

Manufacturing overhead examples

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To calculate manufacturing overhead, combine all manufacturing overhead costs. Divide this by the total number of units for a per unit cost. Need help identifying the actual cost of your indirect expenses from product manufacturing? We'll show you how. In this article, you'll find the formulas and examples to achieve accurate calculations and mitigate
inventory inefficiencies. Learning how to calculate manufacturing overhead can help you employ better inventory management techniques and protect your business from going over budget. What is manufacturing overhead? Manufacturing overhead? Manufacturing overhead? Manufacturing overhead?
process. This can include expenses such as a supervisor's salary or the annual lease of your production facility. Within this blog, you'll learn the four steps to calculating manufacturing overhead, the key formulas you need to know, and examples of how the calculations can help predict future costs. Let's dive into the types of overhead costs.
Manufacturing overhead costs include all indirect expenses related to the product production moving but aren't directly involved in the manufacturing of goods, like machine lubricants and cleaning supplies. Indirect labor: Labor involved in the
production of goods but not directly related to the production of the goods themselves. This can include maintenance expenses and potential depreciation on manufacturing equipment. Financial costs:
These costs involve interest on loans used to finance the production facility or insurance expenses. It's important to note that these are typically variable costs that may change year over year or even period. Keep this in mind when forecasting expenses to potentially reduce inventory costs. Plug your numbers into one of the formulas below to
get started using the manufacturing overhead? Manufacturing overhead? Manufacturing overhead? Manufacturing overhead = Indirect materials + Indirect materia
 will give you the total dollar amount of manufacturing overhead. Once you calculate the total manufacturing overhead cost, you can use another formula to determine the cost of producing an individual unit. Here's how to find manufacturing overhead cost, you can use another formula to determine the cost of producing an individual unit. Here's how to find manufacturing overhead cost, you can use another formula to determine the cost of producing an individual unit.
Understanding per unit cost is one of the inventory management best practices because it can help you accurately estimate how much it costs to create a single unit of your product. Let's learn how to assess the manufacturing overhead rate can be
helpful when integrating data into inventory management software. Your manufacturing overhead rate and help you forecast costs. This formula turns the total result into a percentage. Monthly overhead rate is a key metric that helps businesses allocate indirect manufacturing costs to their
products. A low manufacturing overhead rate signifies efficient and effective resource utilization within your business. However, a higher rate may suggest your production process is experiencing delays or inefficiencies. There are multiple manufacturing overhead costs that indirect costs can fall into. Manufacturing overhead includes: Fixed
 manufacturing overhead: These costs do not vary with the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to changes in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to changes in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to changes in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to changes in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to change in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to change in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to change in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to change in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to change in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to change in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: These costs fluctuate in direct proportion to change in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead: The number of units manufacturing overhead in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead in the level of production or the number of units manufacturing overhead in the number of units manufacturing overhead in
and has elements of both fixed and variable costs. To better grasp how these manufacturing overhead can help your business, let's take a look at a few real-world examples: Example of fixed
manufacturing overhead: In a textile manufacturing plant, the annual lease cost for the production facility remains constant regardless of whether the factory operates at full capacity or experiences a slowdown in production. The lease expenses are unchanging, making it a fixed cost. Example of variable manufacturing overhead: A company production facility remains constant regardless of whether the factory operates at full capacity or experiences a slowdown in production.
smartphones experiences increased packaging materials costs proportional to the number of units produced. As production rises, the cost of packaging materials also rises. This fluctuating cost makes this expense variable, as it's difficult to predict the exact expense. Example of semi-variable manufacturing overhead: A supervisor's salary may be fixed
up to a specific production volume but become variable if a business needs additional shifts or overtime due to increased production. These are just a few examples. Indirect costs vary widely, so always use your business's internal data to determine the best inventory management decision. Now that you know how to calculate manufacturing overhead,
you can better budget for your indirect costs. If you want to fine-tune how you manage expenses, Cin7 can help you combat inventory management software. From running health checks on your inventory and accounting systems to sharing relevant formulas to
crunch the numbers, we've got your efficiency needs covered. Start a free trial today. Still have questions about how to calculate manufacturing overhead? You can measure manufacturing overhead? You can measure manufacturing overhead? We've got answers. How do you measure manufacturing overhead? You can measure manufacturing overhead? We've got answers.
all the indirect costs together to get total manufacturing overhead costs and divide the total by the number of units produced to get the per-unit costs. What are the different types of indirect costs related to manufacturing overhead? Manufacturing overhead? Manufacturing overhead costs and financial costs. You can
categorize these costs further as fixed, variable, and semi-variable manufacturing overhead costs are indirect costs related to the production of processes, while total manufacturing costs encompass both direct and indirect expenses.
