketing as a key essence for business success, but management involves identifying the mission, objective, procedures, rules and manipulation[11] of the human capital of an enterprise to
contribute to the success of the enterprise. [12] Scholars have focused on the management of individual, [13] organizational relationships. This implies effective communication: an enterprise environment (as opposed to a physical or mechanism) implies human motivation and implies some sort of successful
progress or system outcome.[15] As such, management is not the manipulation of a mechanism (machine or automated program), not the herding of animals, and can occur either in a legal or in an illegal enterprise point of view, because
 management is an essential[quantify] function in improving one's life and relationships.[16] Management is therefore everywhere[17] and it has a wider range of application.[clarification needed] Communication and a positive endeavor are two main aspects of it either through enterprise or through independent pursuit.[citation needed] Plans,
measurements, motivational psychological tools, goals, and economic measures (profit, etc.) may or may not be necessary components for there to be management functionally, such as measuring quantity, adjusting plans, and meeting goals, [citation needed] but this applies even in situations where planning does not
take place. From this perspective, Henri Fayol (18411925)[18][pageneeded] considers management to consist of five functions:planning (forecasting) organizing commanding coordinating things done through people".[19] She
described management as a philosophy.[20][need quotation to verify]Critics,[which?] however, find this definition useful but far too narrow. The phrase "management is what management i
managerial practices with the existence of a management in places outside commerce, for example in charities and in the public sector. More broadly, every organization must "manage" its work, people, processes,
technology, etc. to maximize effectiveness.[citation needed] Nonetheless, many people refer to university departments that teach management as "business School) use that name, while others (such as the Yale School of Management) employ the broader term "management". English
 speakers may also use the term "management" or "the management" or "the management" as a collective word describing the managers of an organization, for example of a corporation. [22] Historically this use of the term often contrasted with the term labor referring to those being managed. [23] An organization chart for the United States Coast Guard shows the hierarchy.
of managerial roles in that organization. A common management structure of organization or creation of the organization of the
are often called supervisors, but may also be called line managers, office managers include all levels of managers and may have titles such as department head, project leader, plant manager, or
division manager. Top managers are responsible for making organization-wide decisions and establishing the plans and goals that affect the entire organization. These individuals typically have titles such as executive vice president, managing director, chief operating officer, or board chairman. These managers are
classified in a hierarchy of authority and perform different tasks. In many organizations, the number of managers at every level resembles a pyramid. Each level is explained below in specifications of their different responsibilities and likely job titles. The top or senior layer of management is a small group which consists of the board of directors
(including non-executive directors, executive direc
overseeing the operations of the entire organization. They set a "tone at the top" and develop strategic plans, company policies, and make decisions on the overall direction of the organization. In addition, top-level managers play a significant role in the mobilization of outside resources. Senior managers are accountable to the shareholders, the
general public, and public bodies that oversee corporations. Some members of the senior management may serve as the public face of the organizations. Some members of the senior management may serve as the public face of the organization, and they may make speeches to introduce new strategies or appear in marketing. The board of directors is typically primarily composed of non-executives who owe a
 fiduciary duty to shareholders and are not closely involved in the day-to-day activities of the organization. However, this varies depending on the type (e.g., public versus private), size, and culture of the organization. However, this varies depending on the type (e.g., public versus private), size, and culture of the organization.
insurance. Fortune 500 directors are estimated to spend 4.4 hours per week on board duties, and median compensation was $212,512 in 2010. The board sets corporate strategy, makes major decisions such as major acquisitions, [24] and hires, evaluates, and fires the top-level manager (chief executive officer or CEO). The CEO typically hires other
positions. However, board involvement in the hiring of other positions such as the chief financial officer (CFO) has increased. [25] In 2013, a survey of over 160 CEOs and directors of public and private companies found that the top weaknesses of CEOs are "mentoring skills" and "board engagement", and 10% of companies never evaluated the CEO.
