I'm not a bot



```
, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,457 articles in English Ian Carmichael (18 June 1920 - 5 February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies—and the early stages of his career—were
curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews,
including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach
to training and rehearsing. (Full article...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Archive By email More featured articles About Pallas Athena ... that Pallas Athena (pictured) marked Gustav Klimt's transition to his iconic "golden phase" style? ... that a legislator, a civil servant, and a soldier led
the campaign for a new district on Sumba Island? ... that Jeremy Crawshaw was the only punter selected in the 2025 NFL draft? ... that HMS Sheffield earned twelve battle honours during World War II? ... that a South African library was named
after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in Africa? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Ralph Riggs made his professional stage debut when he was
a baby? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple
airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Stella Chen Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone
Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Nominate an article June 18: Autistic Pride Day Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh
Festival. 1967 - American musician Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival in California. 1981 - The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 - The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members
attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. Rogier van der Weyden (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the
village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a
pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969-75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the
main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter.
resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the br
 Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software
development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree textbooks and manuals WikisourceFree textbooks and manu
 Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles كالوبية Deutsch Español العربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti
Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Επρίελ Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca []]]] Bosanski אויינים אויינים באני ביינים אויינים באני ביינים באנים 
 Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United States Venezuela Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign S
Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Dis
calendar2848British Regnal year61 Vict. 1 - 62 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar1260Byzantine calendar1260Byzantine calendar1260Byzantine calendar1614-1615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar1890-1891Hebrew calendar5658-5659Hindu calendars - Vikram
Samvat1954-1955 - Shaka Samvat1819-1820 - Kali Yuga4998-4999Holocene calendar1898-899Iranian calendar1827-1828Julian calendar1815-1316Japanese calendar1819-1820 - Kali Yuga4998-4999Holocene calendar14 before ROC民前14年Nanakshahi
calendar430Thai solar calendar2440-2441Tibetan calendar1440-2441Tibetan calendar ind a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian
calendar, the 1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 19th century, and the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 98th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world
map January 1 - New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 - Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus
affair, J'Accuse...!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 - The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first
fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1] February 15 - Spanish-American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later. February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23 - Émile
Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse...!. March 1 - Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 14 - Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 - In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution,
 which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 - Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American-built automobile that has been advertised in Scienti
designated game reserve. April 5 - Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3]
April 22 - Spanish-American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish Mavy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April
25 Spanish-American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 26 - An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the
California Powder Works.[5] April 29 - The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6] May 1 - Spanish-American War - Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 - Thousands
against Torino. May 12 - Spanish-American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 27 - The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan,
forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 - Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographs of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has
eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 - The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 - William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen.[8] June 9 - The British government arranges a 99-year
rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 - Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 12 - Philippine Declaration of Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo
declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 - Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson chosen as its capital. June 21 - Spanish-American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 - Effective date of the
Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 - Spanish-American War: Battle of San Juan Hill - United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's
Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba - The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 - En route from New York to Le Havre,
the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 - The United States General William R. Shafter take the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 -
"The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale.[11] July 25 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 13 -
Spanish-American War: Battle of Manila - By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 - The Gornergrat railway opens, connecting Zermatt to the Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 - Clube de Regatas
 Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 - The Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets all from London. August 25 - 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the
 Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan State. August 28 - American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 - Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing
 British dominance in the Sudan. 11,000 Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle.[12] September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed.
the White Nile, leading to a diplomatic stalemate, until French troops are ordered to withdraw on November 3. September 21 Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first
 validated supercentenarian. October 1 - The Vienna University of Economics and Business is founded, under the name K.u.K. Exportakademie. October 3 - Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota. October 6 - The Sinfonia Club, later to become the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia fraternity, is founded at the New
 England Conservatory of Music in Boston by Ossian Everett Mills. October 15 - The Fork Union, Virginia.[13] October 21 - General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation guaranteeing personal rights to the Cuban people.[14] October 22 - In a race riot near Harperville
Mississippi in the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one white person are killed.[14] October 23 - An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14] October 24 - The last Spanish soldiers in Puerto Rico, led by General Ortega, depart on ships to return to Spain.[14] U.S. President William
 McKinley extends the deadline for all Spanish troops to leave Cuba. Set to expire on December 1, the last day to depart is extended to January 1, 1899.[14] Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.[14] October 26 - A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60 Japanese sailors.