Total manufacturing cost will give you a clear picture of your overall manufacturing costs, while manufacturing process. Producing things isn't cheap. There are many costs that occur during production and it can be hard to track them all. These costs are what is called
 manufacturing overhead. Let's define manufacturing overhead? Manufacturing overhead formula and how to calculate manufacturing overhead is the manufacturing overhead is considered an
 indirect cost. Manufacturing overhead costs include selling, general and administrative expenses, such as corporate salaries, audit and legal fees, are simply recorded as expenses and are added to the units produced within a reporting period and is
the sum of all indirect costs when creating a financial statement. It's added to the cost of the final product, along with direct material and direct labor costs. According to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the manufacturing overhead appears on the balance sheet as the cost of a finished goods and work-in-progress inventory as well as the
cost of the goods income statement. The ability to track those costs is important and project management software can help. Project management software that delivers real-time data to monitor costs as they happen. While we have many project views, the Gantt chart contains key details on how much you're spending
on production. Use it to centralize manufacturing processes and collaborate with your team so you know how much you're spending during production. Get started with ProjectManager for free today. Use the Gantt chart to track manufacturing overhead costs. Learn more Examples of Manufacturing Overhead Costs Some other examples can include the
rent you pay on your factory building, supplies that are not directly associated with products. If you'd like to know the exact number of units to
manufacture for the next quarter, make a production budget. How to Calculate Manufacturing overhead costs that help run the manufacturing facility. All these indirect costs are added together. Now that you have an estimate for your manufacturing
overhead costs, the next step is to determine the manufacturing overhead rate using the equation above. When you do this calculation and find that the manufacturing overhead rate is low, that means you're running your business efficiently. The higher the percentage, the more likely you're dealing with a lagging production process. This not only helps
you run your business more effectively but is instrumental in making a budget. Knowing how much money you need to set aside for manufacturing overhead will help you create a more accurate budget. Knowing how much money you need to set aside for manufacturing overhead will help you create a more accurate budget. Was not a given period. Once you do, add them to find your
total manufacturing overhead cost. There are various formulas you can use to calculate the manufacturing overhead formula: Total Manufacturing Overhead Cost = Indirect Labor + Indirect Materials + Any Other Fixed or Variable Manufacturing Overhead
Costs Manufacturing Overhead Per Unit Formula If you'd like to know the overhead cost by the number of Units Produced Get your free Production Schedule Template Use this free Production
Schedule Template for Excel to manage your projects better. What Is Included in Manufacturing overhead absorption rate is the manufacturing overhead is referred to as indirect costs because it's hard to trace them to the product. A final product's cost is based on a pre-determined overhead absorption rate.
costs per unit, called the cost driver, which is labor costs, labor hours and machine hours. Five basic types of costs are included in manufacturing overhead, which are as follows: Indirect Labor These are costs that the business takes on for employees not directly involved in the production of the product. This can include security quards, janitors, those
who repair machinery, plant managers, supervisors and quality inspectors. All their salaries are considered indirect labor costs to overhead activities and assigning those costs to the product. That means tracking the time spent on those employees working, but not directly
involved in manufacturing. Indirect Materials These are costs that are incurred for materials that are incurred for materials that are incurred for materials that are spread over the entire inventory since
it is too difficult to track the use of these indirect materials. Utilities Costs associated with utilities can be hard to calculate as they fluctuate with the number of materials being produced. Therefore, natural gas, electricity and water are overhead costs, but they aren't constant. You might need more or less, for example, depending on the demand for your
product in the market. This makes them variable overhead costs. They are calculated for the whole facility and then allocated over the entire product inventory. Related: 10 Free Manufacturing Excel Templates Physical Costs These physical costs are calculated either by the declining balance method or a straight-line method. The declining balance
 method involves using a constant rate of depreciation applied to the asset's book value each year. The straight-line depreciation method distributes the carrying amount of a fixed asset evenly across its useful life. The latter is used when there is no pattern to the asset's loss of value. Financial Costs As the name implies, these are financial overhead costs
that are unavoidable or can be canceled. Among these costs, you'll find things such as property taxes that the government might be charging on your manufacturing facility. But they can also include audit and legal fees as well as any insurance policies you have. These financial costs are mostly constant and don't change so they're allocated across the
entire product inventory. Free Production Schedule Template Calculating manufacturing overhead is only one aspect of running an efficient and profitable project. You also need to closely monitor production schedule template for Excel to monitor production dates,
inventory and more. Examples of Manufacturing Overhead Costs Now that we've defined the main types of manufacturing overhead costs. Fixed Manufacturing overhead costs Examples and capital assets
 Legal fees related to regulatory compliance Rent of production facilities Variable Manufacturing Costs Examples Indirect materials Indirect materi
 overhead rate is the ratio between overhead costs and the value of goods sold, which allows manufacturing Overhead Rate Formula You can find the overhead costs and the value of goods sold, which allows manufacturing operations. Manufacturing operations using the following formula You can find the overhead costs and the value of goods sold, which allows manufacturing operations.