[26] The board may also have certain employees (e.g., internal auditors) report to them or directly hire independent contractors; for example, the board (through the auditor. Helpful skills for top management vary by the type of organization but typically include a broad understanding of competition, world
 economies, and politics.[27] In addition, the CEO is responsible for implementing and determining (within the board's framework) the broad policies of the organization. Executive management accomplishes the day-to-day details, including instructions for the preparation of department budgets, procedures, and schedules; appointment of middle-level
executives such as department managers; coordination of departments; media and governmental relations; and shareholder communication. Consist of general managers, branch managers, branch managers, and department managers, and department managers, and department managers, branch managers, and department managers, branch managers, and department managers and department managers, and department managers an
 functions. Their roles can be emphasized as executing organizational plans in conformance with the company's policies and the top management to lower management, and most importantly, inspiring and providing guidance to lower-level managers towards better
performance. Middle management is the midway management of a categorized organization, being secondary to the senior management but above the deepest levels of operational management or may be categorized as a non-management operator, liable to the policy of the
 specific organization. The efficiency of the middle level is vital in any organization since it bridges the gap between top-level and bottom-level staff. Their functions include: Designing and implementing effective group and inter-group work and information systems Defining and monitoring group-level performance indicators Diagnosing and resolving
 responsible for assigning employees tasks, guiding and supervising employees on day-to-day activities, ensuring the quality and quantity of production and/or service, making recommendations and suggestions to employees on their work, and channeling employees concerns that they cannot resolve to mid-level managers or other administrators. Low-
 level or "front-line" managers also act as role models for their employees. In some types of work, front-line managers may also do some of the same tasks that employees do, at least some of the time. For example, in some restaurants, the front-line managers will also serve customers during a very busy period of the day. In general, line managers are
aim to rise within the organization. Further information: Business school, Public policy school, and College of Arts and Sciences Colleges and universities around the world offer bachelor's degrees, diplomas, and certificates in management; generally within their colleges of business, business schools, or faculty of management but
also in other related departments. Higher education has been characterized as a necessary factor in the managerial revolution in the profession (e.g., law, medicine, and engineering, which require academic credentials in order to work in the professions require academic credentials in order to work in the professions require academic credentials in order to work in the profession (e.g., law, medicine, and engineering, which require academic credentials in order to work in the profession (e.g., law, medicine, and engineering, which require academic credentials in order to work in the profession (e.g., law, medicine, and engineering, which require academic credentials in order to work in the profession (e.g., law, medicine, and engineering, which require academic credentials in order to work in the profession (e.g., law, medicine, and engineering) and engineering (e.g., law, medicine, and engineering) are the profession (e.g., law, 
or management training, such as a Bachelor of Commerce or a Master of Business Administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management training, and a field related to administration or management, or in a field related to administration or management training, and a field related to administration or management training, and a field related to administration or management training, and a field related to a field r
 the case of business jobs, a Bachelor of Commerce or a similar degree. Further information: Business education, Political science, and Public administration (BBA) and Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.). These typically
comprise a four-year program designed to give students an overview of the role of management, statistics, marketing, strategy, and other related areas. Many other undergraduate degrees include the study of management, such as Bachelor of Arts.
