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,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.112,025 active editors 7,010,299 articles in EnglishIan Carmichael (18June 1920 5February 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 studiesand the early stages of his careerwere 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. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Russet sparrowEmmy NoetherThe Combat: Woman Pleading for the VanquishedBoulderDeer Creek Pass… that BoulderDeer Creek Pass (pictured) is home to "Togo" wolves and is a potential habitat for grizzly bears?… that Wang Yungui lifted her family out of poverty, then helped hundreds of other people in her home village to do likewise?… that Inua Ellams created the antagonist for "The Story & the Engine" after learning that "ghost writer" translates to 'Black person' in French?… that Regina George was once voted the "meanest high school film character of all time"?… that The Guardian recommended Buried Alive! as a book to help children make friends?… that John Lynch was at one point the only honors linguistics student at the University of Sydney?… that Pope John PaulI broke with tradition by declining to be crowned with a tiara at his inauguration?… that Robin Adair Harvey reached 17 state championships in 24 years as a high school field hockey coach?… that British troops during the sack of Yogyakarta looted all the court archives and manuscripts except for a single Quran?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleMelissa HortmanIn 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 warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Franzo Grande StevensSly StoneMohammad BagheriFereydoon AbbasiStu WilsonVladyslav GoraiNominate an articleJune 18: Autistic Pride DayCadaver Tomb of Ren of Chalon1898 The Cadaver Tomb of Ren 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.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.2022 A disputed party massacred over 500 Amhara civilians in Gimbi, Ethiopia.Rogier van der Weyden (d.1464)Ambrose Philips (d.1749)Lou Brock (b.1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d.2014)More anniversaries: June 17June 18June 19ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30km (19mi) 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 of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King TiridatesI 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 196975, 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: YerevantsiRecently featured: Igor StravinskySabella pavoninaMagna Carta (An Embroidery)ArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies18thcentury19thcentury 20thcenturyDecades1870s1880s1890s 1900s1910sYears189518961897189818991900190 1vte1898 by topicHumanitiesAnimationArchaeologyArchitectureArtFilmLiteraturePoetryMusicBy countryAustraliaBelgiumBrazilBulgariaCanadaChinaDenmarkFranceGermanyItalyNew ZealandNorwayPhilippinesPortugalRussiaSouth AfricaSpainSwedenUnited KingdomUnited StatesVenezuelaOther topicsRail transportScienceSportsLists of leadersSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347 Assyrian calendar6648Bah calendar5455Balinese saka calendar18191820Bengali calendar13041305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61Vict.162Vict.1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar74067407Chinese calendar (FireRooster)4595 or 4388to (EarthDog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar16141615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar18901891Hebrew calendar56585659Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat19541955- Shaka Samvat18191820- Kali Yuga49984999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898899Iranian calendar12761277Islamic calendar13151316Japanese calendarMeiji 31()Javanese calendar18271828Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC14Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar24402441Tibetan calendar(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871to(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898.1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendarand a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 98th year of the 19thcentury, 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 mapJanuary 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 mile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse!, is published 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 SpanishAmerican War: The USSMaine 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: USSMaine is sunk.February 23 mile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse!.March 1 Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in MinskMarch 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 SpanishAmerican War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USSNashville captures a Spanish merchant ship.April 23 SpanishAmerican 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 25SpanishAmerican 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-Westflisches Elektrizittswerk 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 SpanishAmerican 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 79 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 first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino.May 12 SpanishAmerican 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-Tchou-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 9 The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China.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 Philippine Declaration of 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.[pageneeded]June 21 SpanishAmerican 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-ColaJuly 1 SpanishAmerican 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 from the Spanish.July 3SpanishAmerican War: Battle of 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 SSLa 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 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General William R. Shafter take the city 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 SpanishAmerican War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Gunica Bay.August 12 SpanishAmerican War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba.August 13 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Manila By prior agreement, the 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 railway opens, connecting Zermatt to 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 tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing British dominance in the Sudan. 11,000 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 Incident: A powerful flotilla of British gunboats arrives at the French-occupied fort of Fashoda on the White Nile, leading to a diplomatic stalemate, until French troops are ordered to withdraw on November 3.September 21Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'tat, 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 6 The Sinfonia Club, later to become the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia fraternity, is founded at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston by Ossian Everett Mills.October 15 The Fork Union Military Academy is founded, in Fork Union, Virginia.[13]October 21 General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation guaranteeing personal rights to the Cuban people.[14]October 22 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]October 24 The last Spanish soldiers in Puerto Rico, led by General Ortega, depart on ships to return to Spain.[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]October 26 A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60 Japanese sailors.[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] The Court grants the request on October 29.October 29 France's Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on 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.[14]October 31 The Lutheran Church of the 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]Count kuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation along with that of his cabinet of ministers.[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 Repblica de Cuba en Armas, which had been founded in 1895 during the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto Garca in the city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Mndez 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'tat by the white Democratic Party of the U.S. state of North Carolina against the Republican Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day, a building housing a negro newspaper is burned and eight African 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]Bartolom Mas, the President of the Repblica 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 17 Fighting begins in Pana, Illinois, between striking white coal miners and black miners hired to replace them.[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 19 In U.S. college football, Harvard University defeats Yale University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten.[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 Ramn Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Adolfo Jimnez Castellanos.[15]A two-day blizzard known as the Portland Gale piles snow in Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts fishing industry 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 legation at Beijing.