[14] The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain.[14] October 27 - The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court grants the request on October 29. October 29 - France's
Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on the Dreyfus case. [14] Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and his wife arrive at Jerusalem in Ottoman-ruled Palestine and visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. [14] October 30 - The Imperial Russian government announces that the leaders of the world's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Tsar to take part
 in a proposed conference on disarmament.[14] October 31 - The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics.[14] Count Okuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation along with that of
 his cabinet of ministers.[14] November 1 - Charles Dupuy forms a new government as Prime Minister of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson.[14] November 3 - With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14] November 5 - Negros
 workmen.[14] November 6 - The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14] November 7 - The final meeting of the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto García in the city of
 Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Méndez Capote is elected as president of the assembly. November 8 - Elections are held in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state legislature of 25 of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19;
 the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched.[14] November 10 - The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a coup d'état by the white Democratic Party of the U.S. state of North Carolina against the Republican Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day, a building housing a negro newspaper
 November 11 - In Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are forced to leave the city by new government. [14] November 12 - The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada. [14] November 12 - The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.
The wreck of the ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon kills 28 of the 30 crew aboard.[14] November 19 - In U.S. college football, Harvard University, defeats Yale University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten.[14] November 21 - At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for
purchase of the Philippines from Spain.[15] November 24 - Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15] November 26 - General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Adolfo Jiménez Castellanos.[15] A two-day blizzard known as the Portland Gale piles
 snow in Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts fishing industry and several coastal New England towns.[15] The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American legation at Beijing.[15] November 27 - All 115 people aboard the American steamer SS Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the caost of
Cape Cod.[15] November 28 -The Spanish peace commissioners in Paris announce that they accept the offer of the U.S. to purchase the Philippines.[15] November 30 - The United Central American States, a merger of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[15]
December 1 - President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the government and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] The French government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the United States.[15] December 2 - The French Chamber of Deputies declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote failing
228 to 243.[15] President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador and Honduras collapses.[15] December 4 - President Zelaya of Nicaragua
 appoints a new cabinet free of ministers from El Salvador or Honduras.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] December 5 - A fire at a factory in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania) kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows.[15] December
 6 - The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the German Army.[15] December 9 - The first of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by John Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later, after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10 - The Treaty of
 Paris is signed, ending the Spanish-American War. December 12 - The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Deput government.[15] December 15 - A warrant issued in Paris for the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15] The French
Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.[15] December 18 - Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15 km/h (39.24 mph) over 1 km (0.62 mi) in France. December 21 - Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its
High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 25 - Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16] December 26 - Marie and Pierre Curie announce
the discovery of an element that they name radium.[16] December 27 - The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16] December 28 - The Swiss village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[17] King Umberto
of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16] December 31 - Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16] French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18]
The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta. Gracie Fields Kaj Munk Sergei Eisenstein Randolph Scott Denjirō Ōkōchi Bertolt Brecht Leó Szilárd Enzo Ferrari Soong Mei-ling Eben Dönges January 1 - Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944) January 3 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 6 -
James Fitzmaurice, Irish aviation pioneer (d. 1965) January 7 - Art Baker, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979) January 13 - Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 16 - Margaret
 Booth, American film editor (d. 2002) January 20 - Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 1989) January 22 Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 22 Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1980) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer
2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1949) February 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 27 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Milan K
 1 - Leila Denmark, American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012) February 3 - Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976) February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph McGill, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht,
 German writer (d. 1956) Joseph Kessel, French journalist and author (d. 1979)[19] Margot Sponer, German philologist and resistance fighter (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972) Leó Szilárd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966) Roy Harris,
 American composer (d. 1979) February 14 Eva Novak, American actress (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1988) Luis Muñoz Marín,
Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 24 - Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1983) February 25 - William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1992) March 2 - Amélia Rey Colaço, Portuguese actress
and impresario (d. 1990) March 3 - Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962) March 4 - Georges Dumézil, French philologist (d. 1986) March 6 - Therese Giehse, German actress (d. 1975) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister
of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1968) March 1 - Paul Alfred Weiss, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 14 - Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1954) March 21 - Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1989)
March 23 Erich Bey, German admiral (d. 1943) Madeleine de Bourbon-Busset, Duchess of Parma (d. 1990) April 3 George Jessel, March 20 Erich Bey, German admiral (d. 1944) April 2 - Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1990) April 3 George Jessel,
 American comedian (d. 1981) Henry Luce, American magazine publisher (d. 1967) April 4 - Agnes Ayres, American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976) Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1977) April 9 Paul Robeson, African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976) Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1977)
 Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1962). April 12 - Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1973) April 14 Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1983) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973) April 26 Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel
 Prize laureate (d. 1984) John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972) Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970) April 27 - Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1989) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d.