and Bachelor of Science degrees with a major in business administration or the Bachelor of Public Administration (B.P.A), a degree designed for individuals aiming to work as bureaucrats in the
government jobs. Many colleges and universities also offer certificates and diplomas in business administration or management, which typically require one to two years of full-time study. To manage technological areas, one often needs an undergraduate education Postgraduate 
 graduate level students aiming at careers as managers or executives may choose to specialize in major subareas of management or business, organizational theory, strategic management,[29] accounting, corporate finance, entertainment,
 global management, healthcare management, investment management, sustainability and real estate. Master of Business Administration (MBA) is the most popular professional degree at the master's level and can be obtained from many universities in the United States. MBA programs provide further education in management and leadership for
 aiming at careers outside of business, such as the Master of Public Administration (MPA) degree (also offered as a Master of Arts or Master of Science in public service and the Master of Health Administration, for students aiming to become
 managers or executives in the health care and hospital sector. Management doctorates are the most advanced terminal degrees in the field of business and management. Most individuals obtaining management doctorates take the programs to obtain the training in research methods, statistical analysis, and writing academic papers that they will need
to seek careers as researchers, senior consultants, and/or professors in business administration (DBA), the Doctor of Business administration (DBA), the Doctor of Business administration, the Ph.D. in management (DM), the Doctor of Business administration (DBA), the Doctor of Business admin
 and the Ph.D. in political science with a concentration in public administration. In the 2010s, doctorates in business administration and management trends can change fast, the long-term trend in management has been defined by a market embracing diversity and a rising service industry
 Managers are currently being trained to encourage greater equality of opportunities and women in the workplace, offering increased flexibility in working hours, better retraining, and innovative (and usually industry-specific) performance markers. Managers destined for the service sector are being trained to use unique measurement
techniques, better worker support, and more charismatic leadership styles.[citation needed] Promotion prospects can incentivise performance improvements.[30] Human resources finds itself increasingly working with management in a training capacity to help collect management data on the success (or failure) of management actions with
employees.[31] Good practices identified for managers include "walking the shop floor",[32] and, especially for managers who are new in post, identifying and achieving some "quick wins" which demonstrate visible success in establishing appropriate objectives. Leadership writer John Kotter uses the phrase "Short-Term Wins" to express the same
idea.[33] As in all work, achieving an appropriate work-life balance for self and others is an important management to use the current, best evidence in management and decision-making. It is part of the larger movement towards evidence-
 based practices. Evidence-based management entails managerial decisions and organizational practices informed by the best available evidence-based management or social science journals) research evidence that bears on whether and why
a particular management practice works; judgment and experience from contextual management practice, to understand the organization and interpersonal dynamics in a situation and determine the risks and benefits of available actions; and the preferences and values of those affected. [36][37]Some see management as a late-modern (in the sense of
 late modernity) conceptualization. [38] On those terms it cannot have a pre-modern history only harbingers (such as stewards). Others, however, detect management-like thought among ancient Sumerian traders and the builders of the pyramids of ancient Egypt. Slave owners through the centuries faced the problems of exploiting and motivating a
dependent but sometimes unenthusiastic or recalcitrant workforce, but many pre-industrial enterprises, given their small scale, did not feel compelled to face the issues of management systematically. However, innovations such as the spread of Arabic numerals (5th to 15th centuries) and the codification of double-entry book-keeping (1494) provided
tools for management assessment, planning and control. An organization is more stable if members have the right to express their differences and solve their conflicts within it. While one person can begin an organization, "it is lasting when it is left in the care of many and when many desire to maintain it". A weak manager can follow a strong one, but
 not another weak one, and maintain authority. A manager seeking to change an established organization "should retain at least a shadow of the ancient customs". With the changing workplaces of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries, military theory and practice contributed approaches to managing the newly popular factories.
[39] Given the scale of most commercial operations and the lack of mechanized record-keeping and recording before the Industrial Revolution, it made sense for most owners of enterprises in those times to carry out management functions by and for themselves. But with the growing size and complexity of organizations, a distinction between owners
 (individuals, industrial dynasties, or groups of shareholders) and day-to-day managers (independent specialists in planning and control) gradually became more common. The field of management originated in ancient China, [40] including possibly the first highly centralized bureaucratic state, and the earliest (by the second century BC) example of an
