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GCU is a career-focused university in central Glasgow, offering postgraduate courses in business, public health, and data science. It is known for its inclusive values and generous automatic scholarships for African students. Tuition Fees: From approx. £16,200` (subject to course) Popular Courses: Msc Cyber security, MSc Public Health, MSc
International Business, MSc Data Science, MSc Data Science, MSc Project Management Scholarships: Includes the New to GCU Postgraduate Scholarship (£3,500 for Self-funding Students) and the GCU PLUS Award (£1,000), all automatically assessed during the application process. No need to apply. Locations
Glasgow - vibrant, multicultural, and student-friendly University of the West of Scotland (UWS)UWS offers some of the lowest tuition fees in the UK and delivers practical, industry-focused postgraduate degrees. It is a popular choice for African students due to its affordability and supportive environment. Tuition Fees: From £15,500 per year (subject to
course) Popular Courses: MSc Project Management, MSc Public Administration, MSc Information Technology Scholarships: Course-based and merit-based scholarships are available Location: Paisley, Ayr, Lanarkshire, and Dumfries Queen Margaret University (QMU), EdinburghQMU is known for its supportive environment, small class sizes, and strong
health and social science programmes. Tuition Fees: From approx. £17,575 depending on programme Popular Courses: MSc Global Health, MSc Occupational Therapy, MSc Business Management Scholarships: International scholarships available Location: Edinburgh - cultural and student-focused Edinburgh Napier UniversityNapier offers a modern,
career-focused education with a strong emphasis on graduate employability. It is well-suited for students pursuing business, computing, and creative postgraduate employability. It is well-suited for students pursuing business, computing, and creative postgraduate employability. It is well-suited for students pursuing business, computing, and creative postgraduate employability. It is well-suited for students pursuing business, computing, and creative postgraduate employability. It is well-suited for students pursuing business are
available for international students Location: Edinburgh - dynamic and cosmopolitan Robert Gordon University (RGU), Aberdeen RGU is well known for its strong industry ties, especially in engineering, energy, and health sciences. Tuition Fees: From approx. £16,670 (subject to course) Popular Courses: MSc Cyber Security, MSc Public Health, MSc Oil
& Gas Engineering Scholarships: Merit-based tuition discounts available for international students Location: Aberdeen - affordable and career-focused city 1. What makes Glasgow Caledonian University unique? At their cutting-edge campus in the center of Glasgow, GCU offers one of the top learning environments in the UK. The magnificent Sir Alex
Ferguson Library, which has 1200 study rooms, more than 350 computers, and the University's Archives and Special Collections, is the center of the campus. 2. What is the Glasgow Caledonian University acceptance rate? The Glasgow Caledonian University acceptance
every 100 who apply are given the opportunity to attend Glasgow Caledonian University. 3. What is the minimum GPA requirement is 3.15 GPA in order to get admission. 4. What are the popular undergraduate programs at Glasgow Caledonian University? Fashion,
media, management, social sciences, finance, applied sciences, finance, applied sciences, biology, nursing, occupational therapy, engineering, computing, social work, cybersecurity, and vision science are a few of the popular undergraduate courses at GCU. 5. What is the Glasgow Caledonian University Tuition fees is 11,500 GBP
(11,03,238 INR) annually. Glasgow Caledonian University faculties include Engineering and technology, Science, Business and economics, Psychology, Law, Clinical, pre-clinical & Electronic Engineering and technology they include Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Civil Engineering Electrical & Electronic Engineering and technology they include Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Civil Engineering Electronic Engineering and technology they include Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering Electronic Engineering and technology they include Mechanical Engineering Electronic Electro
include Social Sciences, Computer Science, and Life Sciences and Business Economics includes Economics & Economics includes Economics and Residues Economics & Economics and Residues E
academic excellence. That's why we've invested more than £1m in additional scholarship funding in recent years. World Changers Glasgow continues to be committed to ensuring a strong relationship with our existing and future EU students, and supporting EU talent to make their home at the University of Glasgow Continues to be committed to ensuring a strong relationship with our existing and future EU students, and supporting EU talent to make their home at the University of Glasgow Continues to be committed to ensuring a strong relationship with our existing and future EU students, and support in a strong relationship with our existing and future EU students.
of Glasgow. We appreciate the challenging financial implications that have arisen for our European applicants, and are therefore delighted to offer the World Changers Glasgow Scholarship UG (EU) to new incoming EU students starting an undergraduate programme for Academic Session 2025-26. The scholarship is awarded as a tuition fee discount of
£5,000 for every year of study and is subject to satisfactory progress for consecutive years of study. This discount cannot be combined with another University of Glasgow and therefore eligible for the Alumni discount
could be granted the EU Welcome Award as well. World Changers Global Excellence Scholarship UG (EU) World Changers Global Excellence Scholarship The University of Glasgow has a number of World Changers Global Excellence Scholarship The University of Glasgow has a number of World Changers Global Excellence Scholarship UG (EU) World Changers Global E
£7,000 per year of study and is subject to satisfactory progress for consecutive years of study. World Changers RUK Excellence Scholarship The RUK Excellence Scholarship World Changers RUK Excellence Scholarship The R
A Level. World Changers RUK Excellence Scholarship World Changers RUK Access Bursary The bursary supports talented students who may not be able to take their place at University of Glasgow who are fully registered for the up coming
academic session, ordinarily domiciled in England, Wales or Northern Ireland and paying full annual tuition fee. World Changers RUK Access Bursary James McCune Smith Undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up to 30 undergraduate Scholarship The University of Glasgow has up t
supports students who could face financial difficulties taking up their place to study at the university. The value of the scholarship is 62,000, paid in instalments for year one of undergraduate study. The value of the award may reapply
however, preference will be given to applicants entering their first year of study. James McCune Smith Undergraduate Scholarship Care Experienced and Estranged Students. These bursaries aim to support students who have been in
care or are living independently due to family estrangement. Definitions of these terms are provided below, and further details are available here. Care Experienced refers to anyone who has ever been in care, regardless of the duration. This includes individuals who have been in the care of a local authority at any stage, whether
through residential care, foster care, kinship care, or under a supervision requirement at home. This category also includes those who have been adopted from care. Estranged students often have limited or no contact
with their families, and any contact that does occur is usually infrequent or strained. Causes of estrangement may include emotional or physical abuse, conflicting family expectations, personality clashes, or differing values. Each bursary is typically valued at £1,500 per year for each consecutive year of the degree programme. Care Experienced and
Estranged Student Bursary Beaconhouse Schools The University of Glasgow offer a 15% discount on the first year of tuition fee to students from Beaconhouse Schools and who enrol on an undergraduate programme at the University of Glasgow.
