Click to prove you're human



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HomeIdle GamesCookie Clicker Cookie Clicker Cookie Clicker is a fun game where you bake cookies and create your own sweet world! In this colorful game, each tap turns flour and sugar into yummy cookies. As you play, you can buy upgrades to make even more cookies. You can even close your phone and watch your cookie count grow! Plus, you can ascend for
amazing upgrades! There are many achievements to earn and funny grandmas to watch out for. It's easy to get hooked on the excitement! So grab your mouse, start tapping, and enjoy the cookie fun! How to Play Cookie fun! How
to help you bake faster. Keep an eye on your bakery so you can make lots of cookies. Everyone loves a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies just for you! Every time you click, a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies just for you! Every time you click, a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies just for you! Every time you click, a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies just for you! Every time you click, a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies just for you! Every time you click, a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies just for you! Every time you click, a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies just for you! Every time you click, a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies just for you! Every time you click, a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies just for you! Every time you click, a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies a cookie empire! Tapping for Cookies Tap to bake tasty cookies tasty cookie
cookies without all the tapping. Take a break if you need to. No worries! The cookie-baking fun! They can help you turn your cookie-clicking into a cookie-click
making empire. As you bake cookies, you will earn enough to buy upgrades like cookie machines and sweet helpers. Each upgrade boosts your cookie production, so you can reach new levels of yumminess! Watch for special upgrades that give you even more cookies. Remember, there are hundreds to collect! You might find some surprises too. So, grab
your mouse and get ready to fill your bakery with upgrades, because cookies are the best! Features of Unblocked Games 76 Cookie Clicker has fun features that will keep you coming back to your virtual bakery. Here's what you will love: Lots of Upgrades: Unlock
many upgrades to make more cookies. Always Baking: The game keeps going while your phone rests, so you can return to a mountain of cookies! Fun Graphics: Enjoy cute pixel art and funny texts that add joy to your baking adventure. Get ready to click, bake, and become the cookies king or queen! Your bakery dreams are just a tap away! Unblocked
Games 76 Cookie Clicker Controls Now you're all set with upgrades and ready to bake! Let's jump into the fun part, controls! You'll be clicking away like a cookie-making pro! Here are some easy controls to learn: Left Mouse Button: Click to bake cookies and click on things. Hold Left Mouse Button: Press it down for fast cookie making! Esc Key: Use it
to open the game menu quickly. Get your fingers ready for cookie fun! Grab your mouse and start clicking; tasty treats are waiting! Happy baking on Games 76.io! View source Welcome to the game Cookie Clicker Wiki! Cookie Clicker Wiki! Cookie Clicker Wiki is a wiki for information, strategies and news related to the game Cookie Clicker Wiki! Cookie Clicker Wiki!
provide the best resource for fans of Cookie Clicker on the internet, and are currently working on making this site look even better and easier to navigate. Click here to create your own account! This wiki should only contain canon Cookie Clicker? Cookie
Clicker is a Javascript game released by Orteil on August 8, 2013. It is an "incrementer" game, as proclaimed by Orteil. The point of the game is to bake cookies to buy upgrades. The seemingly endless gameplay makes it a game that can last an indefinite amount of time, or at least until your
device can no longer run it. It can be found at . Latest update - 7 May 2023 "often imitated, never duplicated" added the final, 20th buildings are planned beyond this one; there are still many more updates to come, but future patches will focus on adding minigames to the existing buildings along with other features!) added
another tier of upgrades and achievements updated flavored milk icons added visual cue for shimmering veil touched up old Santa sprites removed Discord rich presence support (plugin currently broken) new heavenly upgrade that lets you trade presents with other players Cookie Clicker turns 10 years old this year. Thank you for clicking cookies with
us! Need help on the wiki? If you're new to wikis, please check out this handy help page! If you notice an issue on the wiki, feel free to contact an active Administrator to assist you. If you are looking for a free browser game, Cookie Clicker Unblocked is the game for you. It's not that hard to play, but if you want to spend hours every day, you can play
for free. There are also several ways to get an unobstructed cookie cutter. A platform designed specifically for playing games on school computers without restrictions. For Other issues, please use the Contact Unblocked Games page. Unblocked Games 76 Privacy Policy - Contact - Google Cookies
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analyse and interpret primary and secondary sources to construct narratives about what happened and explain why it happened and explain why it happened. They engage in source criticism to assess the authenticity, content, and reliability of these sources. It is controversial whether the resulting historical narratives can be truly objective and whether history is a social science
rather than a discipline of the humanities. Influential schools of thought include positivism, the Annales school, Marxism, and postmodernism. Some branches of history focus on specific time periods, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as political, social, and economic history.
