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Neal.fun unblocked infinite craft

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2024 video game 2024 video game Infinite CraftDeveloper(s)Neal AgarwalPlatform(s)Web, iOS, AndroidReleaseWeb; January 31, 2024iOS:April 30, 2024Android:May 21, 2024Genre(s)SandboxMode(s)Single-player Infinite Craft is a 2024 sandbox game developed by Neal Agarwal. In the game, players combine various AI-generated elements to form new
ones. It was released on January 31, 2024, on Neal's website neal.fun, followed by iOS on April 30, 2024, and Android on May 21, 2024. The game received wide popularity and a positive reception from critics, who praised the game's unpredictable nature. In Infinite Craft is a
 web-based sandbox game. The main aspect of the game are elements, which represent an idea, object, or concept. The player starts with the four classical elements and uses various combinations of two elements to form new ones. For example, Plant and Smoke produces Incense, which creates Perfume when combined with itself.[1] All elements crafted
by the player are saved to the sidebar, where the player can also search for crafted elements by their name.[2] The game uses Llama 2.7 and Llama 3.1, a large language model, to create new elements have already
been combined before—if they have not, the generative AI creates a new element which is then saved to the database.[2][5] This is done to reduce repeated queries, and to ensure that the same pair of elements always outputs the same pair of elements, the game labels it as a "First Discovery".[1]
[2] As the game can theoretically go forever and has a potentially infinite number of possible elements, there is no defined goal. Players have created databases of recipes, and some YouTubers have attempted to speedrun the game. [6] Agarwal has said that Llama is "not quite as smart" as ChatGPT. [2] A content filter is in place that filters offensive
results, but there are still occasionally incoherent results, which players find amusing.[6] Agarwal working on Infinite Craft Infinite Craft us made by Neal Agarwal, a software developer based in New York City. In an interview, Agarwal said that he has been developing games since the age of nine and that he thinks "There should be more people
creating fun stuff on the web." After enrolling at Virginia Tech in 2016, he created during lectures. One of the site's first games, Spend Bill Gates' Money, received attention with over 80 million page views. The site was again popularized when Agarwal released during lectures.
The Password Game, a game in which the player needs to pick a password that abides by increasingly unusual and complicated rules, on June 27, 2023.[7] Development of Infinite Craft was announced on January 16, 2024.[8] The game was made available on the website on January 31, two weeks after the announcement.[6] Mobile apps were later
developed and released on App Store and Google Play on April 30, 2024, and May 21, 2024, respectively.[9][10][11] The game became popular on the internet upon release. According to Agarwal, the game received over thirty thousand views in the first month[12] and over 300 million recipes are created each day.[6] This has caused the website's servers
to overload, and Agarwal had to petition the hosting service provider to increase its bandwidth.[2] The game received positive reviews upon release. Christian Donlan of Eurogamer compared Infinite Craft to one of his lucid dreams, explaining that an element "always [runs] away" when the player tries to figure out what elements to combine,[4] while The
New York Times's Kieran Press-Reynolds stated it was "like peering into an A.I.'s brain", adding that the game was "glorious, time-stealing fun to try", commenting how "the real joy comes" when a player finds a simple way to create an element.[1] ^ a
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water, but it quickly escalates to God, the Big Bang, and 'Yin-Yoda'". PC Gamer. Archived from the original on February 17, 2024. Retrieved February 17, 2024. A canguly, Sharmila (February 17, 2024). "Does Infinite Craft use AI?". Dot eSports. Archived from the original on February 17, 2024. Retrieved February 17, 2024. A canguly, Sharmila (February 17, 2024). "Does Infinite Craft use AI?". Dot eSports. Archived from the original on February 17, 2024. A canguly, Sharmila (February 17, 2024). "Does Infinite Craft use AI?". Dot eSports. Archived from the original on February 17, 2024. A canguly, Sharmila (February 17, 2024). "Does Infinite Craft use AI?". Dot eSports. Archived from the original on February 17, 2024. A canguly, Sharmila (February 17, 2024). "Does Infinite Craft use AI?". Dot eSports. Archived from the original on February 17, 2024. A canguly, Sharmila (February 17, 2024). "Does Infinite Craft use AI?". Dot eSports. Archived from the original on February 17, 2024. A canguly, Sharmila (February 17, 2024). "Does Infinite Craft use AI?". Dot eSports. Archived from the original on February 17, 2024. A canguly in the original on February 17, 2024. A canguly in the original on February 17, 2024. A canguly in the original on February 17, 2024. A canguly in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17, 2024. A cangular in the original on February 17,
(February 6, 2024). "Infinite Craft is a powerful glimpse into other minds". Eurogamer. Archived from the original on February 9, 2024. Retrieved February 11, 2024. A Galekovic, Filip (February 10, 2024). "What is Infinite Craft? Neal Fun's latest game, explained". Destructoid. Archived from the original on February 9, 2024. Retrieved February 11, 2024.