Talent Scholarships - CLOSED The University of Glasgow is awarding c.50 undergraduate Talent Scholarships to support students who could face financial difficulties in taking up their place to study at the University for 2025 entry. The value of each scholarship is typically £1,500 p.a. for each year of the degree programme, subject to satisfactory
progress. Talent Scholarships are available to students entering any of the University's Colleges. Dental School students are eligible for the NHS Dental Student Support Grant in the following years. Undergraduate Talent Scholarships - CLOSED Cowrie Foundation Scholarship
CLOSED The University of Glasgow and The Cowrie Scholarship Foundation (CSF) will offer a scholarship to support Black African and Caribbean heritage applicants from socio-economically challenged backgrounds. Applicants must be ordinarily resident in the UK and commencing an undergraduate study programme. The Cowrie Scholarship
Foundation wants to fund 100 Black British students through UK universities in the next decade. More information on the Foundation Scholarship on the University, who have been forced to travel to
the UK for humanitarian reasons and are facing challenges in progressing onto Higher Education. The scholarship is open to prospective undergraduate and postgraduate taught students at the University of Glasgow applying for entry in September 2025/26. Please note that you must have applied to the University before submitting an application for
this scholarship. The scholarship will meet the cost of tuition fees for the duration of your programme, for applicants who are unable to access mainstream funding through Student Awards Agency Scotland (SAAS) or Student Finance. The Sanctuary Scholarship also provides a £5,000 per year stipend, to assist with study costs. In addition, if the
eligibility criteria for university accommodation is met, this will also be provided for the duration of your degree, if required. For more information on the accommodation criteria, please see the Accommodation c
scholarship and would receive the £5,000 stipend towards study costs only, if successful. Postgraduate Taught Masters students with refugee status (or equivalent) and access to funding, are eligible to apply for the scholarship and would receive the £5,000 stipend towards study costs and a partial tuition fee waiver, to cover any shortfall not met by your
Postgraduate Masters tuition fee loan. The Dima Alhaj Scholarship - CLOSED The Dima Alhaj Scholarship was set up in 2024 in memory of a University of Glasgow alumna. After graduating, Dima worked in Gaza with the World Health Organization as a patient administrator at the limb reconstruction centre, as part of the trauma and emergency team
and was tragically killed in Gaza in November 2023. The Scholarship is open to a Palestinian National who is living in or has been forced to leave the State of Palestinian National. The scholarship is open to prospective undergraduate and
postgraduate taught applicants to the University of Glasgow applying for entry in September 2025/26. The Dima Alhaj Scholarship - CLOSED The Clan Gregor Society Prize The Clan Gregor Prize The Clan Gregor Society Prize The Clan Gregor Prize The C
 highlighting areas of consideration such as academic excellence and financial need. The award is open to both Undergraduate applicants who are joining us for 2025/26 entry. The Clan Gregor Society Prize Travel Bursary for Forced Migrants who are joining us for 2025/26 entry. The Clan Gregor Society Prize Travel Bursary for Forced Migrants who are joining us for 2025/26 entry. The Clan Gregor Society Prize Travel Bursary for Forced Migrants who are joining us for 2025/26 entry. The Clan Gregor Society Prize Travel Bursary for Forced Migrants The University of Glasgow is offering travel bursaries to assist with public transport travel Bursary for Forced Migrants The University of Glasgow is offering travel bursaries to assist with public transport travel bursary for Forced Migrants The University of Glasgow is offering travel bursary for Forced Migrants The University of Glasgow is offering travel bursary for Forced Migrants The University of Glasgow is offering travel bursary for Forced Migrants The University of Glasgow is offering travel bursary for Forced Migrants The University of Glasgow is offering travel bursary for Forced Migrants The University of Glasgow is offering travel bursary for Forced Migrants The University for Forced Migrants The University of Glasgow is offering travel bursary for Forced Migrants The University for Forced Migrants The Unive
costs, to support undergraduate and postgraduate and postgraduate students are currently asylum seekers and who could face financial difficulties in taking up their place to study at the University, up to a maximum value of £50 per month. Travel Bursary for
Forced Migrants Glasgow Highland Society Scholarship The University of Glasgow is excited to promote this scholarship opportunity on behalf of the Glasgow Highland Society is offering multiple grants of up to £500 for new and continuing students of Glasgow university who fit the eligibility requirements of
the scholarship Glasgow Highland Society Scholarship The scholarships above are relevant to this programme. For more funding opportunities search the scholarships database Public university in Glasgow. This article contains promotional content. Please help improve it by removing promotional
language and inappropriate external links, and by adding encyclopedic text written from a neutral point of view. (June 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Glasgow Polytechnic (1971). Queens College (1875)Academic affiliationEUA
ACU, Universities UK, Universities Scotland, Florence Network, Talloires NetworkEndowment£0.43 million (2023/24)[3]Undergraduates7,405 (2023/24)[3]Postgraduates7,405 (2023/24)[3]Postgraduates7,405 (2023/24)[3]LocationGlasgow
ScotlandWebsitegcu.ac.uk Glasgow Caledonian University, informally GCU, Caledonian or Caley (Scottish Gaelic: Oilthigh Chailleannach Ghlasgow, Scotland. It was formed in 1875) and Glasgow Polytechnic (originally Glasgow College of Technology
(GCT), founded in 1971).[5] It is located in the Cowcaddens district, just to the immediate north of the city centre, and is Glasgow's third university of Strathclyde. In June 2017, the university of Strathclyde. In June 2017, the university of Glasgow and the University of Strathclyde.