[15]November 27 All 115 people aboard 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 Chamber of Deputies declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote failing 228 to 243.[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 SpanishAmerican War.December 12 The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.[15]December 15 A warrant issued in Paris for the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[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 63.15km/h (39.24mph) over 1km (0.62mi) 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 28 The Swiss village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[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 Survey of India is published in Calcutta.Gracie FieldsKaj MunkSergei EisensteinRandolph ScottDenjir kchiBertolt BrechtLe SzilrdEnzo FerrariSoong Mei-lingEben DngesJanuary 1 Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944)January 3 John Loder, British actor (d. 1988)January 6 James Fitzmaurice, Irish aviation pioneer (d. 1965)January 7 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 21Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964)Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930)January 22Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1948)Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001)January 23 Randolph Scott, 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 Konjovi, Serbian painter (d. 1993)January 31 Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, American journalist and author (d. 1949)February 1 Leila Denmark, American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012)February 3 Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976)February 5Denjir kchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962)Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d.1969)February 6 Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966)February 10Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956)Joseph Kessel, French journalist and author (d. 1979)[19]Margot Sponer, German philologist and resistance fighter (d. 1945)February 11Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972)Le Szilrd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964)February 12Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966)Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979)February 14Eva Novak, American actress (d. 1988)Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974)February 15Tot, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1967)Allen Woodring, American runner (d. 1982)February 18Enzo Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988)Luis Muoz Marn, 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 28Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963)Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1992)March 2 Amlia Rey Colao, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1990)March 3 Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962)March 4 Georges Dumzil, French philologist (d. 1986)March 5Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1976)Soong Mei-ling, First Lady of China (d. 2003)March 6 Therese Giehse, German actress (d. 1975)March 8 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1968)March 9 Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966)March 11 Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968)March 13 Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985)March 14 Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1954)March 21 Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1989)March 23Erich Bey, German admiral (d. 1943)Madeleine de Bourbon-Busset, Duchess of Parma (d. 1984)March 30 Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993)Paul RobesonJim FouchApril 1 William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944)April 2 Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1990)April 3George 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)[20]April 9Paul Robeson, African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976)Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1977)Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1962).April 12 Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976)April 14Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1968)Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1983)April 19 Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973)April 26Vicente 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. 1962)April 29 E. J. Bowen, British chemist (d. 1980)May 2 Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1989)May 3Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1978)[21]Septima Poinsette Clark, American educator and civil rights activist (d. 1987)May 5Blind 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 15Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1992)Tom Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1949)May 16Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980)Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1956)May 17Anagarika Govinda, German buddhist lama (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. 1990)May 23 Frank McHugh, American actor (d. 1981)May 24 Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986)May 25 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975)May 28 Andy Kirk, 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 Garca Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936)June 6Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001)Jim Fouch, 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 17M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972)Harry Patch, British World War I soldier, the last Tommy (d. 2009)June 22Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982)Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22]June 23 Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935)June 26Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989)Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978)June 30George Chandler, American actor (d. 1985)Josef Jakobs, German spy (d.1941)Stefanos StefanopoulosIsidor Isaac RabiRegis ToomeyLeopold InfeldAlfons GorbachHoward FloreyGeorge GershwinJuly 2George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988)Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975)July 3Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1988)Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982)July 4Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1998)Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952)July 6 Hanns Eisler, German composer (d. 1962)July 7Teresa 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 14Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991)Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1982)July 17 Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1991)July 18 John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1979)July 22Stephen Vincent Bent, American writer (d. 1943)[23]Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976)July 25 Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1995)July 29 Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988)July 30 Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986)August 5 Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1983)August 11 Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968)August 12Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976)Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978)August 13Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1991)Regis Toomey, American actor (d. 1991)August 15Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966)Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 2002)August 18Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967)Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993)August 19 Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991)August 20Leopold Infeld, Polish physicist (d. 1968)Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973)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 director, writer (d. 1959)August 30 Shirley Booth, American actress (d. 1992)September 1Violet Carson, British actress (d. 1983)Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936)September 2 Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972)September 9 Walter B. Rea, American university administrator and basketball player (d. 1970)September 10George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977)Bessie Love, American actress (d. 1986)September 13Lszl Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1946)Emilio Nez 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. 1968)September 26 George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937)September 29 Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976)September 30Rene Adore, French actress (d. 1933)Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Mongasque princessWilliam O. DouglasPeng DehuaiKarl ZieglerGunnar MyrdalOctober 6Arthur G. Jones-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 10Lilly Dach, French milliner (d. 1989)Marie-Pierre Knig, French general, politician (d. 1970)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 18 Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981)October 24 Peng Dehuai, Chinese military leader (d. 1974)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 Ren Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981)November 12 Leon tukelj, 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. 