I'm not a robot



```
Fred's Appliance AcademyNovember 9, 2020Partner Appliance repair involves a number of specialty jobs to be done every year. However, the vast majority of appliance repairs can be performed with a short and
common list of tools. Those who are unfamiliar with the many disassembly instructions for appliances would be surprised to discover that you can perform most standard repairs with a pair of screwdrivers, a putty knife, and a handful of other very simple toolbox supplies. Let's dive into the nine most common tools you need on-hand for appliance repairs.
First, you'll need both types of screwdriver. Phillips head screwdrivers sporting the cross (+) are your primary repair tool. This is how you will remove most of the mounting screws both inside and outside of most appliances. That said, we advise a small variety of size, sharpness, and handle-length depending on the depth and width of each screw - and how
easy it is to reach. Slot screws are rare for appliance hardware, but slot screwdrivers are often essential for releasing tiny metal and plastic clips inside appliance cabinetry. Get a full set of screwdrivers are often used for the same
purpose - slipping under a seam in the appliance cabinet and releasing the small clips holding the panels together. To disassemble a washer, dryer, or stove - for example - it's often necessary to use a putty knife in painter's or masking tape to prevent scratching appliances. When appliances are built for normal users not to
gain access, nut-topped screws are used. Some models of appliances are the same, it's best to have a full nut driver head instead of a screwdriver head inst
driver in your toolkit and ready to go when appliance repair time comes around. You'll be glad it's there as backup if you find yourself removing nut-sealed panels or components. The next set of tools you'll want is a rack of combination wrenches. These are not always listed on your mandatory tools list, but it's extremely helpful to have the right wrench
size when you need it, both in open and socket ends. One rack of combination wrenches is always a smart addition to the appliance repair toolkit. When you don't need them to open or close something, you may need them to brace a bolt while you work two sides of a problem. The outside of appliances are all rounded and smooth-edged to protect the
hands of residential users. However, the insides are not so designed for safety. Even the edges of appliance cabinet panels, there are also sharp small components, circuit boards, and wires that can damage your hands. If there is any current still running through
the appliance, you might get a shock. Work gloves protect you from all or most repair-related injuries. Work gloves that fit well and have a tough protective layer are designed to keep your hands safe from both sharp and hot objects. In addition, many work gloves provide at least a minor layer of insulation against electric shock. A multimeter is an
appliance technician's best friend. Your multimeter's primary function is to tell you which parts are working as intended and which have stopped functioning in the electrical circuit. A fully broken or burnt-out component will not pass current through, and you can test this with the positive and negative probes of your multimeter. You can also test
components to see if they are channeling the right amount of electricity or creating the right amount of elect
a repair and sometimes they just make repairs a lot easier. A good, sturdy pair of needle-nose pliers can help you hold pieces together, shape wires, and of course, hold and retrieve smaller components. Sometimes a pair of pliers is essential to open a clasp, or close a stiff metal clasp when reassembling. Pliers can also hold two pieces together while you or
a friend fasten them with the correct nuts and bolds. Never head out to a repair without at least one set of sturdy needle-nose pliers. Believe it or not, towels are a big part of appliance repair. You lay a towel on the floor to protect it when pulling out the dishwasher. You lay a towel on the table or counter to place a removed panel, or to work on a removed
component. A towel will prevent a big mess when you need to drain water lines and drips are inevitable. A towel can also clean up your workspace before a repair is done - so there's a safe and cleaner place to work - and after a job is done to clean up your workspace before a repair is done - so there's a safe and cleaner place to work - and after a job is done to clean up your workspace before a repair is done - so there's a safe and cleaner place to work - and after a job is done to clean up your workspace before a repair is done - so there's a safe and cleaner place to work - and after a job is done to clean up your workspace before a repair is done - so there's a safe and cleaner place to work - and after a job is done to clean up your workspace before a repair is done - so there's a safe and cleaner place to work - and after a job is done to clean up your workspace before a repair is done - so there's a safe and cleaner place to work - and after a job is done to clean up your workspace before a repair is done - so there's a safe and cleaner place to work - and after a job is done to clean up your workspace before a repair is done - so there's a safe and cleaner place to work - and after a job is done - so there's a safe and cleaner place to work - and after a job is done - so there's a job i
not least, don't forget a pair of wire cutters may be included in your pliers but a dedicated set can be vital. There are a surprising number of repairs where a strong pair of wire cutters would have solved the problem. You can cut and clip a new dryer duct, trim and cap dishwasher tines, and may be surprised at the other wire-cutting
necessities that come up along the way. So always have a pair handy, just in case. When it comes to appliance repair, there are many specialty tools but these nine are the most commonly used in appliance repair technician., 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 productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from
P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training
and rehearsing. (Full article...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Archive By email More featured articles. About 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 the cover for Brazilian supergroup Tribalistas' debut album used chocolate syrup to illustrate the trio? ... 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 the Five Domains model seeks to ensure that animals have a "life worth living"? ... that Ralph Riggs made his professional stage debut when he was a
baby? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article 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. 1464)Ambrose Philips (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the
village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building 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 credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors,
with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing
Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki
software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide 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 العربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́пд Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català