 administration based on merit through testing.[41] Some theorists have cited ancient military texts as providing lessons for civilian managers. For example, Chinese general Sun Tzu in his 6th-century BC work The Art of War recommends[citation needed] (when re-phrased in modern terminology) being aware of and acting on strengths and
weaknesses of both a manager's organization and a foe's.[42][need quotation to verify] The writings of influential Chinese Legalist philosopher Shen Buhai may be considered[by whom?] to embody a rare premodern example of abstract theory of administration.[43][44] American philosopher Herrlee G. Creel and other scholars find the influence of
Chinese administration in Europe by the 12th century. [45][46][47][48] Thomas Taylor Meadows, Britain's consul in Guangzhou, argued in his Desultory Notes on the Government and People of China (1847) that "the long duration of the Chinese empire is solely and altogether owing to the good government which consists in the advancement of men of
 talent and merit only," and that the British must reform their civil service by making the institution meritocratic. [49] Influenced by the ancient Chinese imperial examination, the NorthcoteTrevelyan Report of 1854 recommended that recruitment should be on the basis of merit determined through competitive examination, candidates should have
solid general education to enable inter-departmental transfers, and promotion should be through achievement rather than "preferment, patronage, or purchase".[50][49] This led to implementation of Her Majesty's Civil Service as a systematic, meritocratic civil service bureaucracy.[51] Like the British, the development of French bureaucracy was
 influenced by the Chinese system. Voltaire claimed that the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and Franois Quesnay advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and Franois Quesnay advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and Franois Quesnay advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and Franois Quesnay advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and Franois Quesnay advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and Franois Quesnay advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and Franois Quesnay advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and Franois Quesnay advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and Franois Quesnay advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and Franois Quesnay advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and perfect had been advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and perfect had been advocated an economic and political system modeled after that of the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and perfect had been advocated an economic and perfect had been advocated and 
 likened to the earlier Chinese model.[53] Various ancient and medieval civilizations produced "mirrors for princes" books, which aimed to advise new monarchs on how to govern. Plato described job specialization in 350 BC, and Alfarabi listed several leadership traits in AD 900.[54] Other examples include the Indian Arthashastra by Chanakyastra by C
(written around 300 BC), and The Prince by Italian authorNiccol Machiavelli (c.1515).[55]Further information: Mirrors for princesWritten in 1776 by Adam Smith, a Scottish moral philosopher, The Wealth of Nations discussed efficient organization of work through division of labour.[55]Smith described how changes in processes could boost
productivity in the manufacture of pins. While individuals could produce 200 pins per day, Smith analyzed the steps involved in the manufacture and, with 10 specialists, enabled the production of 48,000 pins per day. [55][need quotation to verify]Classical economists such as Adam Smith (17231790) and John Stuart Mill (18061873) provided a
 theoretical background to resource allocation, production (economics), and pricing issues. About the same time, innovators like Eli Whitney (17651825), James Watt (17361819), and Matthew Boulton (17281809) developed elements of technical production such as standardization, quality-control procedures, cost-accounting, interchangeability of
 parts, and work-planning. Many of these aspects of management existed in the pre-1861 slave-based sector of the US economy. That environment saw 4 million people, as the contemporary usages had it, "managed" in profitable group first
 became prominent in the late 19th century.[57] As large corporations began to overshadow small family businesses the need for personnel management positions became more necessary.[58] Businesses grew into large corporations and the need for personnel management positions became more necessary.[58] as large corporations began to overshadow small family businesses the need for clerks, bookkeepers, secretaries and managers expanded. The demand for trained managers led
college and university administrators to consider and move forward with plans to create the first schools of business on their campuses. At the turn of the twentieth century, the need for skilled and trained managers had become increasingly apparent. [citation needed] The demand occurred as personnel departments began to expand rapidly. In 1915,
less than one in twenty manufacturing firms had a dedicated personnel department. By 1929 that number had grown to over one-third. [59] Formal management education became standardized at colleges and universities capitalized on the needs of corporations by forming business schools and corporate-placement
departments.[61] This shift toward formal business education marked the creation of a corporate lite in the US.By about 1900 one finds managers trying to place their theories on what they regarded as a thoroughly scientific basis (see scientism for perceived limitations of this belief). Examples include Henry R. Towne's Science of management in theories on what they regarded as a thoroughly scientific basis (see scientism for perceived limitations of this belief).
