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Cooking smoked pork hocks is an exquisite culinary experience. This humble cut of meat can transform into a flavor-packed centerpiece for any meal. Unlocking the cut unlike tender cuts that demand quick cooking, smoked pork hocks need time to break down their tough fibers. This
slow cooking leads to a melt-in-your-mouth texture, making it worth the wait. The Slow-Boiling Method Begin by placing the hock in a pot and adding enough water to cover it. Bring the water to a boil, then reduce the heat to low. Let it simmer for at least 1 hour, or longer, until the meat becomes tender. This method ensures a succulent outcome while
allowing the flavors to permeate the meat, resulting in a dish that resonates with warmth and comfort. Roasting for Crispy Perfection Roasting smoked pork hocks is another popular method. You can roast the hock at 400 degrees Fahrenheit for about 1 hour and 40 minutes. This timing gives a beautifully crispy outer layer while keeping the inside juicy.
Start with a hot oven to crisp the fat. Introduce aromatic herbs like bay leaves and a hint of cinnamon halfway through cooking. The dual approach of heat and moisture creates a dynamic interplay of textures and flavors, enhancing your dish significantly. Braising: A Heartwarming Alternative If you're looking for a comforting option, consider braising. This
technique starts in a hot oven and finishes on the stovetop, allowing for depth and complexity in flavors. Begin by searing the hock in a hot oven. Deglaze the pan with broth or wine after searing. Add veggies like onions, carrots, and celery for a deeply flavored broth. The resulting combination pairs wonderfully with the pork, and the leftover broth can serve
as a hearty soup base. Embracing Slow-Cooking For those with a busy schedule, a slow cooker can be your best ally. Simply combine the hock with aromatics like garlic and thyme, adding stock or water. Let it cook over several hours, allowing the flavors to meld. This method requires minimal hands-on effort, freeing you for other activities. The delightful
aromas will waft through your home, creating an inviting atmosphere long before dinner is served. Exploring Global Influences The global culinary landscape is rich with inspirations that can elevate your smoked pork hock dish. You can draw from various cuisines. Southern Style Incorporate ingredients like collard greens and black-eyed peas. Create meals
steeped in tradition and community. Mexican Inspiration Use spices such as cumin and chili powder for added flavor. This introduces a new depth, transforming the dish entirely. Such cultural influences showcase how a single ingredient can inspire a diverse array of possibilities. Experimentation with Techniques Cooking smoked pork hocks is not merely
about following a recipe; it's an invitation to explore your culinary creativity. Embrace time-honored traditions while experimenting with flavors and techniques. Building Flavor Profiles Layering flavors is a key element in cooking. You can: Add spices that resonate with your preferred cuisine. Use different marinades to reflect global influences. Change up
cooking methods to enhance texture and flavor combinations. The journey from preparation to plate is where the heart of cooking lies—an adventure for culinary novices and seasoned chefs alike. Smoked pork hocks are a delicious and flavorful cut of meat that can be enjoyed in a variety of dishes. Whether you are a seasoned smoker or a beginner, this easy
recipe will guide you through the process of smoking pork hocks to perfection. With just a few simple steps, you can create a mouthwatering dish that will impress your family and friends. Table of Contents Smoking a pork hock requires some preparation and patience, but the end result is well worth it. Here is a step-by-step guide on how to smoke a pork
hock:Ingredients:2 pork hocks2 tablespoons of salt2 tablespoons of black pepper2 tablespoons of paprika1 tablespoon of onion powder1 tablespoon of onion powder1 tablespoon of brown sugarInstructions:Start by preparing your smoker. Preheat it to a temperature of 225°F (107°C) and add your preferred wood chips for smoking. In a small bowl, combine
the salt, black pepper, paprika, garlic powder, onion powder, and brown sugar to create a dry rub. Rinse the pork hocks under cold water and pat them dry with paper towels. Generously coat the pork hocks with the dry rub, making sure they are not touching each other. Smoke the pork
hocks for approximately 3 to 4 hours, or until the internal temperature reaches 160°F (71°C). Once cooked, remove the pork hocks from the smoker and let them rest for 10 minutes before serving. By following these simple steps, you can enjoy tender and flavorful smoked pork hocks that will be a hit at any gathering. While this recipe specifically focuses on
smoking pork hocks, you can also use other cuts of pork, such as pork shoulder or pork ribs. The smoking process and the flavors from the dry rub will impart different types of wood will impart different flavors to the meat. Popular options for smoking pork include