History emerged as a field of inquiry in antiquity to replace myth-infused narratives, with influential early traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ian Carmichael Russet sparrow Emmy Noether Archive By email More featured articles About Welsh presbytery meeting, 1940 ... that the term
"middle judicatory", which many denominations use for their mid-tier organizations, originated in Presbyterian courts (example pictured) for church discipline? ... that texting someone a poop emoji in Japan is a way to wish them good luck? ... that American football player Dominic Vairo went from being forced off the freshman team at Notre Dame to
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new article Nominate an article Aleksander Barkov In ice hockey, the Florida Panthers (captain Aleksander Barkov pictured) defeat the Edmonton Oilers to win the 24 Hours of Le Mans. In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman is
assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Alfred Brendel Ali Shamkhani Hamilton Wanasinghe Afa Ah Loo Geoff
Palmer Stella Chen Nominate an article June 19: Juneteenth in the United States (1865) Lou Gehrig baseball card 1785 - The proprietors of King's Chapel, Boston, voted to adopt James Freeman's Book of Common Prayer, thus establishing the first Unitarian church in the Americas. 1838 - The Maryland province of the Jesuits contracted to sell 272
slaves to buyers in Louisiana in one of the largest slave sales in American history. 1939 - American baseball player Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with a sclerosis and the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with a sclerosis and the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with a sclerosis and the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with a sclerosis and the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with a sclerosis and the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with a sclerosis and the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with a sclerosis and the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with a sclerosis and the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with a sclerosis and the United States as "Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with a sclerosis and t
350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan. Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (d. 1844)Sarah Rosetta Wakeman (d. 1864)Aage Bohr (b. 1922)Clayton Kirkpatrick (d. 2004) More anniversaries: June 18 June 20 Archive By email List of days of the year About Dred Scott (c. 1799 - 1858) was an enslaved African
American who, along with his wife, Harriet Robinson Scott, unsuccessfully sued for the freedom of themselves and their two daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, in the 1857 legal case Dred Scott v. Sandford. The Scotts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was
illegal, and laws in those jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they stayed for an extended period. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extend American citizenship to people of black African descent, and therefore they could not enjoy the
rights and privileges that the Constitution conferred upon American citizens. The Dred Scott decision is widely denounced for its overt racism, judicial activism, poor legal reasoning, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. The ruling was later
superseded by the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which abolished slavery, in 1865, followed by the Fourteenth Amendment, whose first section guaranteed birthright citizenship for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", in 1868. This posthumous oil-on-
canvas portrait of Scott was painted by Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by John H. Fitzgibbon Recently featured: Garni Temple Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central
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WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles فارسى Deutsch Español فارسى Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-
lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Eλληνικά Esperanto Euskara אָרות בוית בווער 
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a common year starting on Sunday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 19th century, and the 6th year of the 1860s decade. As of the start of 1865, the Gregorian
calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 15: Union captures Fort Fisher. January 4 - The New York City. January 13 - American Civil War: Second Battle of Fort Fisher -
Union forces launch a major amphibious assault against the last seaport held by the Confederates, Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 31 The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (conditional prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude) passes narrowly, in the
House of Representatives. American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief. February 3 - American Civil War: Hampton Roads Confederate leaders discuss peace terms. February 3 - American Civil War: Hampton Roads Confederate leaders discuss peace terms.
on Experiments on Plant Hybridization at two meetings of the Natural History Society of Brünn in Moravia, subsequently taken to be the origin of the theory of Mendelian inheritance.[2] February 21 - John Deere receives a United States patent for ploughs. February 22 - Tennessee adopts a new constitution that abolishes slavery. February - American
Civil War: Columbia, South Carolina burns, as Confederate forces flee from advancing Union forces. March 3 - The U.S. Congress authorizes formation of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. March 4 - Washington College are merged to form Washington & Jefferson College in the United States.[3] March 13 -
American Civil War: The Confederate States of America agrees to the use of African American Civil War: The Congress of the Confederate States of American Civil War: The Congress of the Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North
Carolina. March 25 The Claywater Meteorite explodes just before reaching ground level in Vernon County, Wisconsin; fragments having a combined mass of 1.5 kg (3.3 lb) are recovered. American Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Stedman from the Union, although it is retaken the same day. Lee's army suffers heavy casualties:
about 2,900, including 1,000 captured in the Union counterattack. Confederate positions are weakened. After the battle, Lee's defeat is only a matter of time. April 1: Lincoln shot. April 1: Lincoln shot. April 1: Lincoln shot. April 1 - American Civil War - Battle of Five Forks: In
Petersburg, Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 2 - American Civil War: Confederate President Jefferson Davis and most of his Cabinet flee the Confederate President Jefferson Davis and most of his Cabinet flee the Confederate Capital of Richmond, Virginia, which is taken by Union troops the next day. April 6 - German chemicals producer Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik (BASF) is
founded in Mannheim. April 9 - American Civil War: Confederate States Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, effectively ending the war. April 14 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln: President of the United States Abraham Lincoln is shot while attending an evening performance of
the farce Our American Cousin at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. United States Secretary of State William H. Seward and his family are attacked in his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 - President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Andrew
Johnson becomes the 17th President of the United States upon Lincoln's death and is sworn in later that morning. April 18 - Confederate President of 1,000 soldiers. April 21 - German chemicals producer BASF moves its headquarters and factories from
Mannheim, to the Hemshof District of Ludwigshafen. April 26 American Civil War: Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrenders to Union Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, at Durham Station, North Carolina. Union cavalry corner John Wilkes Booth in a Virginia barn, and cavalryman Boston Corbett fatally shoots the assassin. April 27
The steamboat Sultana, carrying 2,300 passengers, explodes and sinks in the Mississippi River, killing 1,800, mostly Union survivors of the Andersonville Prison. April 27: Steamboat Sultana sinks. Governor of New York Reuben Fenton signs a bill formally creating Cornell University. May 1 - The Treaty of the Triple Alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and
Uruguay against Paraguay is formally signed, following the outbreak of the Paraguayan War. May 4 - American Civil War: Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, commanding all Confederate forces in Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, effectively ending all
Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. May 5 - In the United States: In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the first train robbery in the country takes place. Jefferson Davis meets with his Confederate Cabinet (14 officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially dissolved. May 10 -
American Civil War: Jefferson Davis is captured by the Union Army near Irwinville, Georgia. May 12 - Electric equipment and mobile brand Nokia founded in Tampere, Finland. May 12-13 - American Civil War - Battle of Palmito Ranch: In far south Texas, more than a month after Confederate General Lee's surrender, the last land battle of the civil war
with casualties, ends with a Confederate victory. May 17 The International Telegraph Union is founded. French missionary Father Armand David first observes Père David's deer in Peking, China.[4] May 23 - Grand Review of the Armies: Union Army troops parade down Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.) to celebrate the end of the American Civil
War. May 25 - Mobile magazine explosion: 300 are killed in Mobile, Alabama, when an ordnance depot explodes. May 29 - American Civil War: President of the United States Andrew Johnson issues a proclamation of general amnesty for most citizens of the former Confederacy.