 a b c d e f Press-Reynolds, Kieran (March 4, 2024). "Playing Infinite Craft Is Like Peering Into an A.I.'s Brain". The New York Times. Archived from the original on March 6, 2024. Retrieved April 8, 2024. A Barrett, Brian (October 26, 2023). "Can anyone save the internet? Neal Agarwal is trying, one Hampster Dance at a time". Business Insider.
Retrieved February 20, 2024. ^ Agarwal, Neal [@nealagarwal] (January 16, 2024). "Working on an endless crafting game with llama 2" (Tweet) - via Twitter. ^ "Infinite Craft by Neal - Apps on Google Play". play.google.com. Retrieved July 18, 2024. ^ Agarwal, Neal
[@nealagarwal] (January 31, 2024). "The first version of Infinite Craft, an endless crafting game, is out now!" (Tweet). Retrieved February 13, 2024). "I'm never going to financially recover from this" (Tweet) - via Twitter. Video games portal Official website Infinite Craft at MobyGames
 Retrieved from " Neal.fun Unblocked Welcome to Neal.fun, your ultimate destination for unblocked online fun games! In today's fast-paced world, taking a break and indulging in some enjoyable games can be the perfect way to unwind and recharge. Neal.fun offers a diverse collection of games that cater to a wide range of interests and preferences.
Whether you're a puzzle enthusiast, a strategy mastermind, or just looking for some casual entertainment, we have something for everyone. Why Choose Neal.fun? At Neal.fun stands out: Unlimited Access: Varied Selection: Engaging
Gameplay: Community Interaction: Popular Games on Neal.fun 1. Infinite Craft Embark on a limitless crafting journey in Infinite Craft. This game offers players the opportunity to unleash their creativity as they build and design to their heart's content. With an endless array of resources and possibilities, the only limit is your imagination! 2. Wonders Of
Street View Explore the world from the comfort of your screen with Wonders Of Street View. Immerse yourself in the beauty of our planet without ever leaving your home! 3. The Password Game Test your wit and vocabulary in The
Password Game. Challenge your friends or play solo as you attempt to guess the secret word based on one-word clues provided by your teammates. It's a race against the clock to see who can decipher the password first! 4. Draw Logos From Memory Put your memory and artistic skills to the test in Draw Logos From Memory. Can you accurately recreated
famous logos from memory alone? Challenge yourself and see how many logos you can draw correctly without peeking! 5. The Auction Game Become a master of bidding and strategy in The Auction Game to be a point of the figure of t
your opponents to emerge victorious! 6. Draw A Perfect Circle Think you can draw a perfect circle freehand? Test your precision and skill in Draw A Perfect Circle With only one chance to get it right, this game challenges you to draw the most flawless circle you can manage. How close can you get to perfection? 7. Ambient Chaos Immerse yourself in the
mesmerizing world of Ambient Chaos. This game offers a serene and hypnotic experience as you interact with various calming visual and auditory stimuli. Take a moment to unwind and let the ambient chaos wash over you. Discover these and more exciting games on Neal.fun today! Join the Fun Today! Ready to embark on a gaming adventure like no
other? Head over to Neal.fun now and start exploring our extensive collection of unblocked online fun games. Whether you have a few minutes to spare or want to immerse yourself in a gaming marathon, we have the perfect games to suit your mood and preferences. Join our community of gamers and discover why Neal.fun is the ultimate destination for
online entertainment! Remember to bookmark Neal.fun for quick and easy access to your favorite games anytime, anywhere. Let the fun begin! Infinite Craft is a browser-based sandbox game where players combine elemental blocks like water, fire, air, and earth to create a vast array of unique combinations and discover new creations, powered by
artificial intelligence. The official Infinite Craft app from neal.fun! Endlessly combine and craft new elements—be the first to discover new items. Start with Water, Fire, Earth, and Wind and branch out to craft app from neal.fun! Endlessly combine and supporting the game:
- NealRatings and reviews are verifiedinfo_outline Flag inappropriateShow review historyPretty fun with non-intrusive ads, but it stops working without WiFi/mobile data (I can't combine the items), there's no way to turn off the vibration when you place and combine things, and selecting "sort by name" doesn't
properly alphabetize it so it's hard to find anything in the mess of items unless you want to be constantly using the search function. Besides that, it's fun!! Straightforward with a vast amount of combinations to discover and a great time-killer.32 people found this review helpfulDid you find this helpfulDid you find t
and I have been combining for a while now. Overal really well done with minimal ads but I would add backup saves becuase sometimes. I have a lot of progress and lose all of it and have to restart but if there were backup saves becuase sometimes. I have a lot of progress and lose all of it and have to restart but if there were backup saves I wouldn't have this problem. 497 people found this review helpfulDid you find this helpful? The game has an interesting concept