state, the first higher education institution founded by a foreign university to achieve this status.[6] In June 2023, GCU noted that IE University had acquired Glasgow Caledonian New York College and would be renaming it IE
New York College.[9][10] This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (February 2016) The university traces its origin from The Queen's College, which specialised in providing training in domestic science, received the royal accolade of
being named after Queen Elizabeth II in its centenary celebrations in 1975. Queen Elizabeth was, herself, patron of the college since 1944.[11] Glasgow College of Technology (which changed its name to Glasgow Polytechnic in 1991), which was one of the largest central institutions in Scotland, offered externally validated degrees and diplomas in
engineering, science, and the humanities: the first of which was a BA in Optics, followed by degrees in Social Sciences (1973) and Nursing (1977).[12] On 1 April 1993, the two institutions amalgamated to form Glasgow Caledonian University. The new university took its name from Caledonia, the poetic Latin name for present-day Scotland. The main
campus of the university is built on the site of the former Buchanan Street Station, built by the Caledonian Railway. Independent research carried out in 2015 revealed that the university contributes over £480M, bringing the
university's total annual economic impact to around £880M in Scotland alone.[13][unreliable source?] In July 2018, Annie Lennox was installed as GCU's first female chancellor, taking over the role from Nobel Peace Prize laureate Muhammad Yunus.[14] She was succeeded by entrepreneur and computer scientist Anne-Marie Imafidon in February 2024.
[15] Stephen Decent is the principal and vice-chancellor of the university's predecessor institutions. The oak tree (of St. Mungo's legend) and the Book of Knowledge were
borrowed from the arms of Glasgow Polytechnic while the saltire ermine and the crossed keys (intended to represent the "unlocking" of the Book of Knowledge) were taken from the Book's paragraphs reading: G C U (the three-letter
abbreviation of the university's name). The coat of arms was matriculated by the Lord Lyon King of Arms and is inscribed into university's motto: "for the common weal", which has been adopted since 1975, features in the full design of the arms.[16] The university's motto: "for the common weal", which has been adopted since 1975, features in the full design of the arms.[16] The university's motto: "for the common weal", which has been adopted since 1975, features in the full design of the arms.[16] The university's motto: "for the common weal", which has been adopted since 1975, features in the full design of the arms.[16] The university's motto: "for the common weal", which has been adopted since 1975, features in the full design of the arms.[16] The university's motto: "for the common weal", which has been adopted since 1975, features in the full design of the arms.[16] The university is motto: "for the common weal", which has been adopted since 1975, features in the full design of the arms.[16] The university is motto: "for the common weal", which has been adopted since 1975, features in the full design of the arms.[16] The university is motto: "for the common weal", which has been adopted since 1975, features in the full design of the arms.[16] The university is motto: "for the common weal", which has been adopted since 1975, features in the full design of the arms.[17] The university is motton and the full design of the arms.[18] The university is motton and the full design of the arms.[18] The university is motton and the full design of the arms.[18] The university is motton and the full design of the arms.[18] The university is motton and the full design of the arms.[18] The university is motton and the full design of the arms.[18] The university is motton and the full design of the arms.[18] The university is motton and the full design of the arms.[18] The university is motton and the full design of the arms.[18] The university is motton and the full design of the arms.[18] The university is motton and t
located in the Cowcaddens area of the city, with most of the buildings dating back to the early 1970s and the construction of the Glasgow College of Technology over the former site of Buchanan Street railway station. GCU also operated out of Queens College' former campus in the Woodlands area of the city on Park Drive, but this was sold to the
University of Glasgow in 2001 and everything consolidated on the Cowcaddens site. In September 2013 the university founded Glasgow Caledonian New York College, which is an independent partner institution whose Wooster Street campus is based in the city's SoHo district.[17] The Saltire Centre GCU London is the second campus, specialising in
Insurance, Banking and Finance, Risk Management, International Fashion Marketing, Luxury Brand Marketing, Public Health and Construction Management. It is home to the British School of Fashion Street, Spitalfields, the centre offers a range of MBA and MSc courses. GCU London opened in September 2010 and it is reportedly the
first Scottish university to open a base in London.[18][19] GCU London offers the UK's first MBA in Luxury Brand Marketing.[20] GCU's IT, engineering and Built Environment.[21] The school is composed of eight departments: Applied Science (Control, Instrumentation
and Forensics) Electrical and Electronic Engineering Mechanical Engineering Construction and Surveying Civil Engineering and Environmental Management Applied Computer Games Computing Cyber Security and Networks The school's links with industry include the £1.2M Doble Innovation Centre for On-Line Systems, which works on diagnostic test
instruments and expert consulting and knowledge exchange services for the electric power industry. [citation needed] GCU is also a partner in five of the Scottish government-funded collaborative innovation centres which bring knowledge from higher education institutions to solve real-world business challenges - these are DataLab, the Digital Health
and Care Institute, Construction Scotland Innovation Centre and CENSIS (sensors and imaging systems).[citation needed] The school performs research into built environment and connections with industry leaders in growing markets such as games design. The school performs research into built environment and connections with industry leaders in growing markets such as games design. The school performs research into built environment and connections with industry leaders in growing markets such as games design.
