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Everyone loves a good Atomic Bomberman match. It doesn't matter how old you are - that Retro game will always get to you. It's also the case for Bombzone Refueled, the 3D clone that you'll totally love if you want to spice up the experience you had with its older brother. free download DOWNLOAD NOW: BOMBERMAN You can play it both single and
multiplayer, choose between ten themes and game modes. More than that, you'll get the classic features like buttons and bumpers. This Bomberman remake keeps track of your progress too, as it has an integrated statistics system for offline and online matches.
Simply put, you get to remember the good old times, but with better graphics and a faster Internet connection. Gameplay video (Bomberman) In 2002, Konami Co., Ltd., Konami of America, Inc., Amusement Korea publishes Bomberman) In 2002, Konami of America, Inc., Amusement Korea publishes Bomberman Collection on Windows. This action game is now abandonware and is set in an arcade, sci-fi / futuristic and compilation
/ shovelware themes. External links Notes: Your antivirus may trigger on NoCD files, it showed some generic warnings about suspicious file on VirusTotal scan, here's the report. Files are safe to use, nothing to worry about. As alternative, if you don't want to use NoCD, you can use mini image to bypass disc check, you will need to mount it in virtual
drive with Daemon Tools or similar tool Bomberman '93 should work fine on modern systems, that games work fine on old Windows 8 Fix - it is pre-configured cnc-ddraw,
simply drop the files to the game folder (that Fix was designed for Command and Conquer - Tiberian Sun but it works with Bomberman Collection too). However, Bomberman World doesn't work on modern systems, because it uses obsolete Indeo Video codec, and if you try to skip intro video, the game shows only the black screen. You can try re-
encoding the videos, check PlayOldPCGames for more details Captures and Snapshots Windows Comments and extra documentation when possible. If you have additional files to contribute or have the game in another
language, please contact us!Windows VersionDownloadISO Version 605 MB Game ExtrasVarious files to help you run Bomberman Collection, apply patches, fixes, maps or miscellaneous utilities. FixWindows 8 FixFix of the game for modern systems 141 KB NocdMini imageUse to bypass disc check, if you don't want to use NoCD 7 MB,
the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,335 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 Boulder-Deer Creek Pass ... that Boulder-Deer Creek Pass (pictured) is home to "Togo" wolves and is a potential habitat for grizzly bears? ... that Wang Yungui lifted her family out of poverty, then
helped hundreds of other people in her home village to do likewise? ... that Inua Ellams created the antagonist for "The Story & the Engine" after learning that "ghost writer" translates to 'Black person' in French? ... that The Guardian recommended Buried Alive!
as a book to help children make friends? ... that John Lynch was at one point the only honors linguistics student at the University of Sydney? ... that Robin Adair Harvey reached 17 state championships in 24 years as a high school field hockey coach?
 ... that British troops during the sack of Yogyakarta looted all the court archives and manuscripts except for a single Quran? Archive Start a new 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: Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Vladyslav Gorai 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. 1981 - The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 - The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members attacked a
crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. 2022 - A disputed party massacred over 500 Amhara civilians in Gimbi, Ethiopia. Rogier van der Weyden (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the
year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the Village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved
Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th
century. It was reconstructed in 1969-75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An
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Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Establishments Works vte 1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347@4
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(MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of
1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 - New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan
Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 - Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the President 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. Februar
sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 - In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 - Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built
automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. 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 29 - The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6]
May 1 - Spanish-American War - Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 - Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7-9 - Bava Beccaris massacre:
Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 - The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 - Spanish-American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 - The
German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 - The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 - Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the
image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographic negative. The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 - The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair
opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 - William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen. [8] June 9 - The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 - Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an
explosion. June 11 - The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of What would later become Peking University. [9][10] June 12 - Philippine Declaration of Independence from Spain. June 13 - Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson
chosen as its capital. June 19 - Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey. [page needed] June 21 - Spanish-American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 - Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and
ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 - Spanish-American War: Battle of San Juan Hill - United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 3 Spanish-
American War: Battle of 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 annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 - Spanish-American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 - "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August
1898 issue goes on sale.[11] July 25 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 13 - Spanish-American War: Battle of Manila - By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders
the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 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 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed.