June 2 - American Civil War: Confederate forces west of the Mississippi River under General Edmund Kirby Smith surrender at Galveston, Texas, under terms negotiated on May 26, becoming the last to do so. June 10 - Richard Wagner's opera Tristan und Isolde debuts at the Munich Court Theatre. June 11 - Battle of the Riachuelo: The Brazilian Navy
squadron defeats the Paraguayan Navy. July 2: Salvation Army June 19 - American Civil War: Union Major General Gordon Granger lands at Galveston, Texas, and informs the people of Texas of the Emancipation Proclamation (an event celebrated in modern times each year as Juneteenth). June 23 - American Civil War: At Fort Towson in Oklahoma
Territory, Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, surrenders the last significant Rebel army. June 25 - James Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission at Brighton, England. June-August - English polymath Francis Galton first
describes eugenics.[6] July 4 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 The U.S. Secret Service is founded. The first speed limit is introduced in Britain: 2 mph (3.2 km/h) in the country. July 7 - Following Abraham Lincoln's
assassination on April 14, the four conspirators condemned to death during the trial are hanged, including David Herold, George Atzerodt, Lewis Powell and Mary Surratt. Her son, John Surratt, escapes execution by fleeing to Canada, and ultimately to Egypt. July 14 - First ascent of the Matterhorn: The summit of the Matterhorn in the Alps is reached
for the first time, by a party of 7 led by the Englishman Edward Whymper; 4 die in a fall during the descent. July 14: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 21 - Wild Bill Hickok - Davis Tutt dead over a poker debt, in what
is regarded as the first true western fast draw showdown. July 23 - The SS Great Eastern departs on a voyage to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable.[7] July 26 - The New Zealand Parliament first meets in Wellington on a permanent basis, making it de facto the national capital.[9] July 27 Welsh settlers arrive in Argentina at Chubut Valley. Businessman
Asa Packer establishes Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. July 30 - The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 - The first narrow gauge mainline railway in the world opens at Grandchester, Australia. July - The Christian Mission, later renamed The Salvation Army, is founded in
Whitechapel, London, by William and Catherine Booth. August 16 - The Dominican Republic regains independence from Spain. August 25 - The Shergotty meteorite Mars meteorite falls in Sherghati, Gaya, Bihar in India. September 19 - Union Business College (now Peirce College) is founded in Philadelphia. September 26 - Champ Ferguson becomes
the first person (and one of only two) to be convicted of war crimes for actions taken during the American Civil War, found guilty by a U.S. Army tribunal on 23 charges, arising from the murder of 53 people. He is hanged on October 20, two days after the conviction of Henry Wirz for war crimes.[10] October 11 - Morant Bay rebellion: Paul Bogle leads
hundreds of black men and women in a march in Jamaica; the rebellion is brutally suppressed by the British governor Edward John Evre with 400 executed [8] October 25 - Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee. October 25 - Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee.
