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Kindergarten classroom theme ideas

Kids love learning with kindergarten themes. I think it is because at this age they still love to pretend and play. So they can imagine themselves in the theme and enjoy acting it out. Using activities for kindergarten that are all the same topic (like pirate, all about me, community helpers, animals), holiday (Christmas, Easter), or season (back to school, fall, winter) allows kids to dive in. These kindergarten activity ideas are so much fun, children will hardly know they are learning! We've arranged the kindergarten themes by month and also alphabetically so you can easily just what you need to add to your lesson plans with preschool, pre-k, k4, k5, and first grade students. We have both hands-on games, activities, science, and free printable worksheets for kindergarten in each of the thematic units for kindergarten too. Kindergarten too. Kindergarten activity ideas First of all, below you will find all our packaged themes that contain everything you need to explore popular Kindergarten Themes without doing any of the leg work. These themes are robust; a lot of planning went into making them. They include hands on themed activities, experiments, crafts and 200+ pages of themed alphabet, literacy, math, science, and social studies worksheets. Also below are activities arranged by themes, so you can pull together your own lessons with minimal effort. Just scroll down to the theme you are working on, browse the resources, click on the picture, and see the full post with additional details. Happy browsing! Activities for kindergarten theme ideas you are looking for! EPIC Ice Cream Volcano Science Summer Experiments for your Summer Ice Cream Theme Make some gorgeous shaving cream fireworks or this red, white and blue 4th of July Science activity for July Dinosaur Color by Number Worksheets for your dino theme Cute Back to School Activity exploring baking soda and vinegar reaction Adorable Paint Swatch pumpkin crafts or turkey crafts Simple and stuning leaf arts project for kids Fluffy Slime Apple activities with our easy recipe! October is a fun to make easy Growing Ghosts Halloween science experiments, DIY halloween lava lamp project, or practicing shapes with this free printable spider activity In December you can practice sight words with this gingerbread man activity This pirate activity uses a free printable i spy worksheet to work on letter recognition with a fun snow globe letter find activity Make a cute snowman craft or try this EPIC winter experiment making a snow volcano is super cool and easy-to-make too Explore density with this valentines day science experiment When spring has sprung, make this simple and lovely yarn wrapped rainbow crafts for kids, practice color matching with this kite activity for kindergarten, or learn about capillar action in this easy flower experiment We love making this edible Peeps Playdough at Easter time Keep kids learning during the summer with a beach themed density expeirments for kids, work on fine motor skills with this castle activities Use hotwheel to trace letters for a transportation theme with this free printable car activity Nursery rhymes are great for learning fluency and telling time with this dinosaurs are one of kids favorite themes. Learn about these prehistoric animals with this dinosaurs are one of kids favorite themes. Learn about these prehistoric animals with this dinosaurs are one of kids favorite themes. worksheets free Kindergarten themes by month We've tried to include common kindergarten themes for the year including both seasonal, holidays, and favorite themes you will find below, keep scrolling! (Print the list of kindergarten themes free!) August Kindergarten Themes Watermelon Theme Back to School Theme All About Me Theme Family Theme Costle Theme Seasons Theme Seasons Theme Seasons Theme Seasons Theme Fairy Tale Theme Seasons Theme Fairy Tale Theme Seasons Theme Fairy Tale Theme Seasons Theme Halloween Theme November Kindergarten Themes Thanksgiving Theme Pilgrims Theme Pilgrims Theme Pilgrims Theme Pilgrims Theme Winter theme Snowman Theme Penguin Theme Snow Theme And the World Theme February Kindergarten Themes Groundhog Day Theme Presidents Theme Dental Health Theme American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes Themes American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes American Symbols Theme Dinosaur Theme Black History Pet Theme 100th Day of School Theme March Kindergarten Themes American Symbols Theme Presidents Theme Presidents Theme Presidents Theme Presidents Theme Presidents Theme Presidents Themes American Symbols Theme Presidents Theme Presidents Theme Presidents Theme Presidents Theme Presidents Themes American Symbols Theme Presidents Theme Presidents Themes American Symbols Themes Ameri Dr Seuss Theme St Patricks Day Theme Rainbow Theme Earth Day Theme April Kindergarten Theme Seeds and Plants Theme Music Theme Earth Day Theme Construction Theme Mothers Day Theme Flower Theme Frog Theme Forg Theme July Kindergarten Themes Summer Theme Summer Sum Summer Sum Sum mentioned above, all of our themes for kindergarten include a variety of free kindergarten printables, kindergarten activity printables, kindergarten coloring pages and more. The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites Experience AI-Powered Creativity The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Picks. Br Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered Creativity Light and Shadow (Exploring how light interacts with objects) Microscopic World (Looking at tiny things through magnifiers and microscopes) Seasons & Weather (Changes in nature, temperature, and clothing) The Water Cycle (Rain, evaporation, and condensation) Living and Non-Living Things (Plants, animals vs. rocks, toys) Habitats Around the World (Forest, ocean, desert, Arctic) Space and the Solar System (Planets, moon, stars) Simple Machines (Levers, pulleys, wheels, and gears) Five Senses (Exploring the world through sight, touch, taste, hearing, and smell) Magnets & Forces (Pushing, pulling, and magnetism) Growing Plants (From seed to sprout) Animal Life Cycles (Frogs, butterflies, chickens) Dinosaur World (Fossils, extinction, types of dinosaurs) All About Me (Exploring identity, family, and self-portrait activities) My Family and Friends (Understanding relationships and emotions) Community Helpers (Doctors, firefighters, teachers, construction workers) Transportation (Planes, trains, cars, boats) Maps & Directions (Basic geography, symbols, and navigation) Holidays Around the World (Christmas, Diwali, Lunar New Year, Hanukkah) Cultural Celebrations (How different countries celebrate special events) Rules & Responsibilities (Why we have rules at school and home) Money & Basic Economics (Introduction to coins, trade, and shopping) Patterns & Sequences (Finding and creating repeating patterns) Shapes & Geometry (Exploring 2D and 3D shapes) Measuring & Comparing (Length, weight, and volume using hands-on tools) Numbers & Counting (Building number sense through games) Time & Clocks (Understanding day, night, hours, and minutes) Sorting & Classifying (Grouping objects based on similarities and differences) Graphing & Data Collection (Charting simple things like favorite colors) Famous Artists & Styles (Exploring Van Gogh, Picasso, and abstract art) Colors & Mixing (How new colors are made) Music & Rhythm (Using instruments, body percussion, and singing) Drama & Role Play (Acting out different professions or stories) Movement (Exploring traditional and creative dance) Healthy Eating & Nutrition (Exploring food groups and making healthy choices) Exercise & Movement (Importance of being active) Germs & Hygiene (Washing hands, brushing teeth) Mindfulness & Relaxation (Basic breathing exercises for self-regulation) Building & Construction (Using blocks, Legos, or recycled materials) Robots & Coding for Kids (Basic introduction to coding logic with simple commands) Electricity & Circuits (Exploring how basic circuits work) Inventions (Famous inventions and simple STEM experiments) , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,017 articles in English Margaret Sanger (September 14, 1879 - September 6, 1966) was an American birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first
birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Planne 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, 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 then from being enslaved? ... that Costa Rica's most famous bull killed two men and loved mangos? Archive Start a new article José Mujica (pictured) 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. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon 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 Lankan civil war. Thomas Midgley Jr. (b. 1889)Ester Boserup (b. 1910)Jean-François Théodore (d. 2015) More anniversaries: May 17 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 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 using or editing Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Retrieved from " 2Calendar years 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 vte December 20: U.S. increases in size with Louisiana purchase 1803 by topic Humanities Archaeology اردو []] Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Brazil Canada Denmark France Germany New Zealand Norway Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Categories Establishments Disestablishments Works vte 1803 in various calendar125264 AUGAssyrian calendar152264 AUGAssyrian calendar1724-1725Bengali calendar1209-1210Berber calendar2753British Regnal year43 Geo. 3 - 44 Geo. 3Buddhist calendar2347Burmese calendar165Byzantine calendar1519-1520Discordian calendar2969Ethiopian calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar5563 5564Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1859-1860 - Shaka Samvat1724-1725 - Kali Yuga4903-4904Holocene calendar11803Igbo calendar803-804Iranian calendar1729-1730Julian calendar1729-1730Julian calendar4136Minguo calendar109 before ROC民前109年Nanakshahi calendar335Thai solar calendar2345-2346Tibetan calendar 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 Sourd year of the 19th century, and the 4th 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 - The first edition of Alexandre Balthazar Laurent Grimod de La 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 the Action of the premieres of his second symphony. Olives. April 26 - The L'Aigle meteorite falls in Normandy, causing a shift in scientific opinion on the origin of meteorites. April 30 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May - First Consul of France, Citizen Bonaparte, begins making preparations to invade England. May 18 - The Napoleonic Wars begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France, after France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory.