 Manufacturing Overhead Rate = Fixed Overhead Costs + Sales * 100 Predetermined Manufacturing overhead cost to each of them. This is done by
represented in terms of the machine hours or direct labor hours that will be utilized to manufacturing overhead Budget? A manufacturing overhead budget covers all fixed, variable and applied manufacturing overhead budget? A manufacturing overhead budget covers all fixed, variable and applied manufacturing overhead budget?
as part of the cost of goods sold in a manufacturer's master budget. The costs from the overhead budget are also used for calculating the cost of finished goods inventory, which goes into the budgeted balance sheet. Additionally, this budget will allow you to calculate a predetermined manufacturing overhead rate, which you can then use to measure your
production costs. Manufacturing Overhead Budget Example A manufacturing overhead B manufacturing over
 Cash disbursements for manufacturing overhead Most manufacturing overhead budget cover a year, but each of these values are calculated quarterly. Here's what a sample manufacturing overhead budget looks like. To make this sample manufacturing overhead budget looks like. To make this sample manufacturing overhead budget looks like.
 multiplied by the total direct labor hours for a quarter to find the applied variable manufacturing overhead to find the actual cash
paid for manufacturing overhead. Types of Manufacturing overhead for more thorough cost tracking. You may also track the manufacturing overhead and applied manufacturing overhead for more thorough cost tracking. You may also track the manufacturing overhead rate of your
production process to determine the degree to which overhead costs increase the cost of manufacturing overhead costs that do not depend on the production volume of a manufacturing business. Some examples of fixed manufacturing overhead costs that do not depend on the production volume of a manufacturing overhead costs increase the cost of manufacturing overhead costs that do not depend on the production volume of a manufacturing overhead costs increase the cost of manufacturing overhead cost
 costs include the rent of the production facility, salaries of members of the production department that aren't directly involved in the manufacturing overhead (VMOH) Variable manufacturing overhead is the sum of all the factory overhead costs that vary depending on the production department that aren't directly involved in the manufacturing overhead is the sum of all the factory overhead costs that vary depending on the production department that aren't directly involved in the manufacturing overhead is the sum of all the factory overhead is the sum of all the factory overhead is the sum of all the factory overhead in the manufacturing overhead is the sum of all the factory overhead is the sum of all the facto
volume of the organization but aren't related to resources that are used directly for the production of goods. Some examples of variable manufacturing overhead costs are the cost of utilities such as electricity, water or fuel to operate machinery and supplies such as protective equipment or sales commissions. Applied Manufacturing Overhead The term
applied manufacturing overhead refers to a method of calculating factory overhead that's unique to the cost-accounting method in which overhead costs are allocated to a specific product or department within a company. This method allows organizations to better allocated to a specific product or department within a company.