combatants, and only serving regular soldier, to be executed for war crimes committed during the American Civil War. November 11 - Duar War between Britain in return for an annual subsidy.[7] November 17 - Chincha Islands War: Action of
17 November 1865 - A Spanish gunboat is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción of Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay o
United States House Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Commerce, reducing the tasks of the House Committee on Ways and Means. December 17 - Leopold II becomes King of the Belgians, following the death (on December 10) of his father, King Leopold I. December 18 - Secretary of State William H. Seward declares
the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution ratified by three-quarters of the states, including those in secession. As of December 6, slavery is legally outlawed in the last two slave states of Kentucky and Delaware, and the remaining 45,000 slaves are freed. December 21 - The Kappa Alpha Order is founded at Washington College,
Lexington, Virginia. December 24 - Jonathan Shank and Barry Ownby form the Ku Klux Klan in the American South, to resist Reconstruction and intimidate carpetbaggers and scalawags, as well as to repress the freedpeople. Francis Galton. A forest fire near Silverton, Oregon, destroys about one million acres (4,000 km2) of timber. The National
Temperance Society and Publishing House is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham, England, is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham, England, is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham, England, is founded. January 5 - Julio Garavito Armero, Colombian astronomer (d. 1920) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 19
 - Valentin Serov, Russian portrait painter (d. 1911) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Indian independence movement (d. 1928) Kaarlo Juho
Ståhlberg, 1st President of Finland (d. 1952)[11] January 31 - Henri Desgrange, French cycling enthusiast, founder of the Tour de France (d. 1940) February 9 - Beatrice Stella Tanner, later Mrs. Patrick Campbell, English theatre actress, producer (d. 1940) February 12
Enrico Millo, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1952) February 21 - John Haden Badley, English author, educator (d. 1967) February 28 - Wilfred Grenfell, English medical
missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1940) Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 1936) March 10 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1937) March 30 - Heinrich Rubens
German physicist (d. 1922) April - Richard Rushall, British sea captain and businessman (d. 1923) April 1 - Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929) April 2 - Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921) April 6 - Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926) April 9 Violet
Nicolson, English poet (d. 1904) Erich Ludendorff, German general (d. 1937) Charles Proteus Steinmetz, German-American engineer, electrician (d. 1923) April 14 - Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, and designer and painter of pottery (d. 1960) April 16 - Harry Chauvel, Australian Army general (d. 1945)[13] April 18 - Leónidas
Plaza, 16th President of Ecuador (d. 1932) April 26 - Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Finnish artist (d. 1931)[14] April 28 Vital Brazil, Brazilian physician, immunologist (d. 1940) Pieter Zeeman King George V of the United Kingdom May 2 - Clyde Fitch, American dramatist (d. 1909) May 3 - Martha M.
Simpson, Australian educationalist ((d. 1948) May 23 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1942) May 25 John Mott, American YMCA leader, recipient of the Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1943) May 26 - Robert W. Chambers, American artist (d. 1933) June 2 - George Lohmann, English
cricketer (d. 1901) June 3 - George V of the United Kingdom (d. 1936) June 9 Albéric Magnard, French composer (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats,
1948) June 21 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1944) June 26 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1937)[15] July 13 - Gérard Encausse, French occultist
(d. 1916) July 15 - Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1919) Edward Terry Sanford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp
Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1933) John Radecki, Australian stained glass artist (d. 1936) August 17 - Julia Marlowe, English-born American stage actress
(d. 1950) August 20 - Bernard Tancred, South African cricketer (d. 1911) August 22 - Templar Saxe, British actor and singer (d. 1935) September 4 - Maria Karłowska, Polish Roman Catholic religious professed and blessed (d. 1935)
September 11 - Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (d. 1929) September 13 - William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, British field marshal (d. 1937) Charles W. Clark Hovhannes Abelian Warren G. Harding Jean Sibelius Rudyard Kipling October 1 - Paul Dukas,
French composer (d. 1935) October 9 - Arthur Hayes-Sadler, British admiral (d. 1952) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 12 - Arthur Harden, English chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1940) October 15 - Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1930) October 12 - Arthur Harden, English chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1940) October 15 - Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 12 - Arthur Harden, English chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1940) October 15 - Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Car
1925) October 16 - Rudolph Lambart, 10th Earl of Cavan, British field marshal (d. 1946) October 17 - James Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician (d. 1929) October 23 - Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor (d. 1936) October 26 - Benjamin
Guggenheim, American businessman (d. 1912) October 27 - Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940) November 2 - Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923) November 11 - Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film producer, founder of the Thanhouser Company (d. 1956) December 8 Rüdiger von der Goltz,
German general (d. 1946) Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer (d. 1957) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 19 - Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1932) December 20 - Elsie de Wolfe, American socialite, interior decorator (d. 1950) December 23
Anna Farquhar Bergengren, American author and editor (unknown year of death) James M. Canty, American educator, school administrator, and businessperson (d. 1964)[16] Albrecht, Duke of Württemberg, German field marshal (d. 1939) December 25 Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1950) Fay Templeton, American musical
comedy star (d. 1939) December 28 - Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1925) December 30 - Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1943)[17] Abraham Lincoln
John Wilkes Booth January 14 - Marie-Anne Libert, Belgian botanist (b. 1782) January 19 - Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1836)[18] March 1 - Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen
consort of the Netherlands (b. 1795) March 20 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 20 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, Russian priest, Russian priest, Russian pr
 Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 15 - Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 24 - Nicholas Alexandrovich, Tsarevich of Russia (b. 1843) April 26 - John Wilkes Booth, American actor, assassin of Abraham Lincoln (b. 1838) April 28
Sir Samuel Cunard, Canadian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 5 - Ben Hall, Australian businessperson (b. 1782) [19] Paul Bogle Henry John Temple Leopold I of Belgium July - Dimitris Plapoutas, Greek military leader (b. 1786) July 6
- Princess Sophie of Sweden, Grand Duchess of Baden (b. 1801) July 7 - The Lincoln assassination conspirators (executed) Lewis Powell (b. 1823) July 25 - James Barry, British military surgeon (b. 1795) August 4 - Percival Drayton, United States Navy officer (b. 1812) August 12 -
William Jackson Hooker, English botanist (b. 1785) August 13 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 16 - Sir Frederick Stovin, British army general (b. 1783) August 29 - Robert Remak, German embryologist, physiologist and neurologist (b. 1815) September 2 -
William Rowan Hamilton, Irish mathematician (b. 1805) September 10 - Maria Silfvan, Finnish actor (b. 1802) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Bolivia (b. 1781) October 18 -
Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1784) October 24 - Paul Bogle, Jamaican activist, Baptist deacon and leader of the Morant Bay rebellion. (executed) (b. 1823)
November 12 - Elizabeth Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1810) November 28 José Manuel Pareja, Spanish admiral (suicide) (b. 1813) William Machin Stairs, Canadian businessman, statesman (b. 1810) November 29 - Isaac A. Van Amburgh, American animal trainer (b. 1811) December 6 - Sebastián Iradier, Spanish composer (b. 1809)
December 10 - King Leopold I of Belgium (b. 1790) December 14 - Johan Georg Forchhammer, Danish geologist (b. 1794) December 17 - Luigi Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788) ^ "Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 vuotta" [150 years of local self-government]. Nopolanews (in Finnish). February 6, 2015. Archived from the original on February 24, 2015.
