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Magic bullet instructions
1 Prep your ingredients for blending. Before you add your ingredients to the Magic Bullet, you'll need to remove any peels, seeds, stems, or anything else you don't want to eat. If you're using fresh produce, be sure to rinse it off thoroughly.[1] 2 Chop the ingredients into smaller chunks, if needed. Your ingredients just need to be small enough to fit into
the Magic Bullet container, which has a diameter of 4.75 inches (12.1 cm). If you're having trouble getting an even consistency, try cutting your ingredients into 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) pieces. Advertisement 3 Choose the cup you want to use. The Magic Bullet comes with a tall cup, a short cup, and a party mug. You'll use the tall cup for most of your recipes, but
you can use the short cup if you're only making a small amount of a recipe. Use the party mug for drinks and smoothies. 4 Place the prepared ingredients into the cup. Be sure you don't fill the cup past the fill line, which is designated by a small rim located just below where the top screws on to the cup. The Magic Bullet holds about 18 fluid ounces
(530 mL). Advertisement 1 Place the lid with the correct blade tightly on the cup. Most Magic Bullets come with 2 blades. The first is the Cross Blade for mixing, grating, and puréeing most foods, and the second is the Flat Blade for mixing, grating and chopping harder ingredients like coffee beans or nuts, as well as whipping foods like whipped cream or butter.
[2] If your Magic Bullet came with only one blade, it's probably the Cross Blade. 2 Place the cup on the Power Base and set the cup in place. [3] 3 Press down on the cup to turn it on and release to
turn it off. When you're ready to begin blending, all you have to do is press down on the cup. The Magic Bullet works quickly, so make sure you pay close attention while you're blending. When you want it to stop, just let go.[4] 4 Hold or lock the Magic Bullet in place if you want puréed food. For smooth, creamy textures, like smoothies, allow the Magic
Bullet to run continuously. However, make sure you never keep the blade running for more than 1 minute at a time, or you can burn out the motor on your Magic Bullet, causing permanent damage.[5] If you turn the cup clockwise while you're holding it down on the base, you can put it into "Lock" mode for hands-free blending. To release, turn it counter-
clockwise and release the cup.[6] 5 Pulse the Magic Bullet if you want chunky food. For foods with a chunky texture, like salsa or guacamole, press the cup into the base, then release. Allow the blade to stop moving completely, then press down again. This is called "pulsing." Shake the cup if your ingredients are thick. If you're having trouble with your
ingredients clumping in your cup and not reaching the Magic Bullet blade, try shaking the cup. You can either remove the cup from the base and shake while you're pulsing. 6 Remove the cup from the base and unscrew the lid. If you want to leave your
ingredients in the cup, twist on a comfort ring or a resealable lid.[7] Advertisement 1 Blend ice, yogurt, and your favorite fruit to make a smoothie for a breakfast on-the-go or a refreshing post-workout snack. Use the Cross Blade for a smooth texture.[8] Mix a handful of
strawberries with 1/2 of a banana, a peach, 1/2 cup (120 mL), and several cubes of ice for a delicious mixed fruit smoothie. Try mixing a banana, 2 tablespoons (30 mL) of honey for a peanut butter banana smoothie. Instead of ice, try freezing your fruit in advance for a delicious cold
treat. 2 Mix onion, jalapeño, tomatoes, and garlic to make salsa. Make your own fresh salsa by pulsing a quarter of a large onion, a tomato cut into quarters, and 1 clove of garlic. Use the Cross Blade and pulse your ingredients until your salsa is the consistency you prefer. For variety, try mixing in cilantro, jalapeño, and lemon or lime juice. Season with
salt and pepper.[9] This recipe makes about 1 cup (120 grams) of thin salsa. If you prefer a thicker consistency, drain off some of the liquid. If the salsa looks foamy at first, just let it sit for 1-2 minutes. 3 Pulse avocados, lime juice, onion, and cilantro to make guacamole. Next time you're having Mexican for dinner, whip up a quick batch of guacamole to
