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Cover letters for every applicationOur AI can generate a cover letter for each job on EarnBetter in seconds - for free - to help you stand out from the pack. AI Recruiter for Employers , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,230 articles in English Margaret Sanger (September 14, 1879 - September 6, 1966) was an
American birth control activist, sex educator, and nurse. She opened the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control pill. She was an important first-wave feminist and believed that women should be able to decide if and when to have children. Sanger
campaigned for the legalization of contraceptives by giving speeches, writing books, and breaking laws - leading to eight arrests. She endorsed both the Malthusianism and eugenics movements, believing that they would generate support for birth control. She established a network of dozens of birth control clinics, which provided services to
hundreds of thousands of patients. She discouraged abortion, and her clinics never offered abortion services during her lifetime. Her activism led to the Griswold v. Connecticut decision, which legalized contraception. (Full article...) Recently featured: TRAPPIST-1 iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Archive By email More featured articles About
Vincent de Groof's flying machine ... that Vincent de Groof successfully tested his bat-like flying machine (pictured) in 1874, only to die after crashing it 10 days later? ... that the theatre which premiered a play about sex offenders had to hire additional security for its run? ... that visitors from various countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese
monkey named Xing Xing? ... that Fatima Hassouna was killed shortly after a documentary about her was announced for the 2025 Cannes Film Festival? ... that Carl Jorgensen and Gust Zarnas were the first NFL players from Denmark and Greece?
 ... that in 1917 more than 8,000 African Americans protested lynchings by marching down New York City's Fifth Avenue in silence, accompanied only by the sound of muffled drums? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that Costa Rica's most famous bull
killed two men and loved mangos? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article JJ Austria, represented by JJ (pictured) with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert
Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Meta Velander Alena Veselá
William Luers Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Nominate an article May 18: Haitian Flag Day in Haiti (1803); Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Crimean Tatar Genocide in Ukraine The Bath School after the explosions 1302 - Armed insurrectionists massacred the occupying French garrison in Bruges, Flanders, killing approximately
2,000 people. 1695 - An earthquake measuring Ms7.8 struck Shanxi Province in northern China, resulting in at least 52,600 deaths. 1927 - Disgruntled school board treasurer Andrew Kehoe set off explosives with timers and a rifle (aftermath pictured), causing the Bath School disaster in the Bath Consolidated School in Michigan, killing 44 people in
the deadliest mass murder in a school in United States history. 2009 - The Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the 26-year Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran Army killed Velupil
May 18 May 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About El Tatio is a geothermal field with many geysers located in the Andes Mountains of northern Chile at 4,320 metres (14,170 ft) above mean sea level. It is the third-largest geyser field in the world and the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The geothermal field has many geysers, hot
springs, and associated sinter deposits. These hot springs eventually form the Rio Salado, a major tributary of the Rio Loa, and are a major source of arsenic pollution in the river. The vents are sites of populations of extremophile microorganisms such as hyperthermophiles, and El Tatio has been studied as an analogue for the early Earth and possible
past life on Mars. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Short-beaked echidna Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and th
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Deutsch Español פֿוֹע Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa I
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calendar803-804Iranian calendar1181-1182Islamic calendar1217-1218Japanese calendarKyōwa 2(享和 2年)Javanese calendar1729-1730Julian calendar109 before ROC民前109年Nanakshahi calendar335Thai solar calendar2345-2346Tibetan calendar阳水狗年(male Water-Dog)1929 or 1548
or 776 — to —阴水猪年(female Water-Pig)1930 or 1549 or 777 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1803. January 5: steamboat Charlotte Dundas is demonstrated. September 23: Battle of Assaye Completing the Louisiana Purchase from France . 1803 (MDCCCIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a
common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1803rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 803rd year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1803, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained
in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 - The first edition of Alexandre Balthazar Laurent Grimod de La Reynière's Almanach des gourmands, the first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat", in Scotland. January 30 - Monroe and
Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up completing the Louisiana Purchase. [1] February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes the Swiss Confederation to replace the Helvetic Republic. Under the terms of the act, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Thurgau, the Ticino and Vaud become Swiss
cantons. Ohio is admitted as the 17th U.S. state. [2] February 20 - Kandyan Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British detachment. February 21 - Edward Despard and six others are hanged and beheaded for plotting to assassinate King George III of the United Kingdom, and to destroy the Bank of England. February 24 - Marbury v. Madison: The
Supreme Court of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review. February 25 - A major redistribution of territorial sovereignty within the Holy Roman Empire is enacted, via an act known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 - Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March-April - The franc germinal is introduced in France. April 5
- Ludwig van Beethoven puts on a big Akademie concert at the Theater and er Wien, in Vienna consisting of the premieres of his second symphony, third piano concerto, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 30 - The
 leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg agrees a ceasefire following the French Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 - Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at
 Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military camps to defend the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-
Omer, Compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 5 - The convention of Artlenburg leads to the French occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 5 - The convention of Artlenburg leads to the French occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht.
 Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 26 - The wagonway between Wandsworth and Croydon is opened, being the first public railway line in England. August 31 - The Lewis and Clark Expedition begins as Lewis and a crew of 11 depart on
 the Ohio River. September 6 - John Dalton, British scientist, begins using symbols to represent the atoms of different elements. September 11 - Second Anglo-Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed
September 23 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye - British-led troops defeat Maratha forces. October 14 - Orissa, an area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British under the British East India Company, after the Second Anglo-Maratha War. [5] The Maratha Empire
 formally cedes the area in the Treaty of Deogaon, signed on December 17.[6] October 20 - The Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 - Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 30 The
 Barely three weeks later, France transfers the same land to the United States. December 9 - The proposed Twelfth Amendment to the United States Constitution, requiring that electoral ballots distinctly list the choice for president and the choice for president, is approved by Congress for submission to the states for ratification; passed in the
 wake of the problems in the 1800 presidential election, the amendment is ratified by 13 of the 17 states and is proclaimed in effect on September 25, 1804.[8] December 20 - The Louisiana Purchase is completed as the French prefect, de Laussat, formally transfers ownership of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains to the
United States, by way of commissioners William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson.[9] Claiborne is appointed as the area's first American governor.[10] Major breakthroughs in chemistry occur, with the identification of the elements rhodium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by Smithson Tennant).
Wilhelm Hisinger, Jons Jakob Berzelius and Martin Heinrich Klaproth)[11] Ralph Waldo Emerson Justus von Liebig Osgood Johnson February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1871)[12] February 15 Karl Friedrich Schimper, German botanist,
naturalist and poet (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1871) March 12 - Guillaume de Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1874) March 12 - Guillaume de Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1874) March 13 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 13 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March
27 - Charles Lafontaine, Swiss mesmerist (d. 1892) April 7 - Flora Tristan, French feminist (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 -
Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1889) June 24 - George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887) Christian Doppler Susannah
 Moodie Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 10 - William Todd (1803-1873), American businessman, Canadian senate nominee July 20 - John Hymers, English mathematician (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna
Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1833)[13] August 3 Mary Dominus, American settler of Hawaii (d. 1869) Sir Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 14 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, m
18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 27 - Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1895) September 4 Anna Nielsen, Danish
 mezzo-soprano (d. 1856) Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of the United States (d. 1891) September 27 - Samuel Francis Du Pont, American admiral (d. 1865) September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooper,
American sea captain (d. 1872) September 30 - Gustav von Alvensleben, Prussian general (d. 1881) October 5 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1859) November 11 - Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1881) October 15 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 15 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1872) November 16 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 17 - Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1872) November 18 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 18 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Jacob Abbott, Ameri
1879) November 29 Christian Doppler, Austrian Moodie, English writer (d. 1873) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1885) December 11 - Hector Berlioz, French composer (d. 1869) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of
 José Antonio Páez (d. 1847) Anders Chydenius Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock Toussaint Louverture January 1 - James Woodforde, English clergyman, diarist (b. 1743) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1740) Janu
February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1716) February 11 - Jean-François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1713) February 12 - Jean François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1716) February 12 - Jean-François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1716) February 13 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 14 - Jean-François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1716) February 15 - Jean-François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1716) February 16 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 17 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 18 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 18 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 18 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 19 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, François de Saint-Lambert, François
 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French Father of the American Revolution (b. 1726) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary (b. 1751) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr.,
 British businessman (b. 1713) April 2 - Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician, judge (b. 1721) April 6 - William Hamilton, British diplomat, antiquary (b. 1730) April 2 - Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician, judge (b. 1721) April 6 - William Hamilton, British diplomat, antiquary (b. 1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette, Danish statesman, landscape architect (b. 1752) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 - Christoph Anton
Migazzi, Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1714) April 24 - Adélaïde Labille-Guiard, French writer (b. 1735) May 29 - Louis-Antoine Caraccioli, French writer (b. 1719) June 24 - Matthew Thornton, American signer of the Declaration of
 Independence (b. 1714) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) Johann Gottfried Herder August 24 - James Napper Tandy, Irish republican September 13 - John Barry, officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later in the United
States Navy (b. 1745) September 15 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1719) François Devienne, French composer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian composer (b. 1766) September 23 - Joseph Ritson, English antiquary (b. 1752) September 27 -
Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1771) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1742) October 8 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1742) October 14 - Louis Claude de Saint-Martin, French philosopher (b. 1743) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1742) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1743) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatis
politician (b. 1721) October 31 - Pandara Vanniyan, last King of Vanni (defeated by Lt. von Driberg) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 18 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure figure (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine figure figure (b. 1
 1722) December 7 - Gerrit Paape, Dutch politician, writer (b. 1752) December 15 - Dru Drury, English entomologist (b. 1725) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer (b. 1744) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 30 - Francis Lewis, American signer of the Declaration of Independence
(b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Retrieved October 7, 2019. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Thistorycentral.org. Archived from the original o