in policy relevant research for development, teaching and learning, and broadening knowledge in the area of climate justice. Main article: Glasgow School for Business and Society The Glasgow School for Business and Society The Glasgow School for Business and Society Brings together disciplines in business, law and social sciences, teaching and research in fashion, tourism, risk management,
finance and multimedia journalism. The school leads the university-wide delivery of the Principles for Responsibile Management Education (PRiME), a United Nations Global Compact-backed initiative which places social responsibility, ethics and sustainability at the top of the agenda for training future leaders. GCU became a PRiME signatory in January
2012 and is a founding member of the UK and Ireland PRiME Chapter. GCU is a member of Business in the Community (BITC) Scotland and school students mentor school pupils from the Glasgow area. In 2015, the school's 10 BA Business Programme Set and its MSc
International Fashion Marketing Programmes achieved the EPAS accreditation, becoming the first institute for Securities and Investment and is the only business school to offer triple-accredited degrees in financial
services.[citation needed] The school is also home to the Moffat Centre, one of the world's university research centres in tourism and travel. The school is composed of the following seven department of People and Organisations
Department of Media & Journalism Department of Social Sciences is one of Scotland's only provider of optometry training; and home to an eye clinic, based on campus.
GCU is ranked in the Top 20 in the UK for allied health Contraction and Midwifery Education, Research, and Practice. [25] It is also home to the Scottish Ambulance
Academy; the only educational establishment in the UK to be formally endorsed by the College of Paramedics and certified by the Health and Care Professions Council, providing professional training for paramedics on behalf of the Scottish Ambulance Service. [26] September 2017 saw the first intake of the BSc Paramedics course, the first direct
entry undergraduate paramedic course available in Scotland. The school is composed of the following eight department of Biological and Biomedical Sciences Department of Physiotherapy and Paramedicine Department of Biological and Biomedical Sciences Department of Physiotherapy and Paramedicine Department of Biological and Biomedical Sciences Department of Biological and Biomedical Sciences Department of Physiotherapy and Paramedicine Department of Biological and Biomedical Sciences Department of Biological Action Scienc
Podiatry and Radiography Department of Social Work Department of Vision Sciences By statute, [27] the university Court and the University Court an
mandated with overseeing its overall strategic direction and appointing both the chancellor and the principal (and vice-chancellor) of the university's principal and vice-chancellor and the principal and vice-chancellor and the principal (and vice-chancellor) of the university's principal and vice-chancellor and the principal and vice-chancellor and the principal and vice-chancellor and the principal (and vice-chancellor) of the university's principal and vice-chancellor and the principal (and vice-chancellor) of the university's principal and vice-chancellor and the principal (and vice-chancellor) of the university's principal and vice-chancellor and the principal (and vice-chancellor) of the university 
overall planning, co-ordination, development and supervision of the university's academic affairs. University degrees and fellowship as well as academic honours and distinctions are awarded by and in the name of the Court, with the advice of the Senate is presided over by the
university's principal and vice-chancellor, currently Stephen Decent. GCU offers academic programmes in all of the Scottish Funding Council funding groups but medicine, dentistry and teacher education. The 2008 Research Assessment Exercise gave the university an 'internationally recognised' research profile in a multitude of disciplines. Over 70% of
the university's research submissions were judged as being internationally recognised and 30% were deemed world-leading or of international excellence. [29] In 2015, the QAA awarded the university its highest judgement for academic standards, whilst praising the university's innovative academic approaches. [30] In 2013, GCU was awarded the HR
Excellence in Research Award by the European Commission, in recognition of its commitment to the development of research excellence Framework, GCU is the top modern university in Scotland by research power.[citation needed] The university's social
Technology Research, which carries out research on a range of disciplines aimed at minimising impact on the environment; and The Institute for Society and gender and economy. The university also has research centres including Theorem
(GCU) has been ranked in the world's top 150 young universities by the Times Higher Education's 200 under age of 50 Rankings 2017[37] GCU is the top modern university in Scotland for research power (REF 2014 rankings).[38] According to the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) UK Performance Indicators in Higher Education, GCU has a
completion rate of 80.9 per cent, above the sector average of 80.6 per cent for Scotland. [39] 97% of GCU graduates are in work or further study six months after graduation, according to HESA. [40] The Times Higher Education 2018 UK Student Experience, up
Magnus Magnusson Fellow in 2011 The Magnus Magnusson Fellowship, named in honour of former University Chancellor Magnusson, is an intellectual group based at the university and comprises leading international figures from a variety of backgrounds.[42] The fellowship meets annually to debate and agree action on issues of major concern
Fellow, 2010), former President of Ireland Mary Robinson (Magnusson Fellow, 2011), and Renata Salecl (Magnusson Fellow, 2012). Glasgow Caledonian Universities in Scotland to meet the Scottish Government's Commission for Widening Access target, which requires students from deprived areas to make up 20 per cent of
entrants by 2030.[43] The university has been working with the Caledonian College of Engineering (now the National University of Science and Technology, Oman) since 1996 and offers its largest programme of transnational education there to undergraduate and postgraduate students. The university has a history of interaction with South Africa and a
number of its leading figures. It was the first university to award Nelson Mandela an honorary doctorate upon his release from prison in 1990 in recognition of his leadership during the anti-apartheid movement. [44][45] In accepting the honour, Mandela asked the university to offer support for reconstruction and development in South Africa and the
university developed in this regard several projects to assist in research and training at a number of South African universities. [45] Mandela officially received the honorary degree in June 1996 at a special ceremony in Buckingham Palace, [46] and suggested the renaming of the university's Health Building after his close associate, Govan Mbeki, who was
imprisoned in the cell next to him on Robben Island. The Govan Mbeki Building was officially inaugurated by Mbeki's son, President Thabo Mbeki, in June 2001 and a specially-commissioned portrait of Nelson Mandela was unveiled that year at the Building's foyer by Mandela's wife, Graça Machel. [45] The university is also home to two significant
scholarly collections on South Africa: the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Scotland Archive and the George Johannes Collection. In 2012, GCU began designing and developing work-based programmes in railway operations management for Transnet Freight Rail, South Africa: the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Scotland Archive member of the
University of the Arctic [48] UArctic is an international cooperative network based in the Circumpolar Arctic region, consisting of more than 200 universities, colleges, and other organizations with an interest in promoting education and research in the Arctic region.