products are most impacted by them. Applied Manufacturing Overhead Formula to calculate applied manufacturing overhead in 
overhead. Consider Tillery Manufacturing, a business that makes shoes. In a good month, Tillery produces 100 shoes with indirect costs for each shoe at $10 apiece. The manufacturing overhead cost would be 100 multiplied by 10, which equals 1,000 or $1,000. Now, what is the percentage of that? First figure out your monthly sales. Let's say you sell 50
 shoes each month. Therefore, the percentage is 1,000 divided by your monthly sales of 50 multiplied by 100 equals 5000. That gives you a percentage of two percent, which is very good. Your fantasy manufacturing business is very efficient! How ProjectManager Helps With Manufacturing Costs ProjectManager is cloud-based software that keeps
everyone connected in your business. Salespeople on the road are getting the same real-time data that managers and workers are the floors are using to run production. ProjectManager has the tools you need to keep monitor and control all your costs, including your manufacturing overhead. Manage Planned and Actual Costs on Interactive Gantt Chartsen
Once you set a baseline to capture your schedule, planned costs and actual costs can be compared to ensure you're keeping to your budget. You add the hourly rate of your work and then assign their hours, which will then populate the Gantt but without a graphic timeline). You can also track non-human resources, such
as equipment, suppliers and more. Track Costs With One-Click Reports As mentioned above, you can track costs on the real-time portfolio dashboard and real-time portfolio dashboard, but you can also pull cost and budget data in downloadable reports with a keystroke. Get reports on project or portfolio status, project plan, tasks, timesheets and more. All reports
can be filtered to show only the cost data and then easily shared by PDF or printed out to update stakeholders. Streamline Payroll With Secure Timesheet feature is a secure way to track the cost and the time your team is putting into completing their tasks. Teams can log hours or managers can set their hours. Once the timesheet is
 workflow automation and task authorization features to free up your workers to focus on what matters without jeopardizing quality. You get it all with ProjectManager is award-winning work and project management software that connects teams with collaboration tools and a single source of truth. With features for task and resource
 management, workload and timesheets, our flexible software can meet the needs of myriad industries. Join the teams at Seimens, Nestle and NASA that have already succeeded with our tool. Get started with ProjectManager today for free., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,045 articles in English Margaret
 Sanger (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, which legalized contraception. (Full article...) Recently featured: TRAPPIST-1 iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Archive By
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a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing Xing? ... that Fatima Hassouna was killed shortly after a documentary about her was announced for the 2025 Cannes Film Festival? ... that Carl Jorgensen and Gust Zarnas were the first NFL players
from Denmark and Greece? ... that in 1917 more than 8,000 African Americans protested lynchings by marching down New York City's Fifth Avenue in silence, accompanied only by the sound of muffled drums? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that Costa
 Rica's most famous bull killed two men and loved mangos? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the
 first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian
 invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: William Luers Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Nominate an article May 18: Haitian Flag Day in Haiti (1803); Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Crimean Tatar Genocide in Ukraine The Bath School after the explosions 1302 - Armed
 insurrectionists massacred the occupying French garrison in Bruges, Flanders, killing approximately 2,000 people. 1695 - An earthquake measuring Ms7.8 struck Shanxi Province in northern China, resulting in at least 52,600 deaths. 1927 - Disgruntled school board treasurer Andrew Kehoe set off explosives with timers and a rifle (aftermath pictured)
causing the Bath School disaster in the Bath Consolidated School in Michigan, killing 44 people in the deadliest mass murder in a school in United States history. 2009 - The Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri 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 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 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 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 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 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 Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and the Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the Sri La
(b. 1889)Ester Boserup (b. 1910)Jean-François Théodore (d. 2015) More anniversaries: May 17 May 18 May 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About El Tatio is a geothermal field with many geysers located in the Andes Mountains of northern Chile at 4,320 metres (14,170 ft) above mean sea level. It is the third-largest geyser field in the world
and the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The geothermal field has many geysers, hot springs, 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 Kiwifruit Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village
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Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1803 in various calendar1252β-4 ΩUԾ-Assyrian calendar1724-1725Bengali calendar1209-1210Berber calendar2753British Regnal year43 Geo. 3 -
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 2346Tibetan calendar阳水狗年(male Water-Dog)1929 or 1548 or 776 — to —阴水猪年(female Water-Pig)1930 or 1549 or 777 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1803. 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 Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1803rd 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 practical to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical to restaurant cooking," is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his p
steamboat", in Scotland. January 30 - Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up completing the Louisiana Purchase.[1] February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes the Swiss Confederation to replace the Helvetic Republic. Under the terms of the act, Graubünden, St.