 1978)[21] Septima Poinsette Clark, American educator and civil rights activist (d. 1987) May 5 Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959) Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958) May 6 - Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Nazi leader (d. 1959) Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1959) May 15 Arletty, French model,
 actress (d. 1992) Tom Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1949) May 16 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992) May 19 - Julius Evola, Italian philosopher (d. 1974) May 21 -
 clergyman (d. 1993) June 3 - Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1983) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1983) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1980) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1980) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1986) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1986) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 7 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 8 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 8 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 8 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1988) June 8 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, found
 French Resistance hero (d. 1993) June 11 - Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 22 Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982) Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22]
June 23 - Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935) June 26 Sa'id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer (d. 1989) Willy M
 Infeld Alfons Gorbach Howard Florey George Gershwin July 2 George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988) Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1988) Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982) July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1988) Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1988) July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1988) Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1988) July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1988) Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1988) Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1988) Indian politician, economist (d. 1988) Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1988) Indian politician, economist 
Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952) July 7 Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011) Arnold Horween, American Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1962) July 8 - Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor and radio comedian (d. 1964) July 14
 Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991) Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1982) July 17 - Berenice Abbott, American writer (d. 1943)[23] Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976) July 25 - Arthur Lubin, American film
director (d. 1995) July 29 - Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) August 11 - Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968) August 12 Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976) Oscar
Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978) August 13 Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician politician (d. 1978) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician politician (d. 1978) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician politician (d. 1978) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician politician (d. 1978) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician politician (d. 1978) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician politician (d. 1978) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1978) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1968) Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1
 (d. 1993) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991) August 20 Leopold Infeld, Polish physicist (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1998) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1989) August 28 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1989) August 28 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1989) August 28 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1989) August 28 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 28 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim,
1934) August 29 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 30 - Shirley Booth, American actress (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936) September 2 - Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972) September 9 - Walter B. Rea, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936) September 1 Violet Carson, British actress (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) September 1 Violet Carson, British actress (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1984) Marilyn Miller, and dancer (d. 1984
 university administrator and basketball player (d. 1970) September 10 George Eldredge, American actors (d. 1946) Emilio Núñez Portuondo, Cuban diplomat, lawyer and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Cuba (d. 1978) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat
 President of Italy (d. 1988) September 24 - Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1937) September 29 - Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976) September 30 Renée Adorée, French actress (d. 1933) Princess Charlotte
Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Monégasque princess William O. Douglas Peng Dehuai Karl Ziegler Gunnar Myrdal October 6 Arthur G. Jones-Williams, American film director (d. 1929) Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972) Clarence Williams, American film director (d. 1
 1990) October 10 Lilly Daché, French milliner (d. 1989) Marie-Pierre Kænig, French general, politician (d. 1970) October 15 - Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1980) October 17 - Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1998) October 18
 Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 24 - Peng Dehuai, Chinese military leader (d. 1974) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd Secretary-General of the Arab League (d. 1992) October 29 - Vera Stanley Alder, English painter and mystic (d. 1984) October 30 - Raphael Girard, Swiss-Guatemalan ethnographer (d.