serve on the side. Put 2 avocados, the juice from a lime, a quarter of a white or red onion, and 1-2 springs of fresh cilantro in the Magic Bullet. Pulse with the Cross Blade until you get the consistency you like.[10] This recipe makes about 1 cup (120 grams) of guacamole. Serve guacamole on top of tacos or fajitas or as a dip with tortilla chips or fresh
veggies. 4 Pour heavy cream in the short cup to make whipped cream. For a sweet treat, whip heavy cream using the Flat Blade until it's smooth. You should hear a difference in the motor when the cream is finished whipping. Advertisement Add New Ouestion Can you put hot coffee in a Magic Bullet? wikiHow Staff Editor Staff Answer This
answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. No, it's not safe to put hot liquids in the Magic Bullet or any other sealed blender. The heat can cause pressure to build up inside the blender, with potentially dangerous results. Always stick to using cool, cold, or room-temperature
ingredients in your Magic Bullet. Question How do you clean a Magic Bullet? wikiHow Staff Editor Staff Answer This answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. You can wash all the components of the Magic Bullet in the top rack of a dishwasher, except for the base with the motor
in it. Don't use an extremely high heat/sanitizing setting. If you don't have a dishwasher, wash the components with dish soap to remove tough residue, but take care not to soak the base or get water on the electrical components
inside. Question Can you put ice in the Magic Bullet? wikiHow Staff Editor Staff Answer This answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. Yes, the Magic Bullet should be able to handle ice. It works best if you use ice that is already crushed, but most users report being able to put ice
cubes in it with no problem. Ask a Question Advertisement 1 This article was reviewed by Marrow Private Chefs and by wikiHow staff writer, Amy Bobinger, BA. Marrow Private Chefs and culinary professionals. Though regionally influenced
primarily by coastal, traditional southern, cajun, and creole styles and flavors, the chefs at Marrow have a solid background in all types of cuisine with over 75 years of combined cooking experience. This article has been viewed 193,085 times. Co-authors: 6 Updated: December 6, 2024 Views: 193,085 Categories: Kitchen Appliances Print Send fan mail to
authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 193,085 times. "I thought my Magic Bullet was missing parts (got it at a yard sale), but once I saw the video, I realized it was all there, I just needed to know how to use it. Thanks!"..." more Share your story We purchased the Magic Bullet Blender so our reviewer could put it to the test
in her kitchen. Keep reading for our full product review. If you're craving fresh, nutrient-packed smoothies, but can't make space for a standard countertop blender, a personal blender like the Magic Bullet may hold a certain level of appeal. For years, the Magic Bullet has been marketed as an all-in-one, multifunctional kitchen appliance that can perform
an array of cooking tasks like blending, chopping, mixing, and whipping—and in a small, space-saving package to boot. But how well does it really perform those tasks? Testing speed, capacity, texture, and consistency, we blended up several batches of smoothies and dips to see if the Magic Bullet is worth the purchase. Read on for our verdict. PHOTO:
Amazon $50 $40 at Amazon $40 at Walmart $50 at Wayfair The Spruce Eats / Sharon Lehman The Magic Bullet is a breeze to set up. It comes with several different blender cups and lids for sealing and storing. To get started, select a cup, toss in your ingredients, and screw on the blade attachment. There are no buttons, switches, or speed settings
involved in operation. The blender cups sit on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on top of the base and the motor is activated when you press down on the base and the motor is activated when you press down on the base and the motor is activated when you press down on the base and the motor is activated when you press down on the base and the motor is activated when you press down on the base and the base an