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 15 - 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 Military Academy is founded, in Fork Union, Virginia.[13] October 21 - General Leonard Wood, 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] U.S. President William McKinley extends the deadline for all Spanish troops to leave Cuba. Set to
expire on December 1, the last day to depart is extended to January 1, 1899.[14] Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.[14] October 26 - A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60 Japanese sailors.[14] The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy
sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain.[14] October 27 - The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court grants the request on October 29 - France's Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on the Dreyfus case.[14]
Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and his wife arrive at Jerusalem in Ottoman-ruled Palestine and visit the Church of the world's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Tsar to take part in a proposed conference on disarmament. [14] October 31 -
The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics. [14] November 1 - Charles
Dupuy forms a new government as Prime Minister of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson.[14] November 3 - With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14] November 5 - Negros 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 6 - The Japanese
ambassador to China meets with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14] November 7 - The final meeting of the Cuban 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 city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Méndez
Capote is elected as president of the assembly. November 8 - Elections are held in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state legislature of 25 of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to
reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the state of New York.[14] Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a new government as Prime Minister of Japan.[14] November 9 - In the U.S., the racial violence in
eight African Americans are killed.[14] The new United Central American States, a merger of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, places its capital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega.[14] Bartolomé Masó, the President of the República de Cuba en Armas that had been founded during the Cuban War of Independence, resigns.[14] November 11 - Independence its capital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega.[14] The new United Central Americans are killed.[14] The new United Central Americans are killed.[15] The new United Centra
Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are forced to leave the city by new government.[14] November 12 - The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.[14] November 18 - The wreck of the
ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon kills 28 of the 30 crew aboard.[14] November 21 - At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the
Philippines from Spain.[15] November 24 - Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15] November 26 - General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Adolfo Jiménez Castellanos.[15] A two-day blizzard known as the Portland Gale piles snow in
Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts fishing industry and several coastal New England towns.[15] The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American legation at Beijing.[15] November 27 - All 115 people aboard the American steamer SS Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the caost of Cape
Cod.[15] November 28 -The Spanish peace commissioners in Paris announce that they accept the offer of the U.S. to purchase the Philippines.[15] November 30 - The United Central American States, a merger of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[15]
December 1 - President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] The French Chamber of Deputies declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote
failing 228 to 243.[15] President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador and Honduras collapses.[15] December 4 - President Zelaya of
Nicaragua appoints a new cabinet free of ministers from El Salvador or Honduras.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] December 5 - A fire at a factory in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania) kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows
[15] December 6 - The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the German Army.[15] December 9 - The first of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by John Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later, after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10
 - The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the Spanish-American War. December 12 - The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.[15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.