enhancing university cultural life and promoting cultural engagement with wider community. Liz Lochhead, the Scots Makar, is the current honorary president of the fellowship, whose membership includes writer Anne Donovan, poet and novelist Jackie Kay, and artist Toby Paterson. [50] The Caledonian Club is a social and community engagement
initiative involving staff and students coaching young people and their families in advancing their learning and life skills, while university research agenda into life-long learning. In 2011, the Club developed a project named 'The Tale of Two Sporting Cities', with
the aim of engaging cultural exchanges between primary schools in Glasgow Caledonian University Students' Association (GCUSA) is the students' association of Glasgow Caledonian University. It
represents and enables Glasgow Caledonian University students to enhance all aspects of their students are automatically admitted to its membership upon matriculation. In 2011, theaten are automatically admitted to its membership upon matriculation. In 2011, theaten are automatically admitted to its membership upon matriculation. In 2011, theaten are automatically admitted to its membership upon matriculation.
Association was awarded the coveted title of Students' Union of the Year by NUS Scotland. [54] The Students and societies such as, student magazine The EDIT, [55] student radio station Radio Caley, [56] active lifestyles programme and an events programme and an events programme.
wearing of the customary mortar boards is disallowed, as it is not part of the official academic attire that consists of gowns and hoods only, individual to each award conferred.[58] Graduates traditionally receive their degrees at graduation ceremonies by being "capped" on the head with the Chancellor's hat, in a gesture that signifies the Chancellor's
authority and status within the university. [59] The postnominals for university graduates are prescribed with the abbreviation GlasCal. [60] This article by removing names that do not have independent reliable sources showing they merit inclusion in this article ANDI article sources.
are alumni, or by incorporating the relevant public commentator Kevin British-American physician specializing in sleep disorders, and author, women's rights activist, journalist, and public commentator Kevin British-American physician specializing in sleep disorders, and author, women's rights activist, journalist, and public commentator Kevin British-American physician specializing in sleep disorders, and author, women's rights activist, journalist, and public commentator Kevin British-American physician specializing in sleep disorders, and author, women's rights activist, journalist, and public commentator Kevin British-American physician specializing in sleep disorders, and author, women's rights activist, journalist, and public commentator Kevin British-American physician specializing in sleep disorders, and author, women's rights activist, journalist, and public commentator Kevin British-American physician specializing in sleep disorders, and author, women's rights activist, journalist, and public commentator Kevin British-American physician specializing in sleep disorders, and author, women's rights activist.
Lecturer in Politics (1976-1980) Jeane Freeman, retired Scottish National Party, MSP and businesswoman Limmy, comedian [62] Hans Broekhuizen, Dutch civil servant and politician (CDA), Mayor of Twenterand Lesley Laird, Scottish Labour Party, MSP and businesswoman Limmy, comedian [62] Hans Broekhuizen, Dutch civil servant and politician (CDA), Mayor of Twenterand Lesley Laird, Scottish Labour Party, MSP and businesswoman Limmy, comedian [62] Hans Broekhuizen, Dutch civil servant and politician (CDA), Mayor of Twenterand Lesley Laird, Scottish Labour Party, MSP and businesswoman Limmy, comedian [62] Hans Broekhuizen, Dutch civil servant and politician (CDA), Mayor of Twenterand Lesley Laird, Scottish Labour Party, MSP and businesswoman Limmy, comedian [62] Hans Broekhuizen, Dutch civil servant and politician (CDA), Mayor of Twenterand Lesley Laird, Scottish Labour Party, MSP and businesswoman Limmy, comedian [62] Hans Broekhuizen, Dutch civil servant and politician (CDA), Mayor of Twenterand Lesley Laird, Scottish Labour Party, MSP and businesswoman Limmy, comedian [62] Hans Broekhuizen, Dutch civil servant and politician (CDA), Mayor of Twenterand Lesley Laird, Scottish Labour Party, MSP and businesswoman Limmy, comedian [62] Hans Broekhuizen, Dutch civil servant and politician (CDA), Mayor of Twenterand Lesley Laird, Scottish Labour Party, MSP and businesswoman Limmy, Comedian [62] Hans Broekhuizen, Dutch civil servant and politician (CDA), Mayor of Twenterand Lesley Laird, Scottish Labour Party, MSP and Broekhuizen, Dutch civil servant and 
politician, former Member of Parliament Rhona Martin, curling gold medallist in the 2002 Winter Olympic Games Gordon MacDonald, Scottish National Party MSP for Edinburgh Pentlands Drew McIntyre, professional wrestler Ailsa McKay, Professor of Economics Siobhan McMahon, Scottish Labour Party MSP Lesley McMillan, FRSE researcher in
gender based violence and criminal justice[63] Pat Nevin, retired footballer Eunice Olumide, model Sikandar Raza, cricketer, Zimbabwe Cricket Hassan Rouhani, former President of Iran[64] Anna Sloan, curling bronze medallist at the 2014 Winter Olympics Gregor Virant, Minister of the Interior and Public Administration of Slovenia Sean Michael
Wilson, comic book writer Muhammad Yunus, Bangladeshi economist and civil society leader. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 for founding the Grameen Bank and pioneering the concepts of microcredit and microfinance. [65] Armorial of UK universities List of universities in the United Kingdom Universities in Scotland ^ "Financial
Statements 2019-20". Glasgow Caledonian University. p. 20. Archived from the original on 28 October 2021. Archived from the original origina
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112,025 active editors 7,010,457 articles in English Ian Carmichael (18 June 1920 - 5 February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies—and the early stages of his career—were curtailed by the Second World War. After initial
success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who
created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Full article...)