work with smoothies, protein powders, and other non-frozen drinks. Our smoothies weren't as plentiful or smooth as we normally prefer, but we were impressed with how fast the Magic Bullet does its best work with smoothies,
protein powders, and other non-frozen ingredients. It offers enough power to quickly blend most soft fruits, like bananas and berries, and did a decent job blending leafy greens like spinach. The Magic Bullet thoroughly blended our smoothie ingredients, but the texture wasn't as smooth as we would have liked. Our smoothies had visible specks and some
small, chewable pieces of fruits and veggies. Berry seeds were not pulverized, either. This isn't a big deal if you don't mind a little grit, but there are other blender's limited capacity. You just can't fit that much in the cups—which is a con for anyone who enjoys
produce-packed smoothies. The more liquid you use, the easier your drink will blend. Of course, this also means you'll have less room for fruits and greens. We were only able to fit about five strawberries and a very small handful of spinach before we felt like we were overfilling the 18-ounce blender cup. It's best to underfill—just slightly—so liquid
ingredients, like fruit, blended easier, but mostly when left to thaw a few minutes at room temperature beforehand. The manufacturer claims it can do any job in 10 seconds or less—but that's a bit of an exaggeration. We also made a few batches of salsa, hummus, and chia pudding to see how the blender handled other recipes. These thicker, lower-liquid
recipes took longer to process because we had to keep stopping the blender to remove the cup and give it a shake to help push ingredients toward the blade. The same thing happened when we attempted to chop and mince onions and garlic. Call us old fashioned, but we found it much easier to produce uniform cuts with a good cutting board and quality
chef's knife. The Spruce Eats / Sharon Lehman The design of the Magic Bullet is pretty simple. The blender base is seriously small, making it easy to store in a cabinet or deep kitchen drawer. If you do choose to leave it on the counter, it takes up minimal space. As for aesthetics, it's pretty basic. The blender base is made of black and silver plastic; a
brand logo is printed on the front and a list of safety precautions is printed on the back. Magic Bullet says the blender cups are made of "high-impact plastic." We thought the cups felt thin and cheap, though, especially compared to other blender cups are made of "high-impact plastic." We thought the cups felt thin and cheap, though, especially compared to other blender cups are made of "high-impact plastic." We thought the cups felt thin and cheap, though, especially compared to other blender cups are made of "high-impact plastic." We thought the cups felt thin and cheap, though, especially compared to other blender cups are made of "high-impact plastic." We thought the cups felt thin and cheap, the cup is the cup of the cup is the cup of the cup is the cup of the cup of
desired. There's no measurement markings on the cups, so you'll have to eyeball quantities or use separate measuring cups which means more to clean. We were overfilling the 18-ounce blender cup. The screw on/off threads are located on the outer rim
of the blender cups, which means you feel them against your mouth when drinking straight out of the cups. Magic Bullet counters this design flaw by including two "comfort lip rings" in the box, but they're just another part to wash and store. If you're trying to get out the door fast with a smoothie in hand, it's an added step to remember to grab a ring in
addition to a lid, since you can't fit both onto a cup at the same time. The Spruce Eats / Sharon Lehman The Magic Bullet is pretty simple to clean. Cups and lids are listed as top-rack dishwasher safe. We found rinsing the cups and lids are listed as top-rack dishwasher safe. We found rinsing the cups and lids are listed as top-rack dishwasher safe. We found rinsing the cups and lids are listed as top-rack dishwasher safe.
