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MediaTek was finally resolved by the fourth centimeter of John Hagenhouse 1761: Thomas Bayes punishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 168-179; James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 174; Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen 1774; 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 patented by Aime Argand 1821 1785; Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785; Atomic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786; Oxygen the first machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787; Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789; Antoine Lavoisier 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 March discovers: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703; The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamasa first performed 1704-1717. One Thousand and Nine 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 1719; The New Science by Galambattista Vico 1726; The Duciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744; A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748; Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 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 1751-1752; The French Encyclopedia 1755; A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1755; Anna Metelka Horvatica by Mihail Subod Bolisic 1759; Candide by Voltaire 1759; The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767; The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire by Edward Gibbon 1776; The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779; Amazing Grace published 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 by Olaudah Equiano 1790; Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Raditschev 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 Red 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. 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