but there're some nuances. Please make the search by symbols, so that it's convenient to search for a specific word when there're more than 1000 of them. Also, you recently updated the site to allow canvas expansion. Please add this feature to this app. And would like to see chronology of word combinations in this game. 35 people found this review
helpfulDid you find this helpful?Bug fixes and performance improvementsflagFlag as inappropriate Tap two elements to craft Infinite Craft Game by Neal Fun The game offers an expansive sandbox environment where imagination knows no bounds. From towering skyscrapers to intricate underground caverns, players can unleash their creativity and
shape the world according to their whims. With a simple yet intuitive interface, Infinite Craft is accessible to players of all ages and skill levels. Whether you're a seasoned builder or just starting out, the game provides ample opportunities for experimentation and discovery. As you explore the vast landscape, you'll encounter challenges and obstacles to
overcome. From resource management to strategic planning, players must navigate through various hurdles to achieve their ultimate vision. Infinite Craft also features multiplayer functionality, allowing friends to join forces and collaborate on epic building projects. Whether you're working together to construct a bustling city or engaging in friendly
competitions, the multiplayer mode adds an extra layer of excitement to the gameplay experience. With its endless possibilities and engaging gameplay, Infinite Craft is sure to captivate players for hours on end. So grab your tools, unleash your treativity, and embark on the ultimate building adventure! The key idea behind Infinite Craft is to discover new
elements by combining existing ones. This stimulates players to think logically and be creative as they explore different combinations and their consequences. From simple materials to complex concepts like life and time, the game offers endless possibilities for exploration. The gameplay of Infinite Craft is centered on discovery and creation. There are no
set goals or objectives, giving players the freedom to determine their own path in the game. This creates a unique experience for each player, as everyone can choose their own direction and pace of play. Players start with the basic elements and gradually expand their arsenal to create more and more complex and interesting items. From simple materials
such as metal or wood to more complex concepts such as life, time, and even space, Infinite Craft stimulates imagination and logical thinking. Infinite Craft by Neal.fun is an addictive online game that allows players to unleash their creativity by combining different elements to create new items. The game starts with four basic elements: water, fire, air,
and earth, and encourages players to experiment to discover hundreds of unique combinations. Neal.fun created Infinite Craft is focused on single
player gameplay, it also has a social aspect. Players can share their achievements and discoveries with others, creating a community of like-minded people who value creativity and innovation. The game is available for play on PC and mobile devices, with an interface optimized for touch screens. Progress in the game is saved automatically, so players can
 easily pick up where they left off. Infinite Craft is not just a game, it is a platform for expressing creativity? Press Esc or click
anywhere to close Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit,
provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You
may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license may not give you all of the
permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Infinite Craft Unblocked by Neal.fun is an engaging sandbox game invites players of
all ages to explore, build, and survive in an expansive, procedurally generated world. Whether you're a fan of crafting elaborate structures, mining for rare resources, or battling against challenging mobs, Infinite Craft online offers a rich and immersive experience. In Infinite Craft, players start with nothing but their imagination and the tools they can
craft. Gather resources like wood, stone, and minerals to create tools, weapons, and shelter. As you explore the diverse biomes, from lush forests to arid deserts and icy tundras, you'll uncover secrets and face numerous challenges. The game's day-night cycle and dynamic weather conditions add layers of realism and excitement. One of the standout
features of Infinite Craft game is its multiplayer mode. Team up with friends to build massive structures, conquer tough dungeons, and share resources. The game fosters collaboration and competition, making each session unique and engaging. For those who enjoy customizing their gameplay experience, Infinite Craft neal fun offers a plethora of mods
and add-ons. Enhance your game with new textures, tools, and mechanics, or create your own to share with the community. The possibilities are endless, and the only limit is your creativity. Accessible from school or work, Infinite Craft online ensures that you can dive into your favorite sandbox adventure anytime, anywhere. With its captivating gameplay,
diverse environments, and endless opportunities for creativity, Infinite Craft Unblocked is a must-play for fans of the sandbox genre. Exploring Infinite Craft by Neal.fun Infinite Craft Unblocked is a must-play for fans of the sandbox genre. Exploring Infinite Craft by Neal.fun Infinite Cr