1890s, Frederick Winslow Taylor's The Principles of Scientific Management (1911), Lillian Gilbreth's Psychology of Management (1911), Lillian Gilbreth's Applied motion study (1917), and Henry L. Gantt's charts (1910s). J. Duncan wrote the first college management textbook in 1911. In 1912 Yoichi Ueno introduced Taylorism to Japan
 and became the first management consultant of the "Japanese management style". His son Ichiro Ueno pioneered Japanese quality assurance. The first management consultant of the "Japanese management appeared around 1920. [citation needed] The Harvard Business School offered the first Master of Business Administration degree (MBA) in 1921. People like
 Henri Fayol (18411925) and Alexander Church (18661936) described the various branches of management and their inter-relationships. In the early 20th century, people like Ordway Tead (18911973), Walter Scott (18691955) and J. Mooney applied the principles of psychology to management. Other writers, such as Elton Mayo (18801949), Mary
 Parker Follett (18681933), Chester Barnard (18861961), Max Weber (18641920, who saw what he called the "administrator" as bureaucrat,[63]), Rensis Likert (19031981), and Chris Argyris (born 1923) approached the phenomenon of management from a sociological perspective. Peter Drucker (19092005) wrote one of the earliest books on applied
 management: Concept of the Corporation (published in 1946). It resulted from Alfred Sloan (chairman of General Motors until 1956) commissioning a study of the organization. Drucker went on to write 39 books, many in the same vein. H. Dodge, Ronald Fisher (18901962), and Thornton C. Fry introduced statistical techniques into management
studies. In the 1940s, Patrick Blackett worked in the development of the applied-mathematics science" (but distinct from Taylor's scientific management), attempts to take a scientific approach to solving decision-problems and can
apply directly to multiple management problems, particularly in the areas of logistics and operations. Some of the later 20th-century developments include the theory of constraints (introduced in 1984), management by objectives (systematized in 1954), the Harzburg Model[de][64][65](developed by Reinhard Hhn[de] in post-war Germany), re-
engineering (the early 1990s), Six Sigma (1986), management by walking around (1970s), the Viable system model (1972), and various information-technology-driven theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management theories such as agile software development (so-named from 2001), as well as group-management (so-named fro
psychology than with scientific theories of management includes the following branches:[citation needed]financial management information systems )marketing management operations management and
production managementstrategic management programs in nonprofits and to government: such as public administration, public management programs in nonprofit management and social
 entrepreneurship. Many of the assumptions made by management have come under attack from business-ethics viewpoints, critical management studies, and anti-corporate activism. This could include violations to a companys ethics policy. As one consequence, workplace democracy (sometimes referred to as Workers' self-management) has become
both more common and more advocated, in some places distributing all management functions among workers, each of whom takes on a portion of the work. However, these models predate any current political issue and may occur more naturally than does a command hierarchy. In profitable organizations, management's primary function is the
 satisfaction of a range of stakeholders. This typically involves making a profit (for the shareholders), creating valued products at a reasonable cost (for customers), and providing great employment opportunities for employees. In case of nonprofit management, one of the main functions is, keeping the faith of donors. In most models of management
and governance, shareholders vote for the board of directors, and the board then hires senior management. Some organizations have experimented with other methods (such as employee-voting models) of selecting or reviewing managers, but this is rare. According to Fayol, management operates through five basic functions: planning, organizing
commanding, coordinating and controlling. Planning: Deciding what needs to happen in the future and generating action plans (deciding in advance). Organizing (or staffing): Making sure the human and nonhuman resources are put into place. [67] Commanding (or leading): Determining what must be done in a situation and getting people to do
it. Coordinating: Creating a structure through which an organization's goals can be accomplished. Controlling: Checking progress against plans. Interpersonal: roles that involve handling, sharing, and analyzing information. Nerve centre,
 disseminator, spokesperson Decision: roles that require decision-making. Entrepreneur, negotiator, allocator, disturbance handler Management skills include: Political: used to build a power base and to establish connections. Interpersonal: used to communicate, motivate, mentor and delegate. Diagnostic: ability to visualize appropriate responses to
situation.Leadership: ability to communicate a vision and inspire people to embrace that vision.cross-cultural leadership: the ability to understand the effects of culture on leadership style. Behavioural: perception towards others, conflict resolution, time management, self-improvement, stress management and resilience, patience, clear
communication. All policies and strategies must be discussed with all managerial personnel and staff. Managers must be devised for each department. Policies and strategies must be reviewed regularly. Contingency plans must be devised in case the
environment changes. Top-level managers should carry out regular progress assessments. The business requires team spirit and a good environment. The missions, objectives, strengths, and weaknesses of each department must be analyzed to determine their roles in achieving the business's mission. The forecasting method develops a reliable picture