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                        ... that the cover for Brazilian supergroup Tribalistas' debut album used chocolate syrup to illustrate the trio? ... that Jeremy Crawshaw was the only punter selected in the 2025 NFL draft? ... that HMS Sheffield earned twelve battle honours during World War II? ... that a South African library was named after American economist
Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in Africa? ... that the Five Domains model seeks to ensure that animals have a "life worth living"? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the novel Crime and Punishment 
a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across
cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Stella Chen Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad
Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Nominate an article June 18: Autistic Pride Day Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival.
1967 - American musician Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival in California. 1981 - The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 - The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members attacked a
crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. Rogier van der Weyden (d. 1464)Ambrose Philips (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of
Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a
pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969-75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of
the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for
editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedia 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
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Wiktionary Dictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bâr
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common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian
calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 - New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The
Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 - Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 - The automobile belonging to Henry
Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1] February 15 - Spanish-American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event
precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later. February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23 - Émile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse...!. March 1 - Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 14 - Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established
in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 - In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 - Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton
automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 - The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 - Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the
government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 - Spanish-American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 - Spanish-American War: A conference
of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish-American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In
Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 26 - An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5] April 29 - The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6] May 1 - Spanish-American War - Battle of
Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 - Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7-9 - Bava Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when
General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 - The German Federation football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 - Spanish-American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 - The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt
98 is formed. May 27 - The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina. [7] May 28 - Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a
photographic negative. The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 - The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 -
William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen. [8] June 10 - Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 11 - The Guangxu
Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10] June 12 - Philippines' independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 - Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson chosen as its capital. June 19 - Food
processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey. [page needed] June 21 - Spanish-American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 - Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of
Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 - Spanish-American War: Battle of San Juan Hill - United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba -
The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 - En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 - The
United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands, July 17 - Spanish-American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 - "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale. [11] July 25 -
Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United
States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 - The Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 - Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 - The Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic
Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 - Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement of the Curtis Act of 1898. August 25 - 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan State. August 28 - American pharmacist
Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 - Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle.[12] September 10 - Italian
anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 - Fashoda on the White Nile, leading to a diplomatic stalemate, until French troops are ordered to withdraw on November 3.
September 21 Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated supercentenarian. October 1 - The Vienna University of Economics and Business is founded, under the
name K.u.K. Exportakademie. October 3 - Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota. October 15 - The Fork Union Military
Academy is founded, in Fork Union, Virginia.[13] October 21 - General Leonard Wood, the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one white person are killed.[14] October 23 - In a race riot near Harperville, Mississippi in the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one white person are killed.[14] October 23 - An anarchist,
suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria. [14] U.S. President William McKinley extends the deadline for all Spanish troops to leave Cuba. Set to expire on December 1, the
last day to depart is extended to January 1, 1899.[14] Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.[14] The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as
prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain.[14] October 27 - The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany
and his wife arrive at Jerusalem in Ottoman-ruled Palestine and visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. [14] October 30 - The Imperial Russian government announces that the leaders of the world's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Tsar to take part in a proposed conference on disarmament.
Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics, [14] November 1 - Charles Dupuy forms a new government
as Prime Minister of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson.[14] November 3 - With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14] November 5 - Negros Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros revolt against Spanish rule and establish
the short-lived Republic of Negros.[14] In China, an admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy and 40 sailors are denied permission by the Chinese government to proceed from Tientsin to Beijing. In the U.S., the collapse of a theater under construction in Detroit kills 11 workmen.[14] November 6 - The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Emperor
and the Empress Dowager at Beijing [14] November 7 - The final meeting of the Cuban Assembly of the República de Cuba en Armas, which had been founded in 1895 during the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto García in the city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Méndez Capote is elected as president of the assembly.