of America; from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1815 (Weightman, 1815) p77-78 ^ Chandan Kumar Sadangi and Sanjay Mohapatra, Change Management for Organizations: Lessons from Political Upheaval in India (Emerald Group
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Constitution of the United States of America, As Amended, ed. by Jack Brooks (U. S. House of Representatives, 1992) pp15-16 ^ Charles Etienne and Arthur Gayarré, History of the United States (Huntington and Hopkins, 1823) p306 ^ Andrew Ede, Theorem Ede
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Nathaniel Parker (1834). The New York Mirror: A Weekly Gazette of Literature and the Fine Arts. Vol. 12 (Public domain ed.). G. P. Morris. pp. 22-. Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 15, 2018. ^ Pelo, June. "Anders Chydenius". Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 15, 2018. ^ Pelo, June. "Anders Chydenius". Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 15, 2018. ^ Pelo, June. "Anders Chydenius". Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 15, 2018. ^ Pelo, June. "Anders Chydenius". Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 15, 2018. ^ Pelo, June. "Anders Chydenius". Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 15, 2018. ^ Pelo, June. "Anders Chydenius". Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 15, 2018. ^ Pelo, June. "Anders Chydenius". Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 30, 2007. 
from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 18th c
1790s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution in Europe. The American
 Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 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 as 1715-1789, 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 to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical movements have been also as a supplication of the larger historical mo
 Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with 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 wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose 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 Polish-Lithuanian 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 experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the 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
 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 and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan
through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional
 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. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in
 Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian and Swedish
Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701-1714: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian
capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of 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 of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.
 England Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1710.
1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: 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. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second
Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover
of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: 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 Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great
converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by 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. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-
 1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1738: 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. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years.
percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade
State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah
 Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748-1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3
September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22] 1754-1763: The French and
Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial 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 Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for
 Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: 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. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1762-1796: Reign of Russia. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1762-1796: Reign of Ru
Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four
invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War.
1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French expeditions capture clove plants in
Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Oing Dzungaria. 1772:
              oland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783
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. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati 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 Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1783: 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 Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish
settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: 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. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen
warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases and military bases and military bases are against Russian settlers and military bases and military bases are against Russian settlers.
War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788
First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788-1789: 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 Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central
Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1802: The French Revolutionary Wars
lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 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] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal
Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.
intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox vaccin
The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: 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: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 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 historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century.
invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans
encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor
1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: 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 Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability
1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The 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 Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin
Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for
chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder [33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by
Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: 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 published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725:
The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Clarissa; or,
The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling 1751-1785: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling 1751-1785: The History of Tom Jones Fielding 1751
Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu
Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: 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 Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander
Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund
Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Paine 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Redding Thomas Malth
Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S.
Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation of Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Messiah, orat
Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera
by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed Nolkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789. Oxford
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(1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850–1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative
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