hickory, applewood, and mesquite. Experiment with different wood chips to find your preferred flavor profile. While smoking in a traditional smoker will yield the best results, you can also achieve a similar effect by using a regular oven. Set the oven to a low temperature, around 225°F (107°C), and place the pork hocks on a rack. However, keep in mind that
the smoky flavor may not be as pronounced as when using a smoker. In Conclusion Smoking pork hocks is a simple and rewarding process that can elevate your dishes to a whole new level. By following this easy recipe, you can create tender and flavorful smoked pork hocks that will impress your guests. Experiment with different flavors and wood chips to
find your perfect combination. Enjoy! If you want to know other articles similar to Easy smoked pork hocks (also known as smoked hocks you can visit the Smoking category. Jump to Recipe Print Recipe Smoked pork hocks (also known as smoked hocks you can visit the Smoking category. Jump to Recipe Print Re
with a rich, smoky flavor. Whether added to soups, stews, or beans, these hocks bring a deep, savory taste that elevates any dish. Pork hocks (sometimes called ham hocks) come from the lower portion of a pig's leg, just above the foot and below the ham. They consist of bone, collagen-rich connective tissue, fat, and some meat. While they might not look
impressive in their raw state, they're packed with flavor potential! Fresh pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while ham hocks have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked pork hocks are unsmoked and uncured, while have been cured and smoked pork hocks are unsmoked pork hocks.
low temperature for an extended period is essential for developing a deep, complex flavor. This gentle cooking approach is the key to truly delicious smoked ham hocks that you can keep on hand for anything and everything! Adds Flavor to Everything: Smoked pork hocks infuse everything they are added to with remarkable depth and complexity! When
added to soups, beans, or vegetables, they release smoky, savory flavors that take things to a whole new level. Their unique combination of smoke, salt, meat, and gelatin builds flavor in even the simplest of dishes! Large brining container (stainless steel hotel pan or food-grade plastic container) Large pot for heating brine Wire rack and baking sheet Probe
thermometer Pork Hocks: Look for meaty hocks with skin on for best results. The skin contains collagen that will render down during cooking, adding lots of richness! Water: To brine the hocks (note that you will want some water to heat and dissolve the sugar and salt but cold water to cool your brine). Salt & Pink Salt: You need regular kosher salt as well
as pink curing salt. The curing salt prevents the growth of bacteria and lends that classic pink color to the smoked ham hocks. Brown Sugar: Adds a bit of sweetness to balance out the salt. This is a common sugar used in brines (you can substitute it with regular granulated sugar). Onion & Garlic: These provide aromatic depth to the brine. No need for fine
chopping—rough cuts are fine as you'll discard them after brining. Bay Leaves: Fresh or dried both work well. Seeds & Spices: For added flavor in the pork hock brine, you will need black pepper flakes! Remove Packaging: Remove the pork hocks from the
packaging and set aside. Dissolve Salt & Sugar in Water: Bring 4 cups of the water needed for the brine to a boil. Add in the kosher salt, brown sugar, and curing salt and stir it into the boiling water until it is dissolved. Add Spices: Remove the water from the heat and then add in the remaining dried seeds, herbs, and spices. Stir again. Cool the Water: Pour
the remaining water (cold if applicable) into the brine mixture to help cool it to room temperature. Make sure the water is under 70 F. before adding the pork hocks. Add Ham Hocks to Brine: In a large container (I use a stainless metal hotel pan), add the pork hocks and then cover completely with the room temperature brine mixture. They should be
completely submerged in the brine and covered. Brine: Add a lid or cover with plastic wrap and refrigerate for 7 days. On day 3 or 4, flip the pork hocks from the brine mixture and discard the liquid. Pat them dry with a paper towel. Allow to Dry
in the Fridge: Cover a baking sheet with a wire rack, and place the pork hocks onto the rack. Place them back into the fridge to dry out overnight or for up to 24 hours. This will help the skin form a pellicle, allowing better smoke adherence and nice color during the cooking process. Preheat: Preheat the smoker to 225 F. Smoke: Place the cured and air dried
pork hocks directly onto the grill grates and let them smoke for 3 hours. Monitor Temperature: Use a probe thermometer and check to see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove them at this time and let them so the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove them at this time and let them so the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove them at this time and let them so the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove them at this time and let them so the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove them at this time and let them so the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove them at this time and let them so the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove them at this time and let them so the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove them at this time and let them so the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove them at this time and let them so the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove the see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove the see that the pork hocks remove the see that the pork hocks remove the see that