1984)November 17 Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1996)November 18 Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1989)November 21 Ren Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967)November 22 Gabriel Gonzlez 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. 1969)November 26 Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973)November 29 C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963)[24]November 30Firpo 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 6Alfred 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. 1983)December 14 Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980)December 19 Zheng Zhenduo, Chinese author, translator (d. 1958)December 20 Irene Dunne, American actress (d. 1990)December 24 Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959)December 27 Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese politician (d. 1960)December 28 Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947)December 31Istvn Dobi, Hungarian prime minister (d. 1968)Ivan Miller, Canadian journalist and sportscaster (d. 1967)[25]Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1974)Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992)Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Pa

British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina.1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming.1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era.1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.17161718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War.1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America.17181720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.17181730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire.1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15]1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: 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: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221725: 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]17231730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars.17231732: 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 1726.17271729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America.17321734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17]17331738: War of the Polish Succession.Qianlong Emperor17351739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War.17351799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years.17391740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition.1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England17401741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman.17411751: Maratha invasions of Bengal.17401748: 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.17431746: 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 off the coast of France.17441748: 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.17481754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age.1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September.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]17541763: 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.17551763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.17561763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world.17561763: 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.17621796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia.1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War.1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpam.1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar.1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament.17651767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya.17651769: 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 1808.17661799: Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the Bar Confederation.17681774: Russo-Turkish War.1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California.17691770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.17691773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population.1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785.1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23]17701771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands.1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow.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'tat, becoming almost an absolute monarch.Encyclopdie, ou dictionnaire raisonn des sciences, des arts et des mtiers17721779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War.17721795: The Partitions of Poland end the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.17731775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history.1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China.1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: 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.17761777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers.1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt.1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia.1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations.1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands.1778: Franco-American alliance signed.1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty.1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the L dynasty.17791879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic.17791783: 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 Tpac Amaru II in Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington17811785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848).1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup.1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War.1783: Russian annexation of Crimea.17851791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the 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]17851795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.17851787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni.1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century.17871792: Russo-Turkish War.1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia17881790: Russo-Swedish War (17881790).1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: 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: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army.17891799: French Revolution.1789: The Lige Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Inconfidncia Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes1791: Suppression of the Lige Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige.17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition.17911804: The Haitian Revolution.1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute.17921802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: PolishRussian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) 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]17931796: Revolt in the Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia.1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole1795: The Battle of Nuuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran.1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30]1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander.1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa.17961804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in 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.17981800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France.1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved.1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation.1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution.1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide.1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31]Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries 18th centuryThe spinning jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay1736: 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 Priestleyc. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin1753: The first clock to be built in the New 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 Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygenThe 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 Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin1784: Argand lamp invented by Aim Argand[32]1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: 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 published1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopdie1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj ilobod Boli1759: Candide by Voltaire1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith17761789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition)1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: 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 Rameau1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart17911795: London symphonies by Haydn1798: The Pathtique, piano sonata by Beethoven1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed^ Volkov, Sergey. 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