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9715738-2-6. OCLC 55983178. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 19th ce
1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 
Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the
legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the
century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of
France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from
1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the 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 War of the French Revolution to oppose the French Re
become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent
partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The
Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah
invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the
century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing
literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to
Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of
 regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In
1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an invention. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rules.
in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s 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 and Swedish Empires. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empires. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe. [12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint
Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin
1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies
merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at 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 Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the
Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 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: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession. [15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia
population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian
 invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The Urgars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724:
Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain
and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Tur
Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah'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: Maryel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England. [19] 1742:
Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen
at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland
1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748-1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s,
1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September. On the calendar, 2 September to 13 September to 13 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754:
King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital
                                                                 genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European
powers in various theaters around the world. 1756-1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the
Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese
invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark 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. 1769-1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India
Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by
Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha
War. 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the
Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 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: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires
its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son dynasty has been established. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son dynasty has been established.
Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac
Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian Management of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian Management of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian Management of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: 
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 traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather
than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy
Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790; Russo-Swedish War (1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
1789-1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States are until 1797. 1789: The United States are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: Quang Trung defeats are until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats are until 1797. 178
Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart
premieres The Magic Flute. 1792-1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.
[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 Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of
incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australia clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia 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; smal
Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to
overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798-1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the
French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established. [31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of
scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth
of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740:
Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North
America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of
longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The
Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffrov 1777: Circular saw invented by
Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing
machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33]
1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One 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) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book
becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray
published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques
Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right 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 Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les
Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah
Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William
Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by
J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie,
first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of
Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1781: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History
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 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link
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 about continuous growth and optimization. The core Cookie Clicker experience involves building an ever-expanding cookie counts. Many Cookie Clicker players set personal goals like specific achievements or production milestones. Cookie Clicker's
 ascension system allows you to reset your progress in exchange for prestige and heavenly chips. When you ascend in Cookie Clicker, you lose all cookies and buildings but gain permanent bonuses. Each Cookie Clicker, you lose all cookies and buildings but gain permanent bonuses.
are special Cookie Clicker events that appear randomly on screen. Clicking these Cookie Clicker bonuses grants various effects like "Frenzy" (7x production), "Lucky" (instant cookies), or "Click Frenzy" (massive click power boost). Advanced Cookie Clicker strategy involves timing these effects to maximize production. The Grandmapocalypse is a Cookie
Clicker storyline triggered by purchasing specific grandma-related upgrades. During this Cookie Clicker event, grandmas become corrupted, the background changes, and red "Wrath Cookies" appear alongside golden cookies. The Cookie Clicker Grandmapocalypse adds risk/reward decisions with potentially negative effects but also unique
benefits. Yes, Cookie Clicker features several mini-games unlocked through specific buildings. The Garden lets you grow plants with various effects, the Pantheon allows you to slot gods for different bonuses, and the Stock Market lets you trade cookie clicker mini-games add strategic depth beyond the core clicking and buildings.
mechanics. Cookie Clicker's most powerful upgrades include Kitten modifiers (which leverage milk from achievements), building synergy upgrades, and certain heavenly upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also features powerful upgrades like "Permanent Slot" items. Late-game Cookie Clicker also feature
production. Yes, Cookie Clicker is generally appropriate for all ages with its simple concept and cartoon visuals. The Cookie Clicker experience contains mild references to apocalyptic themes during the Grandmapocalypse, but these are presented in a humorous, non-frightening way. Cookie Clicker can also teach basic concepts about resource
 management and exponential growth. Once loaded, Cookie Clicker can function offline, continuing to generate cookies based on your production. Some Cookie Clicker versions include cloud saving features that require connectivity to preserve
progress across devices. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially.
  , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions —
 You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your all of
the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights may limit how you use the material. The best Cookie Clicker cheat so publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The best Cookie Clicker cheat so publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material.
up to you. All's fair in cookie warfare. Using cheat codes might help you unlock all of the game's achievements, too. To access these cheats, you will need to open your internet browser's developer tools, but we've explained how to do this below for multiple platforms including Chrome, Safari and Firefox. As always, make sure to make a new save before
using any cheats. You can do this on the game's Options screen - just copy and paste that save file code somewhere safe to reuse it later and discover the full list of its cheat codes. Jump to: If you're using the Edge
browser, you need to press F12 to open the cheat panel in Cookie Clicker. When you see it, simply copy and paste in the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the code you want to use, making sure to put your desired number in the relevant place. Press enter when the relevant place is the press enter when the relevant place is the place is the relevant place. Press enter when the relevant place is the relevant place is the relevant place is the relevant place. Press enter when the relevant place is the relevant place is the relevant place is the relevant place. Press enter when the relevant place is the relevant place is the relevant place is the relevant place is the relevant place. Press enter when the relevant place is the 
and K to open the Cookie Clicker cheat console. You can also press F12.On Firefox for Mac, press Control, Option and K to open up that Cookie Clicker cheat console. Either way, once you see the panel open up, all you need to do is put the code in the little text box, add in any numbers that need to be added, and press enter. By entering your details you
are agreeing to our terms and conditions and privacy policy. You can unsubscribe at any time. This site is protected by reCAPTCHA and the Google Privacy Policy and Terms of Service apply. With Google Chrome on a Windows PC, you access the Cookie Clicker cheat menu by pressing Control, Shift and J. You can also simply press F12. For the MacOS
 version of Google Chrome, press Command, Option and J to bring up the Cookie Clicker hacking area. In both cases, the area you're looking for should slide into view, allowing you to type in codes to your heart's content. On Internet Explorer, you open the Cookie Clicker hack zone simply by pressing F12. When you see it pop up, you just need to type (or
copy and paste) the code within the 'Console' tab, and then press enter. On Safari, the way to cheat in Cookie Clicker is by pressing Command, Option and C. This will open the cheating area, where all you need to do is input a code and then press enter. How will you build your cookie empire? Julien ThiennotNow, let's get to the main event, the big list of
Cookie Clicker cheats that you might fancy using. The full list of Cookie Clicker cheats is included below for your perusal! And here's a top tip for any newcomers: you don't have to include the triangular brackets. Instead, put the number or word that you're looking for in that spot instead. And don't forget to press enter when the code is ready, or you
won't see the benefit. Want to get rich (in cookies) as soon as possible? You could try out these cookies = Game.cookies + ; - adds these cookies = 1000; - set your total cookies to whichever number you want, on top of your current total Game. Earn(); - set your total cookies = 1000; - set your total cookies + ; - adds these cookies = Game.cookies = 1000; - set your total cookies = Game.cookies = Game.cookies = Cookies = C
desired amount of cookies to your current totalGame.cookiesPs=; - sets your cookies per second amountAnd here's a list of all the other cool hacks you can activate using Cookie Clicker cheat codes:Game.Achievements["].won=1; - unlocks the achievement of your choiceGame.Ascend(1); - ascend to a heavenly space, turning your cookies into Heavenly
Chips and PrestigeGame.AscendTimer=; - change the Ascend TreeGame.bakeryName=""; - set a name for your bakeryNameRefresh(); - refresh your bakeryNameRefresh(); - refresh your bakeryNameRefresh(); - to a name for your bakeryNameRefresh(); - 
computes your mouse Cps (mouse cookies per second amount)Game.computedMouseCps=; - change your mouse CpsGame.dragonLevel=; - set your dragon levelGame.gainLumps(); - removes all shimmers(); - removes all shimmersGame.LoadSave(); - load a saved
 fileGame.LoadSave(local); - load a local save fileGame.localStorageGet(Game.SaveTo); - save your milk progress = ; - change your milk progressGame.mousePointer=0; - change your mouse pointerGame.particlesUpdate(); - update
particlesGame.popups=0; - remove the game's popup notificationsGame.RuinTheFun(1); - unlock everything)Game.seame=0; - turn sesame on or offGame.SesameReset(); - reset the game's santa levelGame.seame.SetAllUpgrade(1); - unlock everything)Game.seame=0; - turn sesame on or offGame.SesameReset(); - reset the game's popup notificationsGame.seame=0; - turn sesame on or offGame.seame=0; - turn sesame on or offGame.seame=0; - turn sesame=0; - turn sesame on or offGame.seame=0; - turn sesame=0; - turn
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prestigeGame.debugTimersOn=; - turns the debug timers off or onGame.DebugUpgradeCpS(); - debugs your Upgrades CpsGame.GetAllDebugs(); - get all the possible debugsGame.HardReset(2); - hard reset your gameAnd that's all we've got for you today in terms of Cookie Clicker cheats. We hope you have fun, and don't get too obsessed with getting