Gallen, Thurgau, the Ticino and Vaud become Swiss cantons. Ohio is admitted as the 17th U.S. state.[2] February 20 - Kandyan Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British detachment. February 21 - Edward Despard and six others are hanged and beheaded for plotting to assassinate King George III of the United Kingdom, and to destroy the Bank of
 England. February 24 - Marbury v. Madison: The Supreme Court of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review. February 25 - A major redistribution of territorial sovereignty within the Holy Roman Empire is enacted, via an act known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 - Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March-April - The
franc germinal is introduced in France. April 5 — Ludwig van Beethoven puts on a big Akademie concert, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 26 - The L'Aigle meteorite falls in Normandy, causing a shift in scientific opinion on
the origin of meteorites. April 30 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May - First Consul of France, Citizen Bonaparte, begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 -
Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg agrees a ceasefire following the French Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 - Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William
 Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military camps to defend the coast of France,
located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-Omer, Compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 5 - The convention of Artlenburg leads to the French occupation of Hanover (which had been ruled by
the British king). July 23 - Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 26 - The wagonway between Wandsworth and Croydon is opened, being the first public railway line in England. August 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 Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert
Emmet is executed. September 23 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye - British-led troops defeat Maratha forces. October 14 - Orissa, an area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British under the British East India Company, after the Second Anglo-Maratha War.[5] The
Maratha Empire formally cedes the area in the Treaty of Deogaon, signed on December 17.[6] October 20 - The Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase 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 representatives Governor Manuel de Salcedo and the Philippines. At the Cabildo in New Orleans, Spanish 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 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 20 - The Louisiana Purchase is completed as the French prefect, de Laussat, formally transfers ownership of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains
to the United States, by way of commissioners William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson.[9] Claiborne is appointed as the area's first American governor.[10] Major breakthroughs in chemistry occur, with the identification of the elements rhodium and palladium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by
Wilhelm Hisinger, Jons Jakob Berzelius and Martin Heinrich Klaproth)[11] Ralph Waldo Emerson Justus von Liebig Osgood Johnson February 2 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 2 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1871)[12] February 15 Karl Friedrich Schimper, German botanist
naturalist and poet (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1871) March 13 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 (d. 1871) March 18 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 (d. 1871) March 18 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 (d. 1871) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 (d. 1871) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 (d. 1871) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 (d. 1871) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 28 (d. 1871) March 18 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 28 (d. 1847) March 29 (d. 1847) March 20 (d. 1848) March 20 (d. 1
 - Charles Lafontaine, Swiss mesmerist (d. 1892) April 7 - Flora Tristan, French feminist (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles
 Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1887) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (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 21 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American
 linguist, poet and translator (d. 1833)[13] August 3 Mary Dominus, American settler of Hawaii (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Paxton, English gardener, architect and Member of Parliament (d. 1865) August 18 - Nathan Clifford,
 American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 23 Jan Erazim Vocel, Czech poet, archaeologist, historian and cultural revivalist (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 27 - Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1895) September 4 Anna Nielsen, Danish mezzo-soprano (d. 1856)
 Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of the United States (d. 1891) September 21 - Francisca Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872)
Doppler, Austrian mathematician (d. 1853) Gottfried Semper, German architect (d. 1873) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (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. 1743) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 13 - Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1743) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 19 - Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1745) February 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1746) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1747) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1748) January 19 - Inpolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet
Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1768) February 9 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) February 20 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French poet (b. 1719) February 18 - Johann Wilhelm Ludwig Gleim, German poet (b. 1719) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de La Harpe, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de La Harpe, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de La Harpe, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de La Harpe, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 19 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, Françoi
 Father of the American Revolution (b. 1726) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (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 inventon, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1714) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish
missionary (b. 1736) Johann Gottfried Herder August 24 - James Napper Tandy, Irish republican September 13 - John Barry, officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later 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 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 27 - Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1771)
October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1722) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (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. 1722) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1727) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1728) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1729) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal (b. 1720) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal (b. 1720) Nove
December 15 - Dru Drury, English entomologist (b. 1725) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer (b. 1744) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) ^ "Historical Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) ^ "Historical Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) ^ "Historical Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1714) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) ^ "Historical Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) ^ "Historical Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1760) ^ "Historical Carlo Passeroni, Ital
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2nd millennium Century 18th cen
year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe.
Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolutions began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the
environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts 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" 18th century 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 Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in 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 Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant
power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century was marked by the East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century was marked by the East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century was marked by the East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century was marked by the East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century was marked by the East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century was marked by the East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century was marked by the East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century was marked by the end of the century was marked by the East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century was marked by the East India Company began to conquer eastern India Company by t
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 figure head. 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 from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence from Great Britain.
hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in
1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: 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: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain. [14] 1708: The Company of
Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 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 Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between 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 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: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England
movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs. [16] 1723-1730: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai,
Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-
1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: The Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: The Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: The Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-T
half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah's Sindh
expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1751: 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 off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: The 
is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: 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. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is
founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North 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 Burmese invade Thailand and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: 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. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states.
1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.
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] 1770-1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a
hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: The
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