 1982) November 11 - René Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981) November 12 - Leon Štukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999) November 13 - Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1944) November 15 -
 Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 21 - René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967) November 22 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1967) November 22 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1967) November 22 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1967) November 25 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 27 - René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1967) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1968) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 29 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 198
 1984) November 24 - Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1969) November 26 - Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1976) Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972) December
2 - Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1918) December 5 - Grace Moore, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 6 Alfred Eisenstaedt, American photojournalist (d. 1918) December 5 - Grace Moore, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 10 - Howard
 Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983) December 14 - Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980) December 20 - Irene Dunne, American actress (d. 1990) December 24 - Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959) December 27 - Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese
politician (d. 1960) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 31 István Dobi, Hungarian prime minister (d. 1968) Ivan Miller, Canadian journalist and sportscaster (d. 1968) Ivan Miller, Canadian journalist and sportscaster (d. 1967)[25] Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1967) Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992) Rober
 Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1953) Henryk Sucharski, Polish military officer (d. 1946) Piotr Triebler, Polish sculptor (d. 1952) Lewis Carroll Matilda Joslyn Gage William Ewart Gladstone January 3 - Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate brigadier general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1838) January 14 -
 Lewis Carroll, British writer, mathematician (Alice in Wonderland) (b. 1832) January 16 - Charles Pelham Villiers, longest-serving MP in the British House of Commons (b. 1811) January 26 - Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese
 admiral (b. 1843) February 6 - Abdul Samad of Selangor, Malaysian ruler, 4th Sultan of Selangor (b. 1804) February 16 - Thomas Bracken, author of the official national anthem of New Zealand (God Defend New Zealand) (b. 1843) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 6 - Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b
1821) March 10 Marie-Eugénie de Jésus, French religious (b. 1817) George Müller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819) March 15 - Sir Henry Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813) March 16 - Aubrey Beardsley, British
artist (b. 1872)[26] March 18 - Matilda Joslyn Gage, American feminist (b. 1826) March 27 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1847) April 15 - Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French
painter (b. 1826) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1823) June 10 - Tuone Udaina,
 Croatian-Italian last speaker of the Dalmatian language (b. 1821) June 14 - Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830) June 25 - Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1828) Otto von Bismarck Theodor Fontane Saint Charbel Makhluf July 1 Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer
(b. 1831) Joaquín Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841) July 8 - Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834) July 8 - Rocapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 14 - Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1831) July 14 - Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1841) July 5 - Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1841) July 8 - Rocapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 14 - Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1861) July 15 - Richard Pankhurst, English Lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1861) July 8 - Rocapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 14 - Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1861) July 15 - Richard Pankhurst, English Lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1861) July 16 - Richard Pankhurst, English Lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1861) July 18 - Richard Pankhurst, English Lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1861) July 18 - Richard Pankhurst, English Lawyer, Rocapy Smith, English Lawyer, Rocapy Smit
1818) July 30 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854) August 12 - Félicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1807)
September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 10 - Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 16 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b.
1827) September 19 - Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1810) September 26 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850) September 27 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1810) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sitong (executed) (b. 1865) September 28 - Tan Sit
 Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817) October 24 - Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824) November 2 - George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1818) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic monk, priest (b. 1818) December 24 - 
1828) December 25 - Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832) December 29 - Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29] Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist, politician (b. 1831) ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin 2006. ISBN 0-14-102715-0. ^ LaNauze, J. A. (1972). The Making of the Australian
German). Girsberger & Company. p. 1. ^ "The California Powder Works". Santa Cruz Public Library Local History Articles. Archived from the original on June 26, 2010. Retrieved 2024-07-02. ^ Choveaux, A. (1925). "Situation économique du
territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan en 1923". Annales de Géographie. 34 (187): 74-77. doi:10.3406/geo.1925.8102. ^ "[Peking University Hall". english.pku.edu.cn. Retrieved 2024-06-23. ^ Harry Edward King. 1911. UNITED STATES BUREAU
OF EDUCATION. THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF CHINA AS RECENTLY RECONSTRUCTED. ^ Stratmann, Linda (2010). Fraudsters and Charlatans: A Peek at Some of History's Greatest Rogues. Stroud: The History Press. ^ Boahen, A. Adu (1987). African Perspectives on Colonialism. Baltimore, Md: Johns Hopkins University Press. p. 48
 ISBN 9780801839313. ^ Salmon, John S. (1994). A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers. University of Virginia Press. p. 48. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z aa ab ac ad The American Monthly Review of Reviews (January
1899), pp. 24-28 ^ a b c d e f g The American Monthly Review of Reviews (February 1899), pp. 154-157 ^ Benedetti, Jean (1999). Stanislavski: His Life and Art (Revised ed.). London: Methuen. ISBN 0-413-52520-1. ^ Hunt, Liz (March 1, 2011). "The forensic mind of the original Dr Death". The Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 12, 2022.