shreddable). Smoke For Longer if Desired: Additionally, you can continue to smoke another 1-2 hours or until they hit 190-203 F. (this is the temperature at which they will fall apart tender and shred easily). This is best if using them right away. If your goal is to use smoked pork hocks in soups, stews, beans, or greens, you should smoke them to a firmer
texture rather than fully rendering them until shreddable. They will cook so they become fully shreddable when added to these smoked pork hocks: Soups and Stews: The classic pairing. Add a smoked hock to a pot of white beans, navy beans, or black-eyed peas for an incredible depth of
flavor. Remove the hock when the beans are tender, shred the meat, and return it to the pot. Collard Greens or Other Leafy Greens: Southern-style greens practically require a smoked pork hock. The smokiness pairs perfectly with the earthiness of split peas. Potato Soup: Add
depth to a simple potato soup by simmering with a smoked hock. Chowders: A smoked hock in the center while they cook. Shredded for Sandwiches: If smoked to the higher temperature range, the meat from pork hocks
can be shredded and mixed with a little BBQ sauce for delicious sandwiches! 1.5 Gallons Water 1 cup Kosher salt1/2 cup Brown Sugar 2 tbsp Pink Salt for curing 1 large Onion chopped 4 cloves Garlic smashed3 Bay Leaves 1 tbsp Black Peppercorns 1 tbsp Mustard Seed 2 tsp Coriander Seeds 2 tsp Dried Thyme2 tsp Dried Rosemary 2 tsp Smoky Paprika 1/2
tsp Red Pepper Flakes Remove the pork hocks from the packaging and set aside. Bring 4 cups of the water needed for the brine to a boil. Add in the kosher salt, brown sugar, and curing salt and stir it into the boiling water until it is dissolved. Remove the water from the heat and then add in the remaining dried seeds, herbs, and spices. Stir again. Pour the
remaining water (cold if applicable) into the brine mixture to help cool it to room temperature. Make sure the water is under 70 F. before adding the pork hocks. In a large container (I use a stainless metal hotel pan), add the pork hocks. In a large container (I use a stainless metal hotel pan), add the pork hocks. In a large container (I use a stainless metal hotel pan), add the pork hocks. In a large container (I use a stainless metal hotel pan), add the pork hocks. In a large container (I use a stainless metal hotel pan) (I use a stainless metal hotel pan), add the pork hocks. In a large container (I use a stainless metal hotel pan) (I use a stainless metal hotel pa
and covered. Add a lid or cover with plastic wrap and refrigerate for 7 days. On day 3 or 4, flip the pork hocks over to encourage even brining. After 1 week of the brining process, remove the pork hocks onto the
rack. Place them back into the fridge to dry out overnight or for up to 24 hours. This will help the skin form a pellicle, allowing better smoke adherence and let them smoke for 3 hours. Use a probe thermometer and
check to see that the pork hocks reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F. You can remove them at this time and let them cool and use them for later use in soups and stews (you want them to take on smoke but not be shreddable). Additionally, you can continue to smoke another 1-2 hours or until they hit 190-203 F. (this is the temperature at which
they will fall apart tender and shred easily). This is best if using them right away. Fridge: Smoked pork hocks will keep in the fridge for up to 5 days. Make sure they are fully cooled before storing in an air tight container. Freezer: Individually wrap or vacuum seal your pork hocks for up to 3-4 months to use in soups, broths, stews, and more! If your goal is
to use smoked pork hocks in soups, stews, beans, or greens, you should smoke them to a firmer texture rather than fully rendering them until shreddable. They will cook so they become fully shreddable when added to these dishes (which is the goal)! Serving: 1pork hock | Calories: 51kcal | Carbohydrates: 12g | Protein: 1g | Fat: 1g | Saturated Fat: 0.1g |
 Polyunsaturated Fat: 0.1g | Monounsaturated Fat: 0.1g | Monounsaturated Fat: 0.3g | Sodium: 10623mg | Potassium: 70mg | Fiber: 1g | Sugar: 10g | Vitamin A: 202IU | Vitamin C: 1mg | Calcium: 46mg | Iron: 1mg low sodium vegetable broth Whether added to soups, stews, or legume dishes or enjoyed with a side of veggies and some cornbread, ham hocks are an amazingly tasty cut of
pork that can add so much flavor to a dish. This thick cut of pork is inexpensive and easy to cook, and there are plenty of ways to prepare your ham hocks. Use braised, smoked, or raw ham hocks to make a delicious comforting dish with wonderfully tender meat and fantastic flavor. The key to phenomenal ham hocks is to crisp them up then let them braise
