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Test-kitchen sourdough bread recipes

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the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,017 articles in English Margaret Sanger (September 14, 1879 - September 14, 1879 - September 6, 1966) was an American birth control activist, sex educator, and nurse. She opened the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the
development of the first birth control pill. She was an important first-wave feminist and believed that women should be able to decide if and when to have children. Sanger campaigned for the legalization of contraceptives by giving speeches, writing books, and breaking laws - leading to eight arrests. She endorsed both the Malthusianism and eugenics
 movements, believing that they would generate support for birth control. She established a network of dozens of birth control clinics, which provided services to hundreds of thousands of patients. She discouraged abortion, and her clinics never offered abortion services during her lifetime. Her activism led to the Griswold v. Connecticut decision, which
 legalized contraception. (Full article...) Recently featured: TRAPPIST-1 iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Archive By email More featured articles About Vincent de Groof's flying machine ... that Vincent de Groof successfully tested his bat-like flying machine (pictured) in 1874, only to die after crashing it 10 days later? ... that the theatre which
premiered a play about sex offenders had to hire additional security for its run? ... that visitors from various countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? ... that Fatima Hassouna was killed shortly after a documentary about her was announced for the 2025 Cannes Film Festival? ... that at a Destroy Lonely concert
 promoting an edition of his debut album, some fans entered his car? ... that Carl Jorgensen and Gust Zarnas were the first NFL players from Denmark and Greece? ... that in 1917 more than 8,000 African Americans protested lynchings by marching down New York City's Fifth Avenue in silence, accompanied only by the sound of muffled drums? ... that a
 Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that Costa Rica's most famous bull killed two men and loved mangos? Archive Start a new article José Mujica Former president of Uruguay José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers'
 Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States.
Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudane
(1803); Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Crimean Tatar Genocide in Ukraine The Bath School after the explosions 1302 - Armed insurrectionists massacred the occupying French garrison in Bruges, Flanders, killing approximately 2,000 people. 1695 - An earthquake measuring Ms7.8 struck Shanxi Province in northern China, resulting in at least
 52,600 deaths. 1927 - Disgruntled school board treasurer Andrew Kehoe set off explosives with timers and a rifle (aftermath pictured), causing the Bath School in United States history. 2009 - The Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai
 Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lankan civil war. Thomas Midgley Jr. (b. 1889)Ester Boserup (b. 1910)Jean-François Théodore (d. 2015) More anniversaries: May 17 May 18 May 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About El Tatio is a geothermal field with many
geysers located in the Andes Mountains of northern Chile at 4,320 metres (14,170 ft) above mean sea level. It is the third-largest geysers, hot springs, and associated sinter deposits. These hot springs eventually form the Rio Salado, a major tributary of
 the Rio Loa, and are a major source of arsenic pollution in the river. The vents are sites of populations of extremophile microorganisms such as hyperthermophiles, and El Tatio has been studied as an analogue for the early Earth and possible past life on Mars. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Short-beaked echidna Margaret Hamilton
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 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Саtalà Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Саtalà Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Επρικά Επ
 increases in size with Louisiana purchase 1803 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Brazil Canada Denmark France Germany New Zealand Norway Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states
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 January 5: steamboat Charlotte Dundas is demonstrated. September 23: Battle of Assaye Completing the Louisiana Purchase from France . 1803 (MDCCCIII) was a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1803rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD)
 designations, the 803rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 3rd year of the 19th century, and the 4th year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1803, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 - The first edition of Alexandre Balthazar Laurent Grimod de La
Reynière's Almanach des gourmands, the first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat", in Scotland. January 30 - Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up completing the Louisiana Purchase.[1]
February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes the Swiss Confederation to replace the Helvetic Republic. Under the terms of the act, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Thurgau, the Ticino and Vaud become Swiss cantons. Ohio is admitted as the 17th U.S. state.[2] February 20 - Kandyan Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British
detachment. February 21 - Edward Despard and six others are hanged and beheaded for plotting to assassinate King George III of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review. February 25 - A major redistribution of
territorial sovereignty within the Holy Roman Empire is enacted, via an act known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 - Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March-April - The france germinal is introduced in France. April 5 — Ludwig van Beethoven puts on a big Akademie concert at the Theater an der Wien, in Vienna consisting of the
premieres of his second symphony, third piano concerto, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 26 - The L'Aigle meteorites april 26 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May - First Consul of France, Citizen Bonaparte, begins
 making preparations to invade England. May 18 - The Napoleonic Wars begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France, after France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 - Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg agrees a ceasefire following the
French Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the Former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 - Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankeshaw and
 Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military camps to defend the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-Omer, Compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry
to defend it.[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 23 - Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 26 - The wagonway between Wandsworth and Croydon is opened, being the first
public railway line in England. August 3 - The British begin the Second Anglo-Maratha War, against the Scindia Dynasty of Gwalior. August 31 - The Lewis and Clark Expedition begins as Lewis and a crew of 11 depart on the Ohio River. September 6 - John Dalton, British scientist, begins using symbols to represent the atoms of different elements
September 11 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Delhi - British troops under General Lake defeat the Maratha forces. October 14 - Orissa, an
area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British under the British u
Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 30 The Balmis Expedition starts in Spain, with the aim of vaccinating millions against smallpox in Spanish America and the Philippines. At the
Cabildo in New Orleans, Spanish representative Governor Manuel de Salcedo and the Marqués de Casa Calvo officially transfer Louisiana (New Spain) to French representative Prefect Pierre Clément de Laussat.[7] Barely three weeks later, France transfers the same land to the United States. December 9 - The proposed Twelfth Amendment to the
 United States Constitution, requiring that electoral ballots distinctly list the choice for president and the choice for vice president, is approved by Congress for submission to the states for ratification; passed in the wake of the problems in the 1800 presidential election, the amendment is ratified by 13 of the 17 states and is proclaimed in effect on
September 25, 1804.[8] December 20 - The Louisiana Purchase is completed as the French prefect, de Laussat, formally transfers ownership of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains to the United States, by way of commissioners William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson.[9] Claiborne is appointed as the area's first American
governor.[10] Major breakthroughs in chemistry occur, with the identification of the elements rhodium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by Smithson Tennant); a
 Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1871)[12] February 15 Karl Friedrich Schimper, German botanist, naturalist and poet (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1867) John Sutter, German physiologist (d. 186
1861) March 12 - Guillaume de Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1844) April 3 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 17 - Flora Tristan, French feminist (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 
 1888) Albrecht von Roon, Prime Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 22 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1873)
 Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1882) June 8 - Amalia Assur, Swedish dentist (d. 1889) June 24 - George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887) Christian Doppler Susannah Moodie Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 10 - William Todd (1803-1873), American businessman, Canadian senate nominee July 20
John Hymers, English mathematician (d. 1887) July 24 - Adolphe Adam, French composer (d. 1889) July 31 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) August 3 Mary Dominus, American settler of Hawaii (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Paxton, English gardener,
architect and Member of Parliament (d. 1865) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1861) August 23 Jan Erazim Vocel, Czech poet,
archaeologist, historian and cultural revivalist (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 27 - Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1895) September 11 - Francisca Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru
controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 27 - Samuel Francis Du Pont, American admiral (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American admiral (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 187
 painter (d. 1844) October 16 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1859) November 11 - Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1879) November 29 Christian Doppler, Austrian mathematician (d. 1853) Gottfried Semper, German architect (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great
 Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1885) December 11 - Hector Berlioz, French composer (d. 1869) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (d. 1847) Anders Chydenius Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock Toussaint Louverture January 1 - James Woodforde, English clergyman, diarist (b.
1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 23 - Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1725) February 1 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1768) February 9 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 11 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 13 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1743) January 23 - Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1725) February 11 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 13 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 14 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 15 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 15 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 16 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 17 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 17 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 18 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1746) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1746) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1746) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1746) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1746) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1746) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1746) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, Françoi
 Jean-François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1739) February 18 - Johann Wilhelm Ludwig Gleim, German poet (b. 1719) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French Father of the American Revolution (b. 1726) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf
 actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary (b. 1751) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1713) April 2 - Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician, judge (b. 1721) April 6 - William Hamilton, British diplomat
antiquary (b. 1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette, Danish statesman, landscape architect (b. 1752) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 - Christoph Anton Migazzi, Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1714) April 24 - Adélaïde Labille-Guiard, French portrait painter (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British
clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1735) May 29 - Louis-Antoine Caraccioli, French writer (b. 1714) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) Johann Gottfried Herder August 24 - James Napper Tandy, Irish republican
September 5 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - John Barry, officer in the United States Navy (b. 1745) September 15 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1719) François Devienne, French composer (b. 1759) September 16 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 17 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1741) September 18 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic ca
- Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian composer (b. 1766) September 23 - Joseph Ritson, English-born American actress (b. 1771) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1722) October 8 - Vittorio Alfieri,
Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1749) October 14 - Louis Claude de Saint-Martin, French philosopher (b. 1743) October 31 - Pandara Vanniyan, last King of Vanni (defeated by Lt. von Driberg) November 11 - Raphael Cohen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 -
John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 25 - Joseph Wilton, English entomologist (b. 1725) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder,
 German philosopher, writer (b. 1744) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 30 - Francis Lewis, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) "Historical Events for Year 1803 | On This Day.com". Historyorb.com. Archived from the original on June 30,
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18th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 18th century 19th 
Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe.
elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the
 world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short"
                      may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious
 Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of
1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century,
 including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian
Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to
1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha
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 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 the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions
include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European
power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe. [12]
 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated
at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain. [14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and
English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at
Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British
halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France,
Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of
 Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 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
 with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 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 of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of
George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 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 Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system
came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun
by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Sha
1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September to 13 September is followed directly by 14 September adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September 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 great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755:
The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around
 the world. 1756-1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of
 Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: The Buttle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 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 Burmaese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772:
revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch 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 hundreds of thousands.
 thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772-1795: The Partitions of
Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russian history. 1775: Russian
1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Adam Weishaupt
 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from
 the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son 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 colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los
 Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1785-1791
Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24]
 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century.
1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788-1789: A Qing attempt to
reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an
 unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute
1792-1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 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
devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox vaccinatio
 victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1798-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1798-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1798-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1798-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1798-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1798: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1798: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty Rebellion against the Manchu d
dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution and the Erich Revoluti
1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century.
 Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by
 John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first
 electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764:
 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 Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals
 invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles discovers the law of conservation of mass
the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at
 Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel
Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748
Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod
Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: 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 Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by International Empire was published by International Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by International Empire was pu
 Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander
Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund
Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by 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 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S.
Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation of Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749:
Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1781: The Magic Flute, opera by
 Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed Nolkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789. Oxford University
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 February 2012. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ Wadsworth, Alfred P.; Mann, Julia De Lacy (1931). The Cotton Trade and Industrial Lancashire, 1600-1780. Manchester University Press. p. 433. OCLC 2859370. ^ "A guide to Scottish clans". Unique-cottages.co.uk. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "Saudi Arabia - The
 Saud Family and Wahhabi Islam". Countrystudies.us. Retrieved 25 April 2009. Thistory. Columbia University. Ricklefs (1991), page 102 Table A - Verified Supercentenarians (Listed Chronologically By Birth Date).
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PMID 16200144. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 106 ^ Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions, Encyclopædia Britannica Archived August 7, 2008, at the Wayback Machine ^ Meggs, Philip B. A History of Graphic Design. (1998) John Wiley & Sons, Inc. p 146 ISBN 978-0-471-29198-5 Black, Jeremy and Roy Porter, eds. A Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century
World History (1994) 890pp Klekar, Cynthia. "Fictions of the Gift: Generosity and Obligation in Eighteenth-Century Studies: Wake Forest University, 2004. Refereed. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline
of events online free Morris, Richard B. and Graham W. Irwin, eds. Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online; note there are two different books with identical authors
and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture,
porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list). See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and
millennia (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1643 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 
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50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/18th century" 360g water, divided 1 1/2 teaspoons instant or active dry yeast 1 teaspoon sugar 3 cups all-purpose flour 1 cup plain Greek
yogurt 2 teaspoons kosher salt Utensils Stand Mixer Rubber Spatula Parchment Paper Warm 1/2 cup water to 110° F, then combine with yeast and slet sit until mixture becomes foamy, about 5 minutes. Add flour, yogurt, and salt to yeast mixture and attach bowl to stand mixer fitted with dough hook attachment.
Mix on medium-low speed until the dough comes together, about 2 minutes. Scrape down sides of bowl with a rubber spatula, then increase speed to medium for 5 minutes. Select START/STOP to begin. Shape dough into a smooth ball, place
it in the warm pot, and cover with a kitchen towel. With the unit off, let dough rest until doubled in size, about 2 hours. Meanwhile, cut a round of parchment paper to fit on the reversible rack. Place it on the reversible rack. Place it on the reversible rack in the lower position and grease with cooking spray. Once dough has risen, transfer it to a lightly floured surface and shape into a smooth
ball. Place on parchment round on rack, cover with a kitchen towel, and let rest for 15 minutes. Then use a very sharp knife to cut a 4-inch line 1/2-inch deep down the center of the dough. Pour remaining 1 cup water in pot, then place rack with dough in pot and close crisping lid. Select ROAST, set temperature to 325° F, and set time to 40 minutes.
Select START/STOP to begin. Cooking is complete when loaf is nicely browned and bottom is fully baked. Remove from pot and parchment paper, and set on a cooling rack until cooled to room temperature, at least 2 hours.
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