November 8 - Elections are held in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state legislature of 25 of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but
five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the state of New York.[14] Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a new government as Prime Minister of Japan.[14] November 9 - In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12
African-Americans had been lynched.[14] November 10 - The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a coup d'état by the white Democratic Party of the U.S. state of North Carolina against the Republican Americans are killed.[14] The new United
Central American States, a merger of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, places its capital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega. [14] Bartolomé Masó, the President of the República de Cuba en Armas that had been founded during the Cuban War of Independence, resigns. [14] November 11 - In Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are
forced to leave the city by new government.[14] November 12 - The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.[14] November 18 - The wreck of the ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon
kills 28 of the 30 crew aboard.[14] November 21 - At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the Philippines from Spain.[15] November 24 - Italy sends an
ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15] November 26 - General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General Ra
and several coastal New England towns.[15] The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American steamer SS Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The Spanish peace commissioners in
Paris announce that they accept the offer of the U.S. to purchase the Philippines.[15] November 30 - The United Central American States, a merger of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[15] December 1 - President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the
govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] The French Government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the United States.[15] December 2 - The French Government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the United States.[15] President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends
the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador and Honduras collapses.[15] December 4 - President Zelaya of Nicaragua appoints a new cabinet free of ministers from El
Salvador or Honduras.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] December 5 - A fire at a factory in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania) kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows.[15] December 6 - The Chancellor of Germany opens the new
session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the German Army.[15] December 9 - The first of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by John Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later, after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10 - The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the Spanish-American
War. December 12 - The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Deputy government.[15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15] The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of
200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.[15] December 18 - Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15 km/h (39.24 mph) over 1 km (0.62 mi) in France. December 21 - Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the
flagships of four nations.[16] December 25 - Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16] December 26 - Marie and Pierre Curie announce the discovery of an element that they
name radium.[16] December 27 - The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16] December 29 - The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton Chekhov opens.[17] King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of
all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16] December 31 - Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled to become King of Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16] French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18] The first volume of the Linguistic
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Survey of India is published in Calcutta. Gracie Fields Kaj Munk Sergei Eisenstein Randolph Scott Denjirō Ōkōchi Bertolt Brecht Leó Szilárd Enzo Ferrari Soong Mei-ling Eben Dönges January 1 - Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944) January 3 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 5 - Art Baker, American actor (d. 1966) January 9 - Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979) January 10 - Katharine Burr Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979) January 13 - Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 16 - Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 2002) January 20 - Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph

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Scott, American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 27 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1928) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 29 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 29 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 29 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1948) January 29 - Milan Konjović, Serbian pa
 American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012) February 3 - Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976) February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d.1969) February 5 Denjirō Okōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph McGill, American journalist and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1976) February 5 Denjirō Okōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d. 1968) February 5 Denjirō Okōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d. 1968) February 5 Denjirō Okōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1968) February 6 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1968) February 7 Denjirō Okōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1968) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1968) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1968) February 9 Denjirō Okōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1968) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1968) February 9 Denjirō Okōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1968) February 9 Denjirō Okōchi, Japane
1956) Joseph Kessel, French journalist and author (d. 1979)[19] Margot Sponer, German philologist and resistance fighter (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972) Leó Szilárd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American
 composer (d. 1979) February 14 Eva Novak, American actress (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1984) February 15 Totò, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988) Luis Muñoz Marín, Puerto
 Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 24 - Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1983) February 25 - William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 25 - William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1963) Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1962) March 2 - Amélia Rey Colaço, Portuguese actress and
impresario (d. 1990) March 3 - Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962) March 4 - Georges Dumézil, French philologist (d. 1986) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1975) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister
of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American painter (d. 1954) March 21 - Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 14 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 14 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 15 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 16 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 16 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 16 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 16 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 16 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 16 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 16 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 17 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 17 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 18 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 18 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 18 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 18 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 18 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 18 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, producer (d. 1968) March 18 - Reginald Marsh, American film director, 
 1989) March 23 Erich Bey, German admiral (d. 1943) Madeleine de Bourbon-Busset, Duchess of Parma (d. 1984) March 30 - Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1994) April 2 - Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1990) April 3 George
 Jessel, American comedian (d. 1981) Henry Luce, American magazine publisher (d. 1967) April 4 - Agnes Ayres, American actress (d. 1940) April 5 - Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976) Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor
(d. 1977) Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1962). April 12 - Lily Pons, French-American actor (d. 1963) April 14 Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1973) April 26 Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish
writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1984) John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972) Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970) April 27 - Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1980) May 2 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1989) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime
Minister of Israel (d. 1978)[21] Septima Poinsette Clark, American educator and civil rights activist (d. 1987) May 5 Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959) Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958) May 6 - Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Nazi leader (d. 1945) May 13 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960) May 15
Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1992) Tom Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1949) May 16 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992) May 19 - Julius Evola, Italian
 philosopher (d. 1974) May 21 - Armand Hammer, American entrepreneur, art collector (d. 1980) May 23 - Frank McHugh, American actor (d. 1981) May 24 - Helen B. Taussig, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d.1992) May 31 -
 Norman Vincent Peale, American clergyman (d. 1993) June 3 - Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1983) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001) Jim Fouché, 5th President of South Africa
(d. 1980) June 10 - Michel Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1993) June 11 - Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 18 June 19 Jun
 Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22] June 23 - Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935) June 26 Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1985) Josef Jakobs, German spy (d.1941) Stefanos
Stefanopoulos Isidor Isaac Rabi Regis Toomey Leopold Infeld Alfons Gorbach Howard Florey George Gershwin July 2 George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988) Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982)
 July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1998) Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952) July 6 - Hanns Eisler, German composer (d. 1962) July 7 Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011) Arnold Horween, American Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985) July 8 - Vic Oliver
 Austrian-born British actor and radio comedian (d. 1964) July 14 Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991) Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1979) July 22 Stephen Vincent Benét, American writer (d. 1943)[23] Alexander Calder,
American artist (d. 1976) July 25 - Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1985) July 29 - Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1983) August 11 - Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968)
August 12 Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966) Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 2002) August 18 Lance Sharkey,
Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939) August 26 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art
collector (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 29 - Preston Sturges, American actress (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936) September 2 - Alfons
Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972) September 10 George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actor (d. 1970) September 13 László Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1946) Emilio Núñez Portuondo, Cuban diplomat, lawyer
and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Cuba (d. 1978) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 24 - Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1988) September 24 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 - Trofim Lysenko, Russian
biologist (d. 1976) September 30 Renée Adorée, French actress (d. 1933) Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Monégasque princess Williams, British aviator (d. 1929) Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972) Clarence Williams, American jazz
 pianist, composer (d. 1965) October 9 - Joe Sewell, American professional baseball player (d. 1990) October 15 - Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1959) October 16 - William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United