in broth in the oven for a few hours. The result will be perfectly cooked ham hocks every time. What are Ham Hocks? Ham hocks come from the bottom part of a pig's leg, where the calf connects to the ankle. This particular cut is popular in the American South, as ham hocks impart loads of smoky, salty flavor to dishes. They're packed with protein, iron,
and other nutrients, however, ham hocks are also high in salt. Cooking ham hocks couldn't be easier. To make perfect homemade ham hocks, saute the hocks in a skillet over medium heat, making sure to get them crispy and brown. Pour in some vegetable broth (plus any desired seasonings), then cover the skillet and pop it in the oven for 2 to 3 hours. After
a few hours of baking, the meat on the ham hocks will fall off the bone and be infused with amazing flavor. Tips for Making Ham Hocks For simple variations, you can add fresh herbs, spices, and seasoning, taco seasoning, t
an even crispier skin, broil the ham hocks for a few minutes once they've finished baking in the oven. Low sodium broth is best for this recipe - the ham hocks are quite salty so if you use regular broth, the salt might overwhelm the dish. If you're worried about the salt content of the ham hocks, soak them in water for at least half an hour before cooking. This
ways to eat ham hocks. Can I Store Ham Hocks? Raw ham hocks need to be refrigerated and cooked within a week. Once cooked, ham hocks will also last up to a week in the fridge. Frozen cooked ham hocks will taste best when used within a week in the fridge. Frozen cooked ham hocks will taste best when used within a week in the fridge. Frozen cooked ham hocks will taste best when used within 2 to 3 months. Instructions Preheat your oven to 350°F. Heat olive oil in an oven-safe skillet. Saute the ham hocks
until they become brown and crispy. Pour in the vegetable broth, then turn off the heat and cover with a lid. Bake in the oven for 2 to 3 hours, or until the meat becomes fork-tender. Remove from the oven for 2 to 3 hours, or until the meat becomes fork-tender. Remove from the oven for 2 to 3 hours, or until the meat becomes fork-tender.
and juicy when properly cooked. The meat is known for its rich pork flavor with a delectable smoky undertone. How are smoked pork hocks, they are first cured in a salt brine solution along with various spices and seasonings. Afterward, the hocks are smoked over wood chips or hickory logs to infuse them with a
pork hocks are often used in traditional dishes like split pea soup, German sauerkraut stew, and Southern collard greens. They can also be used to flavor beans, lentils, and various other stews and soups. How do you cook smoked pork hocks? To cook smoked pork hock
Simmering or boiling is the most common method, where they are cooked with vegetables, herbs, and spices to create flavorful broths and sauces. What is the cooking time for smoked pork hocks? The cooking time for smoked pork hocks? The cooking time for smoked pork hocks waries depending on the size and the chosen cooking time for smoked pork hocks? The cooking time for smoked pork hocks?
pork hocks until they are tender and easily fall off the bone. Can smoked pork hocks be used in sandwiches? While smoked pork hocks are not commonly used in sandwiches to add a smoky and savory element. Can smoked pork hocks be frozen? Yes, smoked pork
 hocks can be frozen. It is recommended to wrap them tightly in plastic wrap or place them in airtight containers before freezing to maintain their quality for an extended period. What are some alternatives to smoked pork hocks? If smoked pork hocks are not available, alternatives such as smoked turkey legs or shanks, bacon, or pancetta can be used to
 achieve a similar smoky flavor in your dishes. Are smoked pork hocks healthier than other cuts of pork? Smoked pork hocks, like most cuts of pork? Smoked pork diet, they can be enjoyed as a flavorful addition to meals. Are smoked pork hocks gluten-free? Smoked pork
hocks are gluten-free as they do not contain any gluten ingredients. However, it is essential to check the labels of any prepared sauces or seasonings used alongside the pork hocks? For vegetarians or those looking for plant-based options, smoked tofu,
Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies—and the early stages of his career—were curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack
in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers.
Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearing. (Full article...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Boulder-Deer Creek Pass ... that Boulder-Deer Creek Pass (pictured) is home to "Togo" wolve: Togo" wolve: Togo wolve: Togo
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The Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival. 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 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost
building 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 Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in
the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969-75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism).