other sandbox games, this title stands out for its simplicity and depth, providing hours of creative fun without the need for downloads or in-game purchases. It is core, Infinite Craft its a game of exploration and creativity. Players are thrust into a procedurally generated world where they can gather resources, craft items, and build structures. The game's
intuitive interface ensures that even those new to sandbox games can quickly grasp the mechanics, while its underlying complexity provides a rewarding challenge for seasoned players. One of the most appealing aspects of Infinite Craft is its accessibility. Being a browser-based game, it requires no downloads or installations, making it easy for anyone to
jump in and start playing. The game's controls are straightforward: players use their mouse to interact with the game world, gather resources, and craft items. This simplicity is complemented by a rich crafting system that allows for the game world ensures that each
playthrough is different from the last. Players can explore new environments, discover hidden resources, and experiment with different crafting new to discover and create. Unlike many modern games, Infinite Craft is completely free-to-play with no in-game
purchases or advertisements. Neal.fun's commitment to providing a pure gaming experience is evident in this design choice. Players can enjoy all the features of the game without interruptions or financial commitments, reflecting a philosophy that prioritizes player enjoyment over monetization. In summary, Infinite Craft by Neal.fun is a testament to the
power of simple yet innovative game design. It offers a refreshing sandbox experience that encourages creativity and exploration without the barriers of in-game purchases or ads. Whether you're a casual gamer looking for a quick creative outlet or a dedicated sandbox enthusiast, Infinite Craft provides a unique and enjoyable gaming
experience. Questions & Answers of Infinite Craft Unblocked? Infinite Craft Unblocked? Infinite Craft Unblocked? Infinite Craft Unblocked? To start
playing Infinite Craft, simply access the game through a compatible browser. No downloads or installations are required, making it easy to jump right into the action. Can I play Infinite Craft unblocked with friends? Yes, Infinite Craft unblocked with friends? Yes, Infinite Craft unblocked with friends are required, making it easy to jump right into the action. Can I play Infinite Craft unblocked with friends? Yes, Infinite Craft unblocked with friends? Yes,
the world, and complete challenges together. What can I do in Infinite Craft Unblocked? In Infinite Craft game, you can gather resources, craft tools and weapons, build structures, explore diverse biomes, and battle against various mobs. The game offers endless possibilities for creativity and adventure. Are there any customization options in Infinite Craft
Unblocked?Yes, Infinite Craft Unblocked supports a wide range of mods and add-ons. You can enhance your gameplay experience with new textures, tools, and mechanics, or create your own custom content to share with the community., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,157 articles in English Margaret Sanger
(September 14, 1879 - September 6, 1966) was an American birth control activist, sex educator, and nurse. She opened the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental 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, which legalized contraception. (Full article...) Recently featured: TRAPPIST-1 iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Archive By email
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Velander Alena Veselá William Luers Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Nominate an article May 18: Haitian Flag Day in Haiti (1803); Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Crimean Tatar Genocide in Ukraine The Bath School after the explosions 1302 - Armed insurrectionists massacred the occupying French garrison in Bruges, Flanders, killing
approximately 2,000 people. 1695 - An earthquake measuring Ms7.8 struck Shanxi Province in northern China, resulting in at least 52,600 deaths. 1927 - Disgruntled school board treasurer Andrew Kehoe set off explosives with timers and a rifle (aftermath pictured), causing the Bath Consolidated School in Michigan, killing 44
people in the deadliest mass murder in a school in United States history. 2009 - The Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lankan civil war. Thomas Midgley Jr. (b. 1889)Ester Boserup (b. 1910)Jean-François Théodore (d. 2015) More anniversaries:
May 17 May 18 May 19 Archive By email 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
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1182Islamic calendar1217-1218Japanese calendarKyōwa 2(享和 2 年)Javanese calendar1729-1730Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar2345-2346Tibetan calendarM亦符(male Water-Dog)1929 or 1548 or 776 — to —阴水猪年(female Water
Pig)1930 or 1549 or 777 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, Eel 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-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Eacl
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 begins as 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 14 - Orissa, an area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British under the British under
ratifies the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian Revolution starts in Spains American army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon.