 washing plastic parts by hand, it's worth noting the Magic Bullet's blender cups are somewhat narrow and a little harder to reach into with a sponge. A sponge brush with handle should solve this, though. Alternatively, you can fill the cups with a drop of soap and water, reattach the blade, and return to the blender base for a quick spin. If you're taking
the cups on the go, we'd recommend rinsing as soon as you're finished drinking to prevent food residue from drying inside the cup. The Spruce Eats / Sharon Lehman Priced at $40, the Magic Bullet is one of the more affordable options in the personal blender category. A variety of accessories, including additional blender cups and a blade designed to
better handle ice, are also available for separate purchase. The Spruce Eats / Sharon Lehman How does the Magic Bullet perform compared to the Nutri Ninja—is priced around $60, which is a bit more
expensive than the Magic Bullet, but it has a larger, more-powerful 900-watt motor compared to Magic Bullet's 250-watt motor. Despite the difference in power, we found both blenders processed most recipes in a similar amount of time. Recipes with less liquid, like hummus, do take a little longer in the Magic Bullet, but we're talking about a matter of
seconds, not minutes. The Nutri Ninja's cups are 18 ounces with two plastic blender cups are the size and durability. The Nutri Ninja's cups are 18 ounces with two plastic, which feels more solid and
durable. The Ninja also includes two flip lids, whereas the Bullet only includes one. It's a maybe, depending on your blender or food processor any time soon, but it's still pretty versatile. It does a fine job blending single-serve smoothies and offers enough capacity to make
small batches of dips, dressings, and sauces. It's quick and easy to use and very affordably priced at $40. The only catch? It doesn't handle ice or frozen ingredients very well. Looking for a manual? Manua.ls ensures that you will find the manual you are looking for in no time. Our database contains more than 1 million PDF manuals from more than
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when an appliance is used by or near children. Keep cord out of reach of children. Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance. This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory, or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they are closely
supervised and instructed concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety. • NEVER LEAVE THE MAGIC BULLET® UNATTENDED WHILE IT IS IN USE. when operating your magic bullet®, remember: safety comes rst. Warning! To avoid the risk of serious injury, carefully read all instructions before operating your magic bullet®
Heated ingredients can cause pressure to build up in the sealed cup, causing possible expulsion of hot ingredients (21°C/70°F or cooler). To prevent overheating and pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure build up, never allow the magic bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run more than one minute at a cause pressure bullet ® to run mor
time. Ingredients can overheat, building pressure inside the cup to burst, which may result in possible personal injury or property damage. Never blend carbonated liquids or effervescing ingredients (e.g., baking soda, baking powder, yeast, cake batter, etc.). Built-up pressure from released gases can cause the cup to burst
resulting in possible personal injury or property damage.left to run for longer than a minute, friction from the cup is warm to the touch, stop the machine immediately and allow cup to cool completely. To open, point the cup away from your body and slowly and slow
untwist the blade. • After blending ingredients, allow the contents to settle and release any pressure that may have built up during the blending process by slowly unscrewing the cup from the blade assembly. Point the cup away from you as you open it, in case there is any built-up pressure. • If the motor stops working, unplug the motor base and let it
ferment, causing pressure to build up and expand in the cup. This can cause ingredients to burst and spray out when moved or opened. If you do not plan to consume the lid to release internal pressure if storing longer than a few hours. CROSS
BLADES ARE SHARP! HANDLE CAREFULLY handling the cross blade. Do not touch the cross blade edges to avoid injury, keep hands and utensils out of and away from the cross blade while blending food. To reduce risk of personal injury or property damage, make
sure the cross blade is READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY AND THOROUGHLY BEFORE OPERATING.! Page 3Looking for a manual? Manua. Is ensures that you will find the manual you are looking for in no time. Our database contains more than 1 million PDF manuals from more than 10,000 brands. Every day we add the latest manuals so that you
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the Cross Blade, check the gasket to make sure it is not damaged and it is completely seated in the Cross Blade and never use your hands or utensils to press the activator buttons down while the Motor Base is plugged in. If the Cross Blade stops spinning while in lock on
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to the motor. If the motor stops working, unplug the Motor Base and let it cool for a few hours before attempting to use it again. Your magic bullet® has an internal breaker cool down should allow it to reset.®. ®®the Important Safeguards section (pages 2-6). Clean Blending
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September 6, 1966) was an American birth control activist, sex educator, and nurse. She opened the first birth control clinic in the development of the first birth control pill. She was an important first-wave feminist and believed that women should be able to decide if and when to
have children. Sanger campaigned for the legalization of contraceptives by giving speeches, writing books, and breaking laws - leading to eight arrests. She endorsed both the Malthusianism and eugenics movements, believing that they would generate support for birth control. She established a network of dozens of birth control clinics, which provided
services to hundreds of thousands of patients. She discouraged abortion, and her clinics never offered abortion services during her lifetime. Her activism led to the Griswold v. Connecticut decision, which legalized contraception. (Full article...)
About Vincent de Groof's flying machine ... that Vincent de Groof successfully tested his bat-like flying machine (pictured) in 1874, only to die after crashing it 10 days later? ... that visitors from various countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese
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List of days of the year About El Tatio is a geothermal field with many geysers located in the Andes Mountains of northern Chile at 4,320 metres (14,170 ft) above mean sea level. It is the third-largest geyser field in the world and the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The geothermal field has many geysers, hot springs, and associated sinter deposits.