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the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. 1898 in various calendars Gregorian
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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 - Spanish-American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain
two months later. February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23 - Émile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse...!. March 1 - Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 14 - Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March
16 - In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 - Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American. March 26 -
their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 - Spanish-American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 - Spanish-American War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send
26 - An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5] April 29 - The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6] May 1 - Spanish-American War - Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as
well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 - Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7-9 - Bava Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 - The first games of
the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 - Spanish-American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 - The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 - The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the
Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 - Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud itself appears to be a photographs 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 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 New Jersey. [page needed] June 21 - Spanish-American War: The United States captures
Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 - Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 - Spanish-American War: Battle of San Juan Hill
 - United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo
circumnavigation of the world. July 4 - En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 - The United States 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 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War:
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 21 Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans
 Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated supercentenarian. October 1 - The Vienna University of Economics and Business is founded, under the name K.u.K. Exportakademie. October 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 21 - General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation guaranteeing personal rights to the
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] 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. October 29. October 29. 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 Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics. [14] Count Okuma
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
Independence, is called to order by General Calixto García in the city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Méndez Capote is elected as president of the assembly. November 8 - Elections are held in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state legislature of 25 of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority
the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the state of New York.[14] Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a
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] Bartolomé Masó, the President of the República de Cuba en Armas that
coal miners and black miners hired to replace them.[14] November 18 - The wreck of the Solic 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 24 - Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.
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 government and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] 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] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay 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 railways.
construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10 - The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the Spanish-American War. December 12 - The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Deputy government. [15] December 12 - The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Deputy government.
[15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15] The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.[15] December 18 - Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15 km/h (39.24 mph) over 1 km (0.62 mi)
in France. December 21 - Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations. [16] December 25 - Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand
and the Cape Colony.[16] December 26 - Marie and Pierre Curie announce the discovery of an element that they name radium.[16] December 27 - The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16] December 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 Fields Kaj Munk Sergei Eisenstein Randolph Scott Denjirō Ōkōchi Bertolt Brecht Leó Szilárd Enzo Ferrari Soong Mei-ling Eben Dönges January 1 - Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer,
conductor and pianist (d. 1944) January 3 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 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 20 - Norma Varden, British-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 22 Sergei 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. 1946) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1948) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, 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 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, 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 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972) Leó Szilárd,
Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1967) Allen Woodring, American runner (d. 1982)
February 18 Enzo Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988) Luis Muñoz Marín, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 24 - Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1983) February 25 - William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 25 - William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 29 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 29 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 29 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1983) February 20 Hugh 
1963) Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1992) March 2 - Amélia Rey Colaço, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1986) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1976) Soong Mei-ling, First Lady of China (d. 1962) March 3 - Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962) March 3 - Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962) March 3 - Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1963) March 3 - Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People (d. 1964) March 5 Zhou Enlai,
2003) March 6 - Therese Giehse, German actress (d. 1975) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 12 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 12 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 14 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 14 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 14 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 14 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 14 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 14 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 14 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 14 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1986) March 14 - Henry Hathawa
14 - Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1943) March 21 - Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1989) March 20 - Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993) Paul Robeson Jim Fouché April 1 - William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944)
April 2 - Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1980) April 3 George Jessel, American actress (d. 1940) April 5 - Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976)[20] April 9 Paul Robeson
African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976) Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1976) April 12 - Lily Pons, French-American actor (d. 1962). April 12 - Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 14 Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1983)
April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973) April 26 Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1984) John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972) Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970) April 27 - Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1962) April 29 - E. J. Bowen, British
chemist (d. 1980) May 2 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1987) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1978) [21] Septima Poinsette Clark, American singer (d. 1959) Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958) May 6 - Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German
Nazi leader (d. 1945) May 13 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960) May 15 Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1992) Tom Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1956) May 17 Anagarika Govinda, German buddhist lama
(d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992) May 23 - Frank McHugh, American actor (d. 1974) May 21 - Armand Hammer, 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 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 27 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 27 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 27 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 27 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 27 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1986) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1986) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1986) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1986) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian and May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian and May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian and May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 28 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologis
Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1932) June 3 - Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1936) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder
of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001) Jim Fouché, 5th President of South Africa (d. 1980) June 10 - Michel Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1972) Harry Patch, British World War I soldier, the last Tommy (d. 2009) June 22 Weeratunge 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. 1978) June 26 Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor
(d. 1985) Josef Jakobs, German spy (d.1941) Stefanos Stefanopoulos Isidor Isaac Rabi Regis Toomey Leopold Infeld Alfons Gorbach Howard Florey George Gershwin July 2 George Gershwin July 3 Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1988)
Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982) July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1998) Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952) July 7 Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011) Arnold Horween, American Harvard
Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985) July 8 - Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor (d. 1979) July 12 Stephen Vincent
Benét, American writer (d. 1943)[23] Alexander Calder, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1983) July 29 - Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1983) August 11 - Peter Mohr Dam, 2-
time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968) August 12 Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1991) Regis Toomey, American actor (d. 1991) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966) Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and
politician (d. 2002) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1948) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English acto
August 26 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 29 - Preston Sturges, American actress (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and
dancer (d. 1936) September 2 - Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972) September 10 George Eldredge, American university administrator and basketball player (d. 1986) September 13 László Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1946) Emilio Núñez
Portuondo, Cuban diplomat, lawyer and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Cuba (d. 1978) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 24 - Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968) September 26 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 27 - Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968) September 28 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1938) September 29 - George 
29 - Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976) September 30 Renée Adorée, French actress (d. 1933) Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Monégasque princess Williams, British aviator (d. 1929) Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972)
Clarence Williams, American jazz pianist, composer (d. 1965) October 9 - Joe Sewell, American professional baseball player (d. 1970) October 15 - Boughera El Quafi, 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. 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. 1981) November 12 - Leon Štukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999) November 13 - Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1956)
November 14 - Benjamin Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944) November 15 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 17 - Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1996) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1989) November 21 - René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 19 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and American businessman and America
1967) November 22 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1963)[24]
November 30 Firpo Marberry, American baseball pitcher (d. 1976) Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972) December 2 - Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1978) Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish
sociologist, economist and Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1987) December 19 - Emmett Kelly, 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 admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 31 István 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, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1952) Lewis Carroll Matilda Joslyn Gage William Ewart Gladstone
January 3 - Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate brigadier general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1832) January 16 - Charles Pelham Villiers, longest-serving MP in the British House of Commons (b. 1802) January 18 - Henry Liddell,
 English Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811) January 26 - Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1804) February 16 - Thomas Bracken, author of the official national anthem of New Zealand (God Defend
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New Zealand) (b. 1843) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 6 - Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1817) George Müller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1805) March 11 - William Rosecrans, California

congressman, Register of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819) March 15 - Sir Henry Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813) March 16 - Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1817) March 18 - Matilda Joslyn Gage, American feminist (b. 1813) March 16 - Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1817) March 18 - Autron Seidl, Hungarian conductor

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(b. 1850) April 13 - Aurilla Furber, American author (b. 1847) April 15 - Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of 
author (b. 1850) May 29 - Theodor Eimer, German zoologist (b. 1843) June 4 - Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1821) June 14 - Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830) June 25 - Ferdinand Cohn, German
biologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1828) Otto von Bismarck Theodor Fontane Saint Charbel Makhluf July 1 Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831) Joaquín Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841) July 5 - Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834) July 8 -
Soapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 14 - Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1814) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1815)[27] August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French Painter (b. 1824) August 18 - Eugène Boudin, French Painter (b.
1854) August 23 - Félicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1833) September 2 - Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of Latter-day Saints (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, sp
of Austria, queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 16 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1812) September 26 - Fanny Davenport, American actress
(b. 1850) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 29 - Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817) October 24 - Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824) November 20 - Sir John
Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828) December 25 - Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832) December 25 - Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832) December 29 - Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29] Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist, politician (b. 1828)
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2012. Retrieved May 25, 2009. Filmed ca. March 17 to April 1, 1898 Morro Castle (fortress) downloadable videos. (1898 Morro Castle, Havana Harbor, YouTube stream. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11.
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05-20 view of 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Military Camp at Tampa, taken from train. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11.
Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20
(needs Flash) 1898 Troops Ship for the Philippines. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. June 1898 (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. troops landing at Daiquirí, Cuba. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-08-05 view of Daiquirí after the United States invasion of Cuba in the
Spanish-American War (needs Flash) 1898 Major General Shafter. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Major General Shafter (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making road in front of Santiago. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of
Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved from " 3 For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation). The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of
Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United States. A few decades later, the
Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal
with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline
and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which
paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian
empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known
as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly
by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast
territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century is a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century is a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century is a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century is a fifth of the world's population. By the end of the century is a fifth of the world's population and the century is a fifth of the world's population. 
dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century were Jiroemon Kimura (1897-2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900-2018), both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics
appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of mathematics
physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict
social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly
responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and
fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million in 1800 to 6.7 million in 200 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses
of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the
Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a successful slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9]
The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread
formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest
cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football,
rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the
Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War.
Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty
(Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era.
turning decisively against the French Empire. The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes
 associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French Revolution. As a result of the
Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French invas
First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was
held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish America and South
America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to
Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1821 and from Mexico in 1821. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of
Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848.
democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or
cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of
nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces. [12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade was abolished in the
United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Aurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman
were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from
the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued a preliminary [13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free." [14] He did so. [15]
The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim
Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian-Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire after the
Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of
Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous.
Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion Was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20–30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After
proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign
policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had
eliminated the daimyō system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in
1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and
conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire
Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New
medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-
Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations. [21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the
 Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan,
causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1812: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Rus
Sweden in the Finnish War. 1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of
community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820:
Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines
 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary
 between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta and occupies Algeria. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875:
 Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic
proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon
War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of
Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan war ends Paraguayan war en
and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868-1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868-1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870-1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New
1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egyp
1883-1898: Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1895-1896: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1896: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1896:
Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in Cuban independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight
Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science. [23] Use the cursor to see who is who. [24] Main article: 19th century in
science The 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell,[25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859
published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the
asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science.
Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured
and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical
science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science.
illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium
of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri
Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the first time, given
to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who
developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von
Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine.
1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23)
1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860:
Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens.
1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invented in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue
jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting systems by 1880
[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb. [28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun
the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1890: The cardboard box 
Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des
Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith.
1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican
Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy
founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII
issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley
publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834
Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt
Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain
publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Wincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 
premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and Premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and Premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and Premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and Premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum published 1897: L. Frank Baum publish
author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine
and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts
and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century.
most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the
Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire. [31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederich Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.
Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographs, produced by Nicephore Niepce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Nadar, self
the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film
makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Nicéphor
Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portraits and photographic process.
1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th
century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David
Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Edouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste
Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic music, and the composers of the com
 Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era
such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr 
Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne
Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1871: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James
Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the United Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1801: Thomas Jefferson is elected the third President of the United Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom.
of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish
naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century. 1805–1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed
between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see
History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption
created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran
Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First
Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe.
British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six
bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions
from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first
cooperative in the world. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria
first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of
Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Expedition of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva
Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the
Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of
deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société
Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger
Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States may have been the world's first
nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888
Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris.
officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in
Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of
China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900–1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on
12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin
Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky,
1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt
Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism
Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century in fi
in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The
19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the
adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the
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related to 19th century. Retrieved from " 4 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). The 18th century (as a month of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the
legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century,
slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in
Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. Western historians have occasionally defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French
Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until
1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the
wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe
However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia
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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, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder
 Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the
 vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya
 Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a 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. In 1789, George Washington was
inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Europe at
the beginning of the War 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 Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 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 Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Spanish Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanis
 establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies and English Company Tradi
 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. 1716-1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the
 French in North America. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1730: 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. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the
 Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great Disaster, an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723-1732: The Oing and the Dzungars
fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil
revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.
1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; 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. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's
Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England. [19] 1742: 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: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: 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: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: 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: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: 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: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 17
Second Jacobite rising 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 to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's
College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills upon the English and their allies.
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 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: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1764: M
The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly are defeated at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly are defeated at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly are defeated at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765.
destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772:
 War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1773: The Bengal population. 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 Maps New Zealand and Maps New Zealand and Maps New Zealand and Maps New Zeala
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 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end
 the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775-1782: First
 Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: 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: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is
 administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779-1783: Britain loses several
islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish
 settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: 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 traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War isolated to the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases and military bases and military bases and military bases are against Russian settlers and military bases are against Russian
fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet
arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1790) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788-1790. 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1790).
ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes
1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792-1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars,
 which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as
many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in
Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward
Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South
 Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: 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: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide.
 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century.
1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Kay
1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical
capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The 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, China. 1764: Spinning jenny
created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability
1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air".
nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784:
Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Altomatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern
 chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-
1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico
1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel
 Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral
Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari
1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776-1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure
 Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason
by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1790: Reflection in 
 Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese
novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of George II
Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach
1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1781: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by
 Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in
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and Industrial Lancashire, 1600–1780. Manchester University Press. p. 433. OCLC 2859370. ^ "A guide to Scottish clans". Unique-cottages.co.uk. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "History". Columbia University.