 your numbers up!Get more from games with cheat codes: GTA 3 cheats | GTA San Andreas cheats | GTA Vice City cheats | GTA Vice City cheats | EGO DC Super Villains cheats | LEGO Star Wars codes | Roblox promo codes | Age of Mythology
 cheats | KotOR cheats | KotOR 2 cheats | Shindo Life codes | Sims 3 cheats | Sonic Origins cheats | Sonic Origins Cheats | Sonic Origins Cheats | Sonic Origins Cheats | Shindo Life codes | Subway Surfers codes | Subway Surfers codes | Subway Surfers codes | Subway Surfers Cheats | Sonic Origins Cheats | Sonic Origins Cheats | Sonic Origins Cheats | Sonic Origins Cheats | Subway Surfers Codes | Subway Surfers Cheats | Sonic Origins C
 Wars Original Trilogy cheats | LEGO Batman 2 cheats | LEGO Star Wars Clone Wars cheats | GTA 4 cheats | LEGO Star Wars Prequel Trilogy cheats | Pokémon Yellow cheats | Infinite Craft recipes Check out more of our Gaming coverage or visit our TV Guide and Streaming Guide to find out what's on. For more from the biggest stars in TV, listen to The
Radio Times Podcast. 2013 incremental game published by DashNet 2013 video gameCookie ClickerSteam storefront headerPublisher(s)Julien ThiennotComposer(s)Julien ThiennotCompo
 Series X/SNintendo SwitchNintendo SwitchNintendo SwitchNintendo Switch 2ReleaseWW: August 8, 2013 Android WW: October 5, 2020 SteamWW: September 1, 2021 PlayStation 4, PlayStation 4, PlayStation 5, Xbox One, Xbox Series X/S, Nintendo SwitchWW: May 22, 2025Genre(s)Incremental Mode(s)Single-player Cookie Clicker is a 2013 incremental game created by French programmer Julien
 "Orteil" Thiennot. The user initially clicks on a big cookie on the screen, earning a single cookies to purchase assets such as "buildings" that automatically produce cookies, as well as upgrades which can improve the efficiency of clicks and buildings. There are also many other mechanics that allow the
 user to earn cookies in a variety of different ways. The game lacks a conventional ending. The game has a dedicated fanbase. Though the original version was coded in one night, Cookie Clicker is periodically updated. It has been widely described as addictive, and has been credited with playing a role in the emergence of idle gaming. Gameplay
 screenshot At first, the player clicks on a large cookie, earning one cookie per click. With these cookies, the player can buy additional means of production such as cursors, grandmas, farms, mines, factories, banks, temples, and several more than the
 last-purchased asset of the same type. The player may also purchase upgrades to increase cookie production for these buildings. Golden cookies, small cookies, small cookies that appear in random locations and fade away after several seconds, appear periodically and grant effects, such as a temporary increase in the rate of production, if clicked before they
disappear. After earning a certain number of cookies, the player can 'ascend', losing their progress but earning heavenly chips and prestige levels add a permanent boost (+1% per level) to the rate of cookie production in future play-throughs, while heavenly chips can be spent on a wide variety of prestige upgrades. However, the
 number of cookies needed to unlock the next prestige level goes up proportionally with the cube of the level, becoming harder to attain as more are acquired. Other game mechanics include "wrinklers" (eldritch beasts which reduce cookie production, but can be popped by clicking them, returning all the cookies it digested with interest), Krumblor the
Cookie Dragon, minigames, and sugar lumps (which take 24 hours to coalesce and are used to level up buildings and boost their production rate). Achievements can be earned by completing various tasks or goals, such as reaching a certain number of total cookies produced, owning a particular number of buildings of a certain type or clicking a certain
number of golden cookies. Upon reaching a certain number of achievements, the player earns extra production depending on their total achievements. Additionally, seasonal events occur during their respective holidays which come with more upgrades and
cookies to unlock. The game features geometric or exponential growth: the player begins by baking individual cookies, but can quickly reach billions of cookies or beyond. Though the game has no clear ending, [2] it has over six hundred achievements, [3] and users may aim to reach milestone
numbers of cookies.[4] Julien Thiennot, also known as Orteil, created Cookie Clicker on August 8, 2013. Written in a single evening, the game was posted in a link on 4chan, and garnered 50,000 players within hours.[2] A month after the game was posted in a link on 4chan, and garnered 50,000 players within hours.[2] A month after the game was posted in a link on 4chan, and garnered 50,000 players within hours.[2] A month after the game was posted in a link on 4chan, and garnered 50,000 players within hours.[2] A month after the game was posted in a link on 4chan, and garnered 50,000 players within hours.[2] A month after the game was posted in a link on 4chan, and garnered 50,000 players within hours.[3] Orteil later wrote that traffic had peaked at 1.5 million after the game was posted in a link on 4chan, and garnered 50,000 players within hours.[4] In the game was posted in a link on 4chan, and garnered 50,000 players within hours.[5] Orteil later wrote that traffic had peaked at 1.5 million after the game was posted in a link on 4chan, and garnered 50,000 players within hours.[6] Orteil later wrote that traffic had peaked at 1.5 million after the game was posted in a link on 4chan, and garnered 50,000 players within hours.