 Bettina Liebowitz Knapp (1976). French novelists speak out. Whitston Publishing Company. p. 65. ISBN 9780878750849. ^ "Fichier des personnes décédées - DE LABRIFFE Solange Marie Christine Louise | Amiens 05/04/1898 - Paris 03/11/1976". matchID - Moteur de recherche des décès. 1976. Retrieved 2024-02-22. ^ "Golda Meir". Britannica Presents
 100 Women Trailblazers, 16 February 2019, Retrieved 29 July 2021. * "Erich Maria Remarque Is Dead; Novels Recorded Agony of War". The New York Times, Sep 26, 1970. * Masterplots Cyclopedia of World Authors, Salem Press, 1958. p. 96. * "C.S. Lewis | Brigaraphy, Books, Mere Christianity, Narnia, & Facts | Britannica". www.britannica.com. Retrieved
 19 June 2023. ^ Haworth, S. (January 1899), Schedule A: Births, Wentworth County, Ontario, p. 292 { (citation }): CS1 maint: location missing publisher (link) ^ Crawford, Alan (23 September 2004). "Beardsley, Aubrey Vincent (1872–1898), illustrator". Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (online ed.). Oxford
 University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/1821. (Subscription or UK public library membership required.) Steinberg, Jonathan (2011). Bismarck: A Life. Oxford University Press. pp. 462-3. ISBN 978-0-19-997539-6. Otto Drude (1994). Theodor Fontane. Insel Verlag, Frankfurt. p. 176. Herman Rosenthal (1901). "ABELMAN, ILIA SOLOMONOVICH". In
 Singer, Isidore; et al. (eds.). The Jewish Encyclopedia. Vol. 1. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. p. 52. Morro Castle, Havana Harbor. 00694250. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on December 12, 2012. Retrieved May 25, 2009. Filmed ca. March 17 to April 1, 1898 Morro Castle (fortress) downloadable videos. (1898 Morro Castle, Havana Harbor. 00694250. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on December 12, 2012. Retrieved May 25, 2009. Filmed ca. March 17 to April 1, 1898 Morro Castle (fortress) downloadable videos. (1898 Morro Castle, Havana Harbor. 00694250. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on December 12, 2012. Retrieved May 25, 2009. Filmed ca. March 17 to April 1, 1898 Morro Castle (fortress) downloadable videos. (1898 Morro Castle, Havana Harbor. 00694250. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on December 12, 2012. Retrieved May 25, 2009. Filmed ca. March 17 to April 1, 1898 Morro Castle, Havana Harbor. 00694250. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on December 12, 2012. Retrieved May 25, 2009. Filmed ca. March 17 to April 1, 1898 Morro Castle, Havana Harbor. 00694250. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on December 12, 2012. Retrieved May 25, 2009. Filmed ca. March 17 to April 1, 1898 Morro Castle (fortress) downloadable videos.
YouTube stream. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on March 5, 2016. Retrieved 2009-05-07. view of USS Indiana (BB-1) (needs Flash) 1898 U S Battleship Indiana. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. view of USS Indiana (BB-1) (needs Flash) 1898 U S Battleship Indiana. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11.
 on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion leaving Train. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida. Thomas Edison. Archived from the
original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the
original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Colored Troops Disembarking. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Colored Troops Disembarking. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Colored Troops Disembarking.
Flash) 1898 U.S. troops landing at Daiquirí, Cuba. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-08-05 view of Daiquirí, Cuba. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07.
 1898-08-05 view of Major General Shafter (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making road in front of Santiago. Thomas Edison. Archived from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia
2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th c
1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe.
numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the
environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China. [2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th
century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical
movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of
Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and feared loss of p
Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the Century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th
century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of
peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was
followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the
Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the 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 Tokuqawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control
over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and
New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence as an inventor. Examples
of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a
European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701-1714: 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 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 merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merchants of Eng
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 Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Plague of Marseille. 1721: The Great P
population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 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 Uingars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel
Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America.
1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1736: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the
siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years.
1740-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted
form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20]
1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Carnatic War is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Moh
Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748-1754: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3
September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized
the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur,
Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' 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 Oyo Empire
defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing
hegemony over the Shan states, 1766; Christian VII becomes king of Denmark, He was king of Denmark to 1808, 1766-1779; Anglo-Mysore Wars, 1767; Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime, 1768-1772; War of the Bar Confederation, 1768-1774; Russo-Turkish War, 1769; Spanish missionaries establish the
first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third 
(VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'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. 1772-1779: Pugachev's
Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 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: Adam Weishaupt. 1776: Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United State
Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200
years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another
```

period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781: The City of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781: The Troaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against

States of terms and allignary bases in the Catacons, as well as against non-ministration, the Delivery in the Catacons, as well as against and mentionally, the Delivery in the Catacons and the