Čeština Dansk Eesti Eλληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Euskara אברית באיל Erysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių מברית Македонски מברית אונים אולים אינים Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski בעברית אינים אינים אינים באינים אינים אינים אינים אינים אינים אינים אינים אינים באינים אינים באינים אינים אינים
Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2
Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United Kingdom United States Venezuela Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and
death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Category Works vte 1898 in various calendar 1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita 2651Armenian calendar 1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe con
calendar1304-1305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61 Vict. 1 - 62 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar1406-7407Chinese calendar1260Byzantine calendar17406-7407Chinese calendar17406
5659Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1954-1955 - Shaka Samvat1819-1820 - Kali Yuga4998-4999Holocene calendar1827-1828Julian calendar1827-1828Julian calendar1827-1828Julian calendar1827-1828Julian calendar1829-1820 - Kali Yuga4998-4999Holocene calendar1815-1316Japanese calendar1827-1828Julian calendar1827-1828Julian calendar1819-1820 - Kali Yuga4998-4999Holocene calendar1819-1820 - Kali Yuga499-4999Holocene calendar1819-1820 - Kali Yuga499-4999Holocen
ROC民前14年Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar440-2441Tibetan calendar430Thai solar calendar end a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar end a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar end a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar end a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar end a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar end a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar end a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar end a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar end a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar end a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar end a common year end a common year
starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 2nd millennium, 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 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 16 - In Melbourne the
representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 - Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 - The Sabie Game
Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 - Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own
arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 - Spanish-American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 - Spanish-American War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send
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 battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as
well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 - Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7-9 - Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 - The first games of
the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 22 - The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 - The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the
Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 - Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the 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 7 - William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from
liquid nitrogen.[8] June 9 - The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 - Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 12 - Philippine Declaration of
Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 - Yukon Territory is formed in New Jersey. [page needed] June 21 - Spanish-American War: The United States
captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 - Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 - Spanish-American War: Battle of San
Juan Hill - United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba - 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 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins at Contract Rico begins at Contr
American War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba. August 13 - Spanish-American War: Battle of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 - The Gornergrat railway
opens, connecting Zermatt to the Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 - Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 - The Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 - Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement
of the Curtis Act of 1898. August 25 - 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan State. August 28 - American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 - Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by
Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing British dominance in the Sudan. 11,000 Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle. [12] September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 -
Fashoda Incident: A powerful flotilla of British gunboats arrives at the French-occupied fort of Fashoda on the White Nile, leading to a diplomatic stalemate, until French troops are ordered to withdraw on November 3. September 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 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
home, to Germany's Roman Catholics.[14] Count Ōkuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation along with that of his cabinet of ministers of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson.[14] November 3 - With increasing violence threatened by
rebels in China, the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14] November 5 - Negros Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros revolt against Spanish rule and establish the short-lived Republic of Negros.[14] In China, an admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy and 40 sailors are denied permission by
the Chinese government to proceed from Tientsin to Beijing. In the U.S., the collapse of a theater under construction in Detroit kills 11 workmen. [14] November 7 - The final meeting of the Cuban Assembly of the República de Cuba en
Armas, which had been founded in 1895 during the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto García in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state
legislature of 25 of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as
Governor of the state of New York.[14] Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a new government as Prime Minister of Japan.[14] November 9 - In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched.[14] November 10 - The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a coup d'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 is burned and eight African Americans are killed. [14] The new United Central Americans are killed.
[14] Bartolomé Masó, the President of the República de Cuba en Armas that had been founded during the Cuban War of Independence, resigns.[14] November 12 - The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.