of the business's future environment. A planning unit must be created to ensure that all plans are consistent and that policies and strategies are aimed at achieving the same mission and objectives. They give mid and lower-level managers a good idea of the future plans for each department in an organization. A framework is created whereby plans and
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your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 580 California St., Suite 400San Francisco, CA, 94104 Five Functions of Management: this article explains the administrative theory of the Five Functions of Management by Henri Fayol in a practical way. Next to what they are,
this article also Fayols Sixth Function, and a practical video wheer this theory is been explained. After reading, youll have a basic understanding of the last century (1916) the French engineer Henri Fayol created the first
principles of management theory. Henri Fayol is classified as the founding father of for example the line and staff organization. Based on his experience as a successful director or a mining company, he developed several theories that are still relevant today. At the time, managers had no formal training. However, the increasing complexity of
organizations created a need for professional management in order to realize their organizational goals. Five Functions of Management by Henri Fayol gained world-wide fame for his 14 general principles of management. He distinguished six general activities for industrial
enterprises: technical, commercial, financial, security, accounting and management for the management component and these are still seen as relevant to organizations today. These five functions focus on the relationship between personnel and its management and they provide points of reference so that
problems can be solved in a creative manner. Figure 1 Five functions of Management model (Fayol) Planning Is looking ahead. According to Henri Fayol, drawing up a good plan of action is the hardest of the five functions of management. This requires an active participation of the entire organization like planning organizing staffing. With
 respect to time and implementation, planning must be linked to and coordinated on different levels. Planning must take the organizations available resources, allocating resources, allocating resources, and flexibility of personnel into consideration as this will quarantee continuity. Organization can only function well if it is well-organized. This means that there
must be sufficient capital, staff and raw materials so that the organization can run smoothly and that it can build a good working structure. The organization will expand both horizontally and vertically. This
requires a different type of leadership. Organizing is an important function of the five functions of management. Commanding When given orders and clear working instructions, employees will know exactly what is required of them. Return from all employees will be optimized if they are given concrete instructions with respect to the activities that
must be carried out by them. Successful managers have integrity, communicate clearly and base their decisions on regular audits. They are capable of motivating a team and encouraging employees behaviour is
important in this. Coordination therefore aims at stimulating motivation and discipline within the group dynamics. This requires clear communication and good leadership. Only through positive employee behaviour management can the intended objectives be achieved. Controlling by verifying whether everything is going according to plan, the
organization knows exactly whether the activities are carried out in conformity with the plan and setting goals. Control takes place in a four-step process: Establish performance compare results with performance and standards based on organizational objectives Measure and report on actual performance compare results with performance and standards based on organizational objectives Measure and report on actual performance compare results with performance and standards based on organizational objectives Measure and report on actual performance compare results with performance and standards based on organizational objectives Measure and report on actual performance compare results with performance and standards based on organization and setting goals.
measures as neededIt starts with an overviewEach of these steps is about solving problems in a creative manner. Finding a creative manner with creating an environmental analysis of the organization and it ends with evaluating
the results of the implemented solution. Henri Fayol is Sixth Function of Henri Fayol is mostly managerial. This include activities like planning, commanding, coordinating and controlling. Although well understood in their own right, none of the first five of these functions takes account of drawing up a broad plan of where
the business is going and how it will operate, organising people, coordinating all of the organisations efforts and activities, and monitoring to check that what is planned is actually carried out. Fayols sixth function acts as an overall function in relation to the five functions. Five Functions of Management: A Closer look at organizing As one of the five
functions of management, Henri Fayol divided organizing into five subcategories. These first five subcategories of management are still important in organization; if every employee is allowed to use their individual skills this will be advantageous to their area of expertise. Secondly
he mentioned unity of command, in which an employee is answerable to one manager only. The formal chain of communicate. The fourth category is unity of direction; all employees must be aware of the organizations strategic objectives. The fifth
category is authority and responsibility in which management? Has leadership changed on these points? Do you use these five functions in your strategic plan? Share your experience and knowledge in the
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state: It was not until the Storrs translation that Fayols (1949) Administration Industrielle et Gnrale reached a wider audience, especially in the USA and established Fayol. Retrieved [insert date] from Toolshero: publication date:

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