 States (d. 1980) October 17 - Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1998) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd Secretary-General of the Arab League (d. 1992) October 29 - Vera Stanley Alder,
 English painter and mystic (d. 1984) October 30 - Raphael Girard, Swiss-Guatemalan ethnographer (d. 1982) November 11 - René Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981) November 12 - Leon Štukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999) November 13 - Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1956) November 14 - Benjamin
Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944) November 15 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1989) November 17 - Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1967) November 22 -
Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1963)[24] November 30 Firpo
Marberry, American baseball pitcher (d. 1976) Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972) December 2 - Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1918) December 5 - Grace Moore, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 6 Alfred Eisenstaedt, American photojournalist (d. 1995) Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist,
 economist and Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1987) December 9 - Emmett Kelly, American circus clown (d. 1979) December 10 - Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1980) December 14 - Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980) December 10 - Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983) December 10 - Irene Dunne,
 American actress (d. 1990) December 24 - Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959) December 27 - Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 31 István Dobi, Hungarian prime minister (d. 1968) Ivan Miller, Canadian journalist and sportscaster (d. 1947) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) Ivan Miller, Canadian journalist and sportscaster (d. 1959) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 29 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 29 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 29 - Shigematsu S
1967)[25] Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1974) Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992) Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1952) Lewis Carroll Matilda Joslyn Gage William Ewart Gladstone January
3 - Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate brigadier general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1838) January 14 - Lewis Carroll, British writer, mathematician (Alice in Wonderland) (b. 1832) January 16 - Charles Pelham Villiers, longest-serving MP in the British House of Commons (b. 1802) January 18 - Henry Liddell, English
 Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811) January 26 - Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 16 - Thomas Bracken, author of the official national anthem of New Zealand (God Defend New
Zealand) (b. 1843) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 6 - Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1821) March 10 Marie-Eugénie de Jésus, French religious (b. 1817) George Müller, Prussian admiral (b. 1821) March 10 Marie-Eugénie de Jésus, French religious (b. 1825) March 11 - William Rosecrans, California congressman
 Register of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819) March 15 - Sir Henry Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813) March 16 - Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1826) March 17 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1817) March 18 - Autro Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1850)
April 13 - Aurilla Furber, American author (b. 1847) April 15 - Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American author
(b. 1850) May 29 - Theodor Eimer, German zoologist (b. 1843) June 4 - Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1823) June 10 - Tuone Udaina, Croatian-Italian last speaker of the Dalmatian language (b. 1821) June 14 - Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830) June 25 - Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist,
bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1828) Otto von Bismarck Theodor Fontane Saint Charbel Makhluf July 1 Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831) Joaquín Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841) July 5 - Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834) July 8 - Soapy Smith,
 American con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 14 - Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854)
 August 23 - Félicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1833) September 2 - Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of Latter-day Saints (b. 1841) September 9 - Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 10 - Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of
 Austria, queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 16 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1812) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28] September 26 - Fanny Davenport, American actress
(b. 1850) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 29 - Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817) October 24 - Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824) November 29 - George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1826) November 20 - Sir
John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828) December 29 - Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29] Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist,
 politician (b. 1831) ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin. 2006. ISBN 0-14-102715-0. ^ LaNauze, J. A. (1972). The Making of the Australian Constitution. Melbourne University Press. A the Wayback Machine. "Letter to President
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original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-20. 1898-05-20 view of 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Military Camp at Tampa, taken from train
Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Colored Troops Disembarking. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Colored Troops Disembarking. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Colored Troops Disembarking. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Colored Troops Disembarking. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Colored Troops Disembarking. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Colored Troops Disembarking.
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view of Daiquirí after the United States invasion of Cuba in the Spanish-American War (needs Flash) 1898 Major General Shafter. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-08-05 view of Major General Shafter (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making road in front of Santiago. Thomas Edison. Archived from the
 original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 18th century 18th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 18th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 18th centur
 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments 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, 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[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.
 [7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of
 Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the War of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and fo
 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 Muqhal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8]
and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for
societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as 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 Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from
Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end
 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. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession.
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 merge to form the United Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading Indies and English Company of London
 England Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1710-1711: The world's first 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 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 until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh
Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 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 Nader 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. 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-
 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. 1739-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 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: 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
 Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Carnatic War 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. 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,
 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 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 Seven Years' War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British77: 
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. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great 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. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great 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. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Russia. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1762
Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 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. 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 population. 1769: The French East India Company's (VOC) monopoly
of the plant.[23] 1770-1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 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. 1772-1779: Pugachev's Rebellion,
the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 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: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: Adam Smithe South American frontiers.
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 and in the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Islands. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 and in the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Islands. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 and in the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Islands. 17
 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 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 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 Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim mystic 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 mystic formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea.
 war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1795: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes
 with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage 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 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves
until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Princes and Re-establ
Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1795: George Vancouver explores the World during the Vancouver exploition. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: The New York Stock and Into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock and Into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock and Into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock and Into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The Napoleonic Wars, which was the Napoleonic Wars, wh
Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 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 forms of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national forms.
 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. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated
China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 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 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 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 (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: 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 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 Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jam 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 Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine 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 philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nightsundant for the Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nightsundant first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand first perfor
translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift 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 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 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 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 Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kantolius (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason Department (Santual Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason Department
(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 Radishchev 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. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos 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. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations 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 Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Magric Flute, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by
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 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 arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons.
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