[15] The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.[15] December 18 - Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15 km/h (39.24 mph) over 1 km (0.62 mi) in France. December 21 - Prince George of Greece
arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 25 - Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16] December 26 - Marie as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 26 - Marie as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 26 - Marie as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 26 - Marie as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 26 - Marie as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 26 - Marie as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 26 - Marie as its High Commissioner, and its escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 26 - Marie as its High Commissioner, and its escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 26 - Marie as its High Commissioner, and its escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 26 - Marie as its High Commissioner, and its escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 27 - Penny postage as its High Commissioner, and the flagships of four nations.[16] December 28 - Penny postage as its High Commissioner, and the flagships of four nations.[16] December 28 - Penny postage as its High Commissioner, and the flagships of four nations.[16] December 28 - Penny postage as its High Commissioner, and the flagships of four nations.[16] December 28 - Penny postage as its High Commissioner, and the flagships of four nations.[16] December 28 - Penny postage as its High Commissioner, and the flagships of four nations.[16] December 28 - Penny postage as its High Commissioner 
and Pierre Curie announce the discovery of an element that they name radium.[16] December 27 - The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16] December 28 - The Swiss village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[16] December 29 - The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton
Chekhov opens.[17] King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16] December 31 - Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled to become King of Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16] French serial killer Joseph
Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18] The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta. Gracie Fields Kaj Munk Sergei Eisenstein Randolph Scott Denjirō Ōkōchi Bertolt Brecht Leó Szilárd Enzo Ferrari Soong Mei-ling Eben Dönges January 1 - Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944) January 3
John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 6 - James Fitzmaurice, Irish aviation pioneer (d. 1965) January 7 - Art Baker, American actor (d. 1966) January 9 - Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979) January 13 - Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran
 pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 16 - Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 2002) January 20 - Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American film editor (d. 2002) January 20 - Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1930) January 22 Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1948)
 Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1993) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1993) January 31 - Hubert Renfro
Knickerbocker, American journalist and author (d. 1949) February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d. 1969) February 6 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet,
educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956) Joseph Kessel, French journalist and author (d. 1972) Leó Szilárd, Hungarian-American
physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1967) Allen Woodring, American runner (d. 1982) February 18 Enzo
 Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988) Luis Muñoz Marín, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 24 - Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1988) Luis Muñoz Marín, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 24 - Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1983) February 25 - William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963) Molly
Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1992) March 2 - Amélia Rey Colaço, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1990) March 3 - Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier 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. 1968) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1968) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 14
- Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1954) March 21 - Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1989) March 20 - Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993) Paul Robeson Jim Fouché April 1 - William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944)
April 2 - Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1976) April 3 George Jessel, American actress (d. 1940) April 5 - Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976)[20] April 9 Paul Robeson
African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976) Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1977) Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1977) Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1977) Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1976) April 14 Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1976) April 1976 (d. 1976) Apri
1983) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973) April 26 Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1970) April 27 - Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1962) April 29 - E. J. Bowen
British chemist (d. 1980) May 2 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1989) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1978) [21] Septima Poinsette Clark, American educator and civil rights activist (d. 1989) May 6 - Konrad Henlein, Sudeten
German Nazi leader (d. 1945) May 13 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960) May 15 Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1949) May 16 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1956) May 17 Anagarika Govinda, German Nazi leader (d. 1945) May 13 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960) May 15 Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1949) May 16 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1956) May 17 Anagarika Govinda, German Nazi leader (d. 1945) May 13 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 17 Anagarika Govinda, German Nazi leader (d. 1945) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1956) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, K
buddhist lama (d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992) May 19 - Julius Evola, Italian philosopher (d. 1974) May 21 - Armand Hammer, American actor (d. 1981) May 24 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 25 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer
(d. 1975) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1983) June 3 - Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 6 Ninette de Valois,
Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001) June 11 - Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1980) June 10 - Michel Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1993) June 11 - Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972) June 12 Weeratunge
Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982) Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22] June 23 - Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1982) Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (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. 1988) Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982) July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1962) July 7 Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011) Arnold
Horween, American Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985) July 8 - Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor, film director (d. 1982) July 17 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1991) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1964) July 17 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1991) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1964) July 17 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 18 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 19 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 19 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 19 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 19 - John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1982) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 19 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1981) July 19
1979) July 22 Stephen Vincent Benét, American writer (d. 1943)[23] Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976) July 25 - Arthur Lubin, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986) August 5 - Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1976) July 25 - Arthur Lubin, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986) August 5 - Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1976) July 25 - Arthur Lubin, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986) August 5 - Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986) August 5 - Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1988) July 30 
1983) August 11 - Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968) August 12 Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1971) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966) Mohanad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966) Mohanad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966) Mohanad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1978) August 17 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1978) August 18 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1978) August 19 Jan Brzec
 Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 1963) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 21
Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939) August 26 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 29 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1959) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1959) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1959) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1959) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1959) August 28 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 28 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 28 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 28 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 29 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 29 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 29 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 29 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 20 - Preston Sturges, American
Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936) September 2 - Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972) September 10 George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actors (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 the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968) September 26 - George
Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 - Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976) September 30 Renée Adorée, French actress (d. 1933) Princess William O. Douglas Peng Dehuai Karl Ziegler Gunnar Myrdal October 6 Arthur G. Jones-Williams, British aviator (d. 1929)
Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972) Clarence Williams, American jazz pianist, composer (d. 1965) October 9 - Joe Sewell, American professional baseball player (d. 1970) October 15 - Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1959)
October 16 - William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (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 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress, singer (d. 1981) October 18 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress, singer (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress, singer (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress, singer (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress, singer (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress, singer (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, 2nd actress (d. 1981) October 28 - Abdul Khal
Secretary-General of the Arab League (d. 1982) 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 14 - Benjamin Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944) November 17 - Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1996) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch
director (d. 1989) November 21 - René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967) November 24 - Liu Shaoqi, President of Chile (d. 1980) November 24 - Liu Shaoqi, President of Chile (d. 1980) November 26 - Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate
(d. 1973) November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963)[24] November 30 Firpo Marberry, American baseball pitcher (d. 1976) Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972) December 2 - Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1918) December 5 - Grace Moore, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 6 Alfred
Eisenstaedt, American photojournalist (d. 1995) Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist, economist and Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1980) December 10 - Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983) December 14 - Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980) December 19
Zheng Zhenduo, Chinese author, translator (d. 1958) December 20 - Irene Dunne, American actress (d. 1960) 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. 1974) Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992) Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1953) Henryk Sucharski, Polish military officer (d. 1946) Piotr Triebler
Polish sculptor (d. 1952) Lewis Carroll Matilda Joslyn Gage William Ewart Gladstone January 3 - Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate brigadier general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1838) January 14 - Lewis Carroll, British writer, mathematician (Alice in Wonderland) (b. 1832) January 16 - Charles Pelham Villiers, longest
serving MP in the British House of Commons (b. 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 16 -
Thomas Bracken, author of the official national anthem of New Zealand (God Defend New Zealand) (b. 1843) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 6 - Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1821) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1821) March 10 Marie-Eugénie de Jésus, French religious (b. 1817) George Müller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the
Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1805) March 11 - William Rosecrans, California congressman, Register of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819) March 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. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone Moreau, French painter (b. 1826) April 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1820) 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 14 - Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1818) July 30 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin
French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1841) September 2 - Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (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 Austria, queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 10 - Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1812) September 20
Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28] September 26 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1817) October 24 - Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b.
1824) November 2 - George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1826) November 20 - Sir John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828) December 25 - Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832) December 29 - Ilia
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05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Military Camp at Tampa, taken from train. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations.
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19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century 19th century 18th century 19th cen
iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century as an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe.
(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 of the
Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined 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 Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout
the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the 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 from Great Britain, In 1776. Thomas Iefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence 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 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: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English
Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710:
The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and 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 mercury-in-glass 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 Ouadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and
the Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its
Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: 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 Dzungars. 1723-1730: The "Great Disaster" and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724:
Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and
North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1
Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years.
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. 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 to 13 September to 13 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22]
1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North 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. 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 among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756-1763: The Third Carnatic War
is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third
Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Ovo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé, 1765-1769: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthava, 1765-1769: Burma under
Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1772: 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: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions
capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing
Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian
Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War.
1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of
Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered
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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 has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty has been established, terminating the Lâ dynasty has been established, terminating the Lâ dynasty has been established, terminating the Lâ dynasty has been established has been established.

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 Caucasus, as well as against local traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War

colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish relation against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish relation against Spanish relation ag

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