May 19 - Master Malati, a Coptic Christian 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 occupation of Hanover (which had been ruled by the British king). July 23 - 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 3 - The British begin the Second Anglo-Maratha War, against the Scindia Dynasty of Gwalior. 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. defeat the Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 23 - Second Anglo-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, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 30 The Balmis Expedition starts in Spanish America and the Philippines. At the Cabildo in New Orleans, Spanish representatives Governor Manuel de Salcedo and the Marqués de Casa Calvo officially transfer Louisiana (New Spain) to French representative Prefect Pierre Clément de Laussat.[7] 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 vice 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 and palladium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by Wilhelm Hisinger, Jons Jakob Berzelius and Martin Heinrich Klaproth)[11] Ralph Waldo Emerson Justus von Liebig Osgood Johnson February 2 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) 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 Physiologist, zoologist (d. 1861) March 12 - Guillaume de Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1871) March 13 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 - Charles Lafontaine, Swiss mesmerist (d. 1888) Albrecht von Roon, Prime Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 12 - Flora Tristan, French feminist (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1888) Albrecht von Roon, Prime Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 12 -Justus von Liebig, German chemist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1882) June 8 - Amalia Assur, Swedish dentist (d. 1889) June 24 - George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887) Christian Doppler Susannah Moodie Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 20 - John Hymers, English mathematician (d. 1887) July 24 - Adolphe Adam, French composer (d. 1856) July 31 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American settler of Hawaii (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Paxton, English gardener, architect and Member of Parliament (d. 1865) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 23 Jan Erazim Vocel, Czech poet, archaeologist, historian and cultural revivalist (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. 1895) September 27 - Samuel Francisco Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 27 - Samuel Francisco Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 27 - Samuel Francisco Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of the United States (d. 1891) September 27 - Samuel Francisco Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 27 - Samuel Francisco Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of the United States (d. 1891) September 27 - Samuel Francisco Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1891) September 27 - 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Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 30 - Gustav von Alvensleben, Prussian general (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1859) November 11 - Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1874) December 5 - 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Irish brewer (b. 1725) February 1 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1739) February 18 - Johann Wilhelm Ludwig Gleim, German poet (b. 1719) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) February 22 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French Father of the American Revolutionary 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 23 - 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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 portrait painter (b. 1745) 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 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - 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Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford, English politician (b. 1721) October 31 - Pandara Vanniyan, last King of Vanni (defeated by Lt. von Driberg) November 11 - Raphael Cohen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 25 - Joseph Wilton, English sculptor (b. 1722) December 7 - Gerrit Paape, Dutch politician, writer (b. 1752) December 15 - Dru Drury, English entomologist (b. 1725) December 7 - Gerrit Paape, Dutch politician, writer (b. 1754) 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. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Soulit Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Retrieved October 7, 2019. A Laws of the United States of America; from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1815 (Weightman, 1815) p714 rederick C. Schneid, Napoleon's Conquest of Europe: The War of the Third Coalition (Greenwood, 2005) p77-78 Chandan Kumar Sadangi and Sanjay Mohapatra, Change Management for Organizations: Lessons from Political Upheaval in India (Emerald Group Publishing, 2017) p x ^ Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Murland, Baillie-Ki-Paltan: Being a History of the 2nd Battalion, Madras Pioneers 1759-1930 (Andrews UK Ltd., 2012) p122 ^ Robert S. Levine, Dislocating Race and Nation: Episodes in Nineteenth-Century American Literary Nationalism (University of North Carolina Press, 2009) p27 ^ The Constitution of the United States of America, As Amended, ed. by Jack Brooks (U. S. House of Representatives, 1992) ^ C. A. Goodrich History of the United States (Huntington and Hopkins, 1823) p306 ^ Andrew Ede, The Chemical Element: A Historical Perspective (Greenwood, 2006) pp129-131 ^ Glonar, Joža (2013). "Höffern, Antonija, pl. (1803-1871)". Slovenian Biographical Lexicon (in Slovenian). Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Archived from the original on May 5, 2023. Retrieved May 5, 2023. ^ Woodworth, Samuel; Morris, George Pope; Willis, 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 December 7, 2023. Retrieved September 15, 2018. ^ Pelo, June. "Anders Chydenius" Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 19th century 18th century 19th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. 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 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[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 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 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 semidemocratic 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 ion. 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 dom aant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Cor 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 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 noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Ovo 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. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702-1715: 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. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 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: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Foundation Empire. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Foundation Empire. 1 copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 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 War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 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 mercury-in-glass thermometer and accurate thermometer and accurate thermometer and accurate thermometer and accurate thermometer. Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: 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: The South Sea Bubble. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bub population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 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 Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs. [16] 1723-1732: 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. 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. 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: 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's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1743: 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. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. at 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 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. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the 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. 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. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 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: Dahomey and the Battle of Atakpamé. 1765: 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. He was king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 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 famin 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 Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: 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. 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: Several kongsi republics are 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: 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 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 local traditionalists, who followed the traditiona Indian 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. 1787-1787: 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 Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Comparent serves until 1797. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Comparent serves until 1797. 1789: The States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Comparent serves until 1789: Comparent serves until 1789: Comparent serves until 1797. 1789: Comparent serves until central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792-1802: 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: 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 Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: 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. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798-1800: 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: 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 scientific discoveries § 18th century, and Timeline of historic invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested 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 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, Chengde, 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 Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: 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 Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques 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 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: 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 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: 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 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right 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by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776-1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire 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 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: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano 1790: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano 1790: Songs of Innocence by 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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 J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1724: St John Passi 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 coronations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: 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 Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter 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 ^ Volkov, 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 University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715-1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume II: The Eighteenth Century (Oxford History of the British Empire). Oxford University Press, USA. ISBN 978-0-19-924677-9. OCLC 174866045., "Introduction" by P. J. Marshall, page 1 ^ O'Gorman, Frank (1997). 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