and the Philippines. At the Cabildo in New Orleans, Spanish 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 Amendment to the United States Constitution, requiring that electoral ballots distinctly list the choice for ratification; passed in the wake of the problems in the 1800 presidential election, the amendment is ratified by 13 of the 17 states and is
proclaimed 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 Wilhelm Hisinger, Jons Jakob Berzelius and Martin Heinrich Klaproth)[11] Ralph Waldo Emerson Justus von Liebig Osgood
Johnson February 2 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (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. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary
American politician (d. 1888) Albrecht von Roon, Prime Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and
politician (d. 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. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Paxton, English mathematician (d. 1889) Sir
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. 1865) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13
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. 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 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 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (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)
François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1739) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) February 22 - 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. 1751)
1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette, Danish statesman, landscape architect (b. 1752) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 - Christoph Anton Migazzi, Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1714) 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. 1719) 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 25 - Joseph Wilton, English entomologist (b. 1725) 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,
2016. ^ "Ohio Statehood | OhioHistoryCentral.org". Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Retrieved October 7, 2019. Archived from the United States of America; from March 4, 1815 (Weightman, 1815) p77-78
Chandan Kumar Sadangi and Sanjay Mohapatra, Change Management for Organizations: Lessons from Political Upheaval in India (Emerald Group Publishing, 2017) p x ^ Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Murland, Baillie-Ki-Paltan: Being a History of the 2nd Battalion, Madras Pioneers 1759-1930 (Andrews UK Ltd., 2012) p122 ^ Robert S. Levine, Dislocating
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(Pelican Publishing, 1972) ^ C. A. Goodrich, History of the United States (Huntington and Hopkins, 1823) p306 ^ Andrew Ede, The Chemical Element: A Historical Perspective (Greenwood, 2006) pp129-131 ^ Glonar, Joža (2013). "Höffern, Antonija, pl. (1803-1871)". Slovenian Biographical Lexicon (in Slovenian). Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts
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leaders 17th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1780s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1760s 1770s 1780s 178
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, elements of Enlightenment thinking
culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. 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 French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions they feared loss of power and fea
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, flourishment 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 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 shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokuga
and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period
when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its
independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an invention. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that
sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Battle of Poltava in 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1700 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. French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor
Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain. [14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies merge to form the United 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 London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United 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 London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United 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 London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Indies and Englis
Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: 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, Dutch, and German settlers are between British was between British
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: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of
Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: 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 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. 1738-1736: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fights 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 fights 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 fights across the Sahel shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fights across the Sahel shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fights across the Sahel shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fights across the Sahel shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fights across the Sahel shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fights across the Sahel shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fights across the Sahel shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fights across the Sahel shah. 1739: Great Britain across the Sahel shah. 1739: Great Brita
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. 1747: The 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: 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 the English and the English against the English and the English against the English against
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 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 to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1770: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1770: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1770: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime.
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 Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779-183: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict
and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: 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 mystic, leads a coalition of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim mystic, leads a coalition 
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-Swedish War (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 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. 1791-1804: 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 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 Priestlev 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 Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Andrew
Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry are charles about smallpox vaccination 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination and begins modern chemistry and begins mo
Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 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 Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio
Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is 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
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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 Mozart 1788: 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, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715-1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume II: The Eighteenth Century (Oxford History of the British Empire). Oxford University Press, USA. ISBN 978-0-19-924677-9. OCLC 174866045., "Introduction" by P. J. Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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