hits in one day during August 2013, and by January 2014, Cookie Clicker was still getting a steady 225,000 hits per day.[6] The game has had continual updates in February 2016 and the "spiritual" update in February 2016 and the "spiritual" up
develop Cookie Clicker and other Dashnet games becoming a full-time job.[8] On August 8, 2019, the mobile beta for Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker was released for Android devices after a long delay.[9] Cookie Clicker
Clicker".[5] Orteil later released other idle games such as: Idle Game Maker, a tool allowing customized idle games to be made without coding knowledge; [10] AdventureQuest Dragons, a mobile game created with Artix Entertainment; and NeverEnding Legacy. On August 8, 2021, Orteil announced on Twitter a Steam release of Cookie Clicker, with the
 planned release date of September 1, 2021.[11] The game was released on Steam on its originally announced release date[4] by publisher Playsaurus. The release, within the top 15 of Steam games at the time.[4] On May 15, 2025,
 Playsaurus announced that the game would be ported to PlayStation 4, PlayStation 5, Xbox One, Xbox Series X/S, and Nintendo Switch on May 22, 2025. It will also release on Nintendo Switch 2 at a later date.[14][15] In an IGN article, Cookie Clicker is credited as one of the few games to have played a major role in the establishment of the genre of
 idle gaming (also known as incremental gaming).[1] An article in The Kernel describes it as "probably the best-known" game in the genre.[2] In an issue of Digital Culture & Society, Paolo Ruffino notes that the game is "supposed to be a parody of FarmVille" (a popular game which Ruffino says could be played easily with an algorithm, as the optimal
 action is always obvious), but that it is "equally addictive". Thus, the game "explores the absence of human agency".[16] Ian Bogost, creator of Cow Clicker, similarly notes that "Cookie Clicker has been said by reviewers to be addictive,[1][2]
and its fanbase have been described as "obsessive"[17] and "almost cultish".[2] Roisin Kiberd notes that fans of the game is bad for the environment (due to their mockingly simple mechanics, idle games are
also considered by many of being relatively simple or, as stated in an IGN article, "super dumb".[1] Games such as Cookie Clicker have used this blend of simplicity and complexity to create a new genre that some may not even consider as actual games. Orteil himself described his works as "non-games".[17] The game includes dark humour in the
names and descriptions of some of its upgrades, achievement titled "Global Warming" (upon owning 100 factories), a news ticker tape reading "New cookie-based religion sweeps the nation." and the "Grandmapocalypse", in which
 "the screen turns molten red and the central cookie is attacked by 'wrinklers'", and the world at large is implied to have been taken over by a hive mind of mutated grandmothers.[2][18] GameRevolution commented that the game contains "supernatural dark turns that call into question the user's morality", citing how a player can choose to enslave
grandmas to manufacture cookies.[19] In The Kernel, Kiberd opines that the game is "a parable about how capitalism will destroy itself". Kiberd suggests that Cookie Clicker is "saddling [the concept of fun] with ideas about success, achievement, and productivity", and "uses its own form as a critique of the larger structures of expectation and reward"
[2] Justin Davis of IGN describes Cookie Clicker as the "greatest Idle Game" and says it "probably achieves the best balance of power yet [...] so that every step of the way you feel like you're flying, generating cookies so much faster than you were before. But you still can't wait until that next major milestone is finally within reach".[1] Boing Boing
 reviewed Cookie Clicker as a "highly-addictive browser game".[20] Polygon has described the game as "intriguing", and its fan base as "obsessive".[17] Destructoid emphasizes that it is "centered around the pursuit and accumulation of vast wealth", providing players with "the illusion of progress, without any substantial advancement actually being
 made."[21] An academic work published by University of Minnesota Press analyzed Cookie Clicker as an object of new media art that subverts "the experimental opacity of digital historical experience: the broad sense of existential disenfranchisement characterizing so
much of the experience of contemporary technology".[22] Sebastian Deterding, a professor of design engineering at Imperial College London,[23] acknowledges that the game exists at one level as a parody and ridicule of Farmville and EverQuest,[24]:200 but said the game transcends this, engaging in gamification of progress, allowing players to
 "keep at a single 'silly' pursuit for hundreds of hours [engaged in] a real, self-regulatory skill", [24]: 204 and that its players can and do play it "out of enlightened existential spite", perhaps including the author who acknowledges baking octillions of cookies over thousands of hours of gameplay, "orders of magnitude more time...than any other video
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25 June 2023 (2023-06-25), and does not reflect subsequent edits. (Audio help · More spoken articles) Retrieved from "The original idle game. Bake cookies to rule the universe! This is the free version. Also check out the ad-less paid version! Saves can be exported from one
version to the other! Tap to make cookies, then buy things that make cookies for you. Then tap some more! Hundreds of upgrades and achievements to unlock. The game continues while your phone is closed, so you can set up your ideal bakery and resume later to reap the delicious profits! Lovingly-crafted pixel art and flavor text! Ascend to gain
permanent transcendental upgrades! • Beware the grandmas! Safety starts with understanding how developer provided this information and may update it over time. No data shared with third parties Learn more about how
developers declare sharing This app may collect these data types Data is encrypted in transit Ratings and reviews are verified info outline Fun but now broken. It's missing a tonne of content from the PC game but has gotten better with time. It's fun and easy to understand. Played it a lot. That being said, now a
bug has appeared. In the ascension tree, I can now no longer assign upgrades. As in, they don't appear and so there's nothing for me to select. On the one where an upgrade is chosen, the icon is at the top but again, the list isn't there. This bug really dampens my will to play ngl29 people found this review
helpfulDid you find this helpful? Absolutely unforgettable. This is the only videogame I have ever played that is not one bit addicting, while it is still one of the best games out there! One of the things I really enjoy is that there aren't really "limited time events" at all. There are special things on holidays, but they're the same every year and can be
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my favorite game!44 people found this review helpfulDid you find this helpfulPid you find this h
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upgrades and buildings (grandmas, farms, factories) as the cookie count goes up to automate cookie production. The game is structured around an endless cycle of unlocking achievements, discovering upgrades, and experimenting with different ways of producing resources to reach parity. Web Browser Julien Thiennot, DashNet Get the app
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players click on a large cookie to make other cookies appear. These are rewards that you can use to buy other valuable things in the game, such as buildings, cursors, farms, and so on. The assets you buy also help you get even more biscuits. For example, buildings are different, and each of them can produce a certain number of cookies per
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