These hot springs eventually form the Rio Salado, a major tributary of the Rio Loa, and are a major source of arsenic pollution in the river. The vents are sites of populations of extremophile microorganisms such as hyperthermophiles, and El Tatio has been studied as an analogue for the early Earth and possible past life on Mars. Photograph credit: Diego
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1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 vte December 20: U.S. increases in size with Louisiana purchase 1803 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Brazil Canada Denmark France Germany New Zealand Norway Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail
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1218Japanese calendarKyōwa 2(享和 2 年)Javanese calendar1729-1730Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4136Minguo 
 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1803. January 5: steamboat Charlotte Dundas is demonstrated. September 23: Battle of Assaye Completing the Louisiana Purchase from France . 1803 (MDCCCIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar, the 1803rd year
of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 803rd year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1803, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 - The first edition of
Alexandre Balthazar Laurent Grimod de La Reynière's Almanach des gourmands, the "first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 30 - Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end
up completing the Louisiana Purchase.[1] February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes the Swiss Confederation to replace the Helvetic Republic. Under the terms of the act, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Thurgau, the Ticino and Vaud become Swiss cantons. Ohio is admitted as the 17th U.S. state.[2] February 20 - Kandyan
Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British detachment. February 21 - Edward Despard and six others are hanged and beheaded for plotting to assassinate King George III of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review.
February 25 - A major redistribution of territorial sovereignty within the Holy Roman Empire is enacted, via an act known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 - Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March-April - The franc germinal is introduced in France. April 5 — Ludwig van Beethoven puts on a big Akademie concert at the Theater an der
Wien, in Vienna consisting of the premieres of his second symphony, third piano concerto, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 26 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May - First Consul of
France, Citizen Bonaparte, begins making preparations to invade England. May 18 - The Napoleonic Wars begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France, after France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 - Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg
agrees a ceasefire following the French Invasion of Hanover, Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 - Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Ee
 River, Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military camps to defend the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-Omer, Compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000
infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 5 - The convention of Artlenburg leads to the French occupation of Hanover (which had been ruled by the British king). July 23 - Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 26 - The wagonway between Wandsworth and Croydon is
opened, being the first public railway line in England. August 3 - The British begin the Second Anglo-Maratha War, against the Scindia Dynasty of Gwalior. August 31 - The Lewis and Clark Expedition begins as Lewis and a crew of 11 depart on the Ohio River. September 6 - John Dalton, British scientist, begins using symbols to represent the atoms of
different elements. September 11 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Delhi - British troops under General Lake defeat the Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 23 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye - British-led troops defeat Maratha forces. October
Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 30 The Balmis Expedition starts in Spain, with the aim of vaccinating millions against smallpox in Spanish America and the
Philippines. At the Cabildo in New Orleans, Spanish representative Governor Manuel de Salcedo and the Marqués de Casa Calvo officially transfer Louisiana (New Spain) to French representative Prefect Pierre Clément de Laussat.[7] Barely three weeks later, France transfers the same land to the United States. December 9 - The proposed Twelfth
in effect on September 25, 1804.[8] December 20 - The Louisiana Purchase is completed as the French prefect, de Laussat, formally transfers ownership of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains to the United States, by way of commissioners William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson.[9] Claiborne is appointed as the area's first
American governor.[10] Major breakthroughs in chemistry occur, with the identification of the elements rhodium and palladium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston) and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston) and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston) and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston) and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston) and iridium (by Smithson Tennant) and iridium (by Smi
February 2 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1871)[12] February 15 Karl Friedrich Schimper, German botanist, naturalist and poet (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist,
zoologist (d. 1861) March 12 - Guillaume de Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1871) March 13 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American
politician (d. 1888) Albrecht von Roon, Prime Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1874) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1875) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1876) May 21 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 26 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 27 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1858) May 28 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 28 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 28 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 28 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 28 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 28 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20 - Ann Walker, English naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20 - Ann Walker, English naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20 - Ann Walker, English naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20 - Ann Walker, English naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20 - Ann Walker, English naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20 - Ann Walker, English naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20 - Ann Walker, English naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20 - Ann Walker, English naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20 - Ann Walker, English naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20 - Ann Walker, English naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1859) May 20
1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1882) June 8 - Amalia Assur, Swedish dentist (d. 1889) June 24 - George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887) Christian Doppler Susannah Moodie Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 10 - William Todd (1803-1873), American businessman, Canadian senate nominee July 20
- John Hymers, English mathematician (d. 1887) July 24 - Adolphe Adam, French composer (d. 1856) July 31 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1833)[13] August 3 Mary Dominus, American settler of Hawaii (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Paxton, English gardener,
architect and Member of Parliament (d. 1865) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladim
archaeologist, historian and cultural revivalist (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 27 - Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1856) Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of the United States (d. 1891) September 11 - Francisca Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru
controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 27 - Samuel Francis Du Pont, American admiral (d. 1865) September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 27 - Samuel Francis Du Pont, American admiral (d. 1872) September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 20 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 20 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 20 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) Sept