[14] November 17 - Fighting begins in Pana, Illinois, between striking white coal miners and black miners hired to replace them.[14] November 18 - The wreck of the 30 crew aboard.[14] November 19 - In U.S. college football, Harvard University defeats Yale University, 17 to 0, to close
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, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 27 - All 115 people aboard the American States, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, and the cape Cod.[15] November 29 - The United Central American States and the Cape Cod.[15] November 29 - The United Central American States and the Cape Cod.[15] November 29 - The United Central American States and the Cape Cod.[15] November 29 - The United Central American States and the Cape Cod.[15] November 29 - The United Central American States and the Cape Cod.[15] November 29 - The United Central American States and the Cape Cod.[15] November 29 - The United Central American States and the Cape Cod.[15] November 29 - The United Central American States and the Cape Cod.[15] November 29 - The United Central American States and the Cape Cod.[15] November 29 - The United Central American States and the Cape Cod.[
merger of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[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 or Honduras collapses.[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 French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.[15] December 15 - A warrant issued in Paris for
the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15] The French 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 28 - The Swiss
village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[16] December 29 - The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton Chekhov opens.[17] King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16] December 31 - Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled
to become King of Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16] French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18] The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta. Gracie Fields Kaj Munk Sergei Eisenstein Randolph Scott Denjirō Ōkōchi Bertolt Brecht Leó Szilárd Enzo Ferrari Soong
Mei-ling Eben Dönges January 1 - Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944) January 3 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1966) January 9 - Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979) January 10 - Katharine
Burr Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979) January 13 - Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 20 - Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah
Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film director (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 26 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 27 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 26 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach (d. 1948)
mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1993) January 31 - Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012) February 3 - Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976) February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph
McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d. 1969) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La
Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972) Leó Szilárd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor
poet, and songwriter (d. 1987) Allen Woodring, American runner (d. 1982) February 18 Enzo Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988) Luis Muñoz Marín, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 25 - William Astbury, English physicist,
molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963) Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1992) March 2 - Amélia Rey Colaço, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1986) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premiero
of the People's Republic of China (d. 1976) Soong Mei-ling, First Lady of China (d. 2003) March 6 - Therese Giehse, German actress (d. 1975) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1968) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1968) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1976) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 12 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 12 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 13 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 15 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 16 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 17 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 18 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1975) March 19 - Dorothy Gish,
1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1984) March 21 - Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1984) March 30 - Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993) Paul
Robeson Jim Fouché April 1 - William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944) April 2 - Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1967) April 3 George Jessel, American mathematician (d. 1940) April 5 - Solange d'Ayen, French
noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976)[20] April 9 Paul Robeson, African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976) Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1976) April 12 - Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 14 Lee Tracy,
American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1983) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973) April 26 Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1984) John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972) Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970) April 27 - Ludwig
Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1962) April 29 - E. J. Bowen, British chemist (d. 1980) May 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. 1949) May 13 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949) May 13 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949) May 15 Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1980) Kenji
Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1956) May 17 Anagarika Govinda, German buddhist lama (d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992) May 23 - Frank McHugh, American actor (d. 1981) May 24 - Helen B. Taussig
American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 25 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1983) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5
Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 1993) June 11 - Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) Harry
Patch, British World War I soldier, the last Tommy (d. 2009) June 22 Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 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. 1985) Josef Jakobs, German spy (d.1941) Stefanos Stefanopoulos Isidor Isaac Rabi Regis Toomey Leopold Infeld Alfons Gorbach Howard Florey George Gershwin July 2 George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988) Anthony
McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975) July 3 Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1982) July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1982) July 7 Teresa Hsunger (d. 1982) July 8 Teresa Hsunger (d. 1982) July 9 Teresa Hs
Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011) Arnold Horween, American politician (d. 1985) July 8 - Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor and radio comedian (d. 1982) July 17 - Berenice
Abbott, American photographer (d. 1991) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1976) July 25 - Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1985) July 29 - Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore,
English sculptor (d. 1986) August 5 - Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1983) August 11 - Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978) August 13 Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1991) Regis Toomey,
American actor (d. 1991) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966) Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 1993) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1993) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1994) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, 
(d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1979) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 30 - Shirley Booth, American
actress (d. 1992) September 1 Violet Carson, British actress (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936) September 2 - Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1970) September 10 George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977)
Bessie Love, American actress (d. 1986) September 13 László Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1946) Emilio Núñez Portuondo, Cuban diplomat, lawyer and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Cuba (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Ita
Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968) September 26 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 - Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1977), Monégasque princess William O. Douglas Peng Dehuai Karl Ziegler Gunnar
1970) October 15 - Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1959) October 16 - William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1980) October 17 - Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1981) October 17 - Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, actress (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, actress (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, actress (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya
 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. 1956) November 17 - Colleen
Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1996) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1969) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1969) November 25 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 26 - Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1969) November 27 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 28 - Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1969) November 28 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 29 - China (d. 1986) No
November 26 - Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973) November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963)[24] November 20 - 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. 1983) December 14 - Lillian Politican opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 6 Alfred Eisenstaedt, American photojournalist (d. 1983) December 14 - Lillian
Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980) 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. 1967)[25] Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1953) Henryk
Sucharski, Polish military officer (d. 1946) Piotr Triebler, Polish sculptor (d. 1952) 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. 1802) January 18 - Henry Liddell, English Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811) January 26 - Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 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. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1826) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1826) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1826) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1827) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1828) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian
George Müller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1805) 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. 1817) March 28 - Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1850) April 13 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1826) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1850) April 13 - Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1826) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1827) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1826) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1827) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American author (b. 1828) April 20 - Mary 
benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1843) June 4 - Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (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 5 - Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834) July 8 - Soapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 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 23 - Félicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1807) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian
nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 - Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 10 - Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 10 - Empress Consort of Austria, empress consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 10 - Empress Consort of Austria, empress consort of Austria,
Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28] September 26 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850) September 29 - Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817) October 24
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 Reference Library. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin Reference Library.