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Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The economic development of the continental Europe: 1780-1870 (1973) online; note there are two different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the
economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5The editor will now load. If you still
see this message after a few seconds, please reload the page. Retrieved from "Ham hocks are a tasty part of the pig and are used in a variety of savory dishes. Because this cut of meat is from the joint on the trotter, or foot of the pig, it is tough, with most of the ham hock comprised of skin, bone, fat, and collagen. Ham hocks are smoked, and require a lot of
cooking to make them palatable as a stand-alone dish; they are not often served on their own but instead are used as an ingredient to enhance soups, stock, and pots of beans, adding a smoky, meaty, and rich essence. They are inexpensive, sold fresh and frozen, but can be difficult to find. Ham hocks, also called pork knuckles, are cut from the bottom part
of the swine's leg. They are thick, approximately four inches long, and part of the leg that's encased with collagen, connective tissue, and a bit of meat, all surrounded by a thick layer of fat and skin. While hefty, ham hocks are often cured
with salt before being smoked, a technique that lends a salty bacon-like flavor. Even without this process, ham hocks are used in cuisines from all over the world, including in the American south where they are commonly cooked with collards or pinto beans. Getty
Images/ronniechua Getty Images/Sam+Yvonne Getty Images/Sam+Yvonne Getty Images/Dar1930 Getty Images/Michael Rheault The best way to cook in its own juices and become tender and pliable. The pork can then be shredded or minced and used
in soups, quiche, or on top of a salad. Braising also brings about the same results, though it's a more hands-on approach. Marinating or brining will tenderize the meat, and boiling will help the meat become malleable and succulent. To get crispy skin and render some of the pork fat, roasting proves best. Ham hocks are used in a variety of cuisines. In
Pennsylvania, ham hocks are the key ingredient in scrapple, a type of meatloaf popular with the Pennsylvania Dutch. In Some cultures—like Eastern Europe—ham hocks are boiled, roasted ham hock, and eisbein, which is pickled ham hock. Bavaria has similar dishes, and in
Austria, a caraway and garlic broth is used to boil ham hocks. Switzerland and Sweden both have famous dishes using ham hocks, wädli and fläsklägg med rotmos respectively, the latter being a cured version served with mashed root vegetables and sweet
mustard. Chinese cooking also features ham hocks in a variety of ways, from fried, braised, roasted, and stewed, where they are served whole, sliced, or chopped. Ham hocks in a variety of ways, from fried, braised, roasted, and stewed, where they are served whole, sliced, or chopped. Ham hocks in a variety of ways, from fried, braised, roasted, and stewed, where they are served whole, sliced, or chopped. Ham hocks in a variety of ways, from fried, braised, roasted, and stewed, where they are served whole, sliced, or chopped. Ham hocks in a variety of ways, from fried, braised, roasted, and stewed, where they are served whole, sliced, or chopped. Ham hocks in a variety of ways, from fried, braised, roasted, and stewed, where they are served whole, sliced, or chopped. Ham hocks in a variety of ways, from fried, braised, roasted, and stewed, where they are served whole, sliced, or chopped.
with. Both ham hocks and bacon can be used to enhance a dish with smoky, salty flavors that add richness to just about anything they are mixed with. But unlike bacon, ham hocks and bacon can be used almost interchangeably when it involves soups, stews,
braised vegetables, or casseroles, ham hocks tend to get overlooked. However, often ham hocks as a main dish or an ingredient mixed into a soup or pot of beans, this smoky, umami-rich food is a great addition to many recipes. Use ham
hocks to enhance greens, serve it glazed with honey and beer, or cook low and slow to get every meaty morsel off the bones. Any good butcher will have ham hocks in the meat department, often pre-packaged in pairs. Don't be surprised, however, if
ham hocks are out of stock as they're not a popular cut of meat. You can always call a local butcher and reserve ahead of time, or buy when you see one and freeze until ready to use. Because of the small amount of meat compared to bone and collagen, and the fact that ham hocks take a long time to cook, this is a very inexpensive cut of pork. Like any cured
meat, ham hocks should be kept cool and dry, preferably in the refrigerator. Fresh ham hocks meet to be kept cold and used within a week or else stored in the freezer until ready to cook. Ham hocks maintain flavor well and freezing doesn't affect it too much. Once cooked, the ham hock will remain usable in the refrigerator for about a week and longer in
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