painter (d. 1844) October 16 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1859) November 11 - Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1879) November 12 - German architect (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great
Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1885) December 11 - Hector Berlioz, French composer (d. 1869) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (d. 1847) Anders Chydenius Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock Toussaint Louverture January 1 - James Woodforde, English clergyman, diarist (b. 1740)
January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 23 - Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1716) February 1 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1768) February 9 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 11 - Jean-
Francois de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1739) February 28 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French Father of the American Revolution (b. 1726) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress,
opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary (b. 1751) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1713) April 2 - Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician, judge (b. 1721) April 6 - William Hamilton, British diplomat, antiquary (b.
1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette, Danish statesman, landscape architect (b. 1742) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 - Christoph Anton Migazzi, Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1743) April 24 - Adélaïde Labille-Guiard, French portrait painter (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and
musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1735) May 29 - Louis-Antoine Caraccioli, French writer (b. 1714) June 24 - Matthew Thornton, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1714) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) Johann Gottfried Herder August 24 - James Napper Tandy, Irish republican September 5 - Pierre
Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - John Barry, officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later in the United States Navy (b. 1745) September 16 - Nicolas Baudin,
French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian composer (b. 1766) September 27 - Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1771) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1722) October 8 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist
poet (b. 1749) October 14 - Louis Claude de Saint-Martin, French philosopher (b. 1721) October 26 - Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford, English politician (b. 1721) October 31 - Pandara Vanniyan, last King of Vanni (defeated by Lt. von Driberg) November 11 - Raphael Cohen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne
British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 15 - Joseph Wilton, English entomologist (b. 1752) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer
(b. 1744) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela,
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leaders 17th century 18th century 18th century 19th centu
engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, alements of Enlightenment thinking
culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass
migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of 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 War of the French Revolution and some the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution and some the French Re
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 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 shoqunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge
and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period
when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its
independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an 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: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is 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 (13) 17
Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of
Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population, 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: 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 War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora war between British was also between British and the Tuscarora war 
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 Preston. 1716: Establishment of the
Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718-1730: 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: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of
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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 "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the 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. 1735-1739: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight
the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-
1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: 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 fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the
War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748-1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is
followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: 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 their allies against the English 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. 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 Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé.
1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian
VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770:
James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (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. 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt
in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of
Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of
Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son
brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1879: Xhosa Wars between British and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict
and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The
Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty 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 mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian
settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of
territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would
become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Citizen 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789:
Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège.
1791-1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792-1802: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of
1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against
the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the
Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year
during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The Irish Rebellion
fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798-1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of
the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of
scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth
of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern
steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was
invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was
finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo
Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779:
Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew
Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by
Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first
published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed
for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751–1785: The French Encyclopédie
1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of
Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776-1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos
1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St.
Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay
on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xuegin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by I.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio
Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for
harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788:
 Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn first performed Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. Anderson,
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online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from
France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century external tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50
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