           ^ The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Archived November 7, 2020, at the Wayback Machine. "Letter to President William McKinley from Annie Oakley". Retrieved January 24, 2008. ^ Asriel, Camillo J. (1930). Das R.W.E., Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk A.-G., Essen a.d. Ruhr (in 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. ^ Ribbat, Christoph (2011). Flickering Light: A History of Neon. Reaktion Books. p. 23. ^ "[Peking University Landmark] 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. p. 48. ISBN 9780801839313. ^ Salmon
John S. (1994). A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers. University of Virginia Press. p. 48. ^{\circ} 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 ^{\circ} 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 | Biography, 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}; CNS1 maint: location missing publisher (link) Crawford Dictionary of National Biography. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (online ed.). Oxford University Pres.
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. Uto 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. 25, 2009. Filmed ca. March 17 to April 1, 1898 Morro Castle (fortress) downloadable videos. (1898 Morro Castle, Havana Harbor, YouTube stream.
Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on March 5, 2016. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 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 Transport Ship Whitney Leaving Dock. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11.
Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion (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 Military Camp at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11.
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 (
U.S. troops landing at Daiguirí, Cuba. Thomas Edison, Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07, 1898-08-05 view of Daiguirí after the United States invasion of Cuba in the Spanish-American War (needs Flash) 1898 Major General Shafter, Thomas Edison, Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07, 1898-08-05
view of Major General Shafter (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making road in front of Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium
Centuries 17th century 18th century 18th century 19th cen
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 and important element in the late 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman
numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 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 Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the
18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical
movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of
Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French 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 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 f
Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th over the Thirteen Colonies became the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain triumph over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution.
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 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. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor.
Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian
Empire into a European power, John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of
continental Europe, [12] 1702-1715; Camisard rebellion in France. 1703; Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711; The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy, 1704; End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704; First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713; The War of the Spanish Succession:
French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain. [14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading
into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat
of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of
North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the
British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France,
Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession. [15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi,
massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722-1725: 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 house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723-1730: The Unique Shah. 17
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. 1735-1739: The Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: 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 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 Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian
Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September to 13 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22]
1754-1763; The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and kills up to 100,000, 1755; The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of
northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1756-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756-1763: The Third Carnatic War is
fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: 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. 1765-1769: The 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. 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. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: The Bengal population. 1769: 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. 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. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary

Sec. 2 Per Secure Mergal regulates are function by Control by Control Mergal Control of the Control of Control	
sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume II: The Eighteenth Century (Oxford History of the British Empire). Oxford University Press, USA. ISBN 978-0-19-924677-9. OCLC 174866045., "Introduction" by P. J. Marshall, page 1 ^ O'Gorman, Frank (1997). The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History of Britain Series). A Hodder Arnold Publication. ISBN 978-0-340-56751-7. OCLC 243883533. ^ a b Chandra, Bipin. Modern India. India. ^ Campbell, John; Watts, William (1760). Memoirs of the Revolution in Bengal, anno Dom. 1757. A. Millar, London. ^ Parthasarathi, Prasannan (2011), Why Europe Grew Rich and Asia Did Not: Global Economic Divergence, 1600-1850, Cambridge University Press, p. 207, ISBN 978-1-139-49889-0 ^ Allana, Gulam (1988). Muslim political thought through the ages: 1562-1947 (2 ed.). Pennsylvania: Royal Book Company. p. 78. ISBN 9789694070919. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 82 ^ Historic uk - heritage of britain accommodation guide (3 May 2007). "The history of Scotland - The Act of Union 1707". Historic-uk.com. Archived from the original on 16 April 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 84 ^ "Welcome to Encyclopædia Britannica's Guide to History". Britannica.com. 31 January 1910. Archived from the original on 16 April 2009. Retrieved 25	