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Developer Mode in Chrome OS is a powerful feature that provides advanced functionality to users who want to push the boundaries of their Chromebook's capabilities. Whether you're a developer, tech enthusiast, or curious user, enabling Developer Mode opens up new possibilities, such as running Linux apps, installing custom operating systems, or
making system-level modifications. This guide explains what Developer Mode is, how it differs from the standard Chrome OS experience, how to enable it, and the risks involved. By the end of this article, you'll have a clear understanding of whether Developer Mode is right for you and how to use it responsibly. What is Developer Mode in Chrome OS?
Developer Mode in Chrome OS is a special mode designed for advanced users who want more control over their Chromebook. Unlike the standard mode, which is optimized for security and simplicity, Developer Mode removes certain restrictions, allowing users to access the system's underlying architecture. This includes running Linux apps, modifying
system files, and even installing entirely new operating systems. Key Features of Developer ModeLinux Support (Crostini): Run Linux-based applications and commands. Custom OS Installation: Install alternative operating systems like Ubuntu or other Linux distributions. System File Access: Gain full access to system files, enabling deeper
customizations. Advanced Development Tools: Use tools like ADB (Android Debug Bridge) for app development and debugging. Script Execution: Execute custom scripts to test software or automate processes. How to Turn On Developer Mode on Chrome OSBefore You Start (Important Warnings) Data Loss: Enabling Developer Mode will erase all local
data on your Chromebook. Back up important files to Google Drive or an external storage device. Security Protections, making your device vulnerable to malware and unauthorized access. Boot Warnings: You'll see a warning screen every time you start your Chromebook in Developer Mode. If you're prepared to
accept these risks, follow the steps below. Step 1: Back Up Your DataEnabling Developer Mode wipes your Chromebook, including all user data and files stored locally. How to Back Up DataOpen Google Drive and upload your important files. Alternatively, transfer files to a USB drive or external hard drive. Verify that all critical files are safely stored
before proceeding. Step 2: Turn Off Your Chromebook then Boot Into Recovery ModeClick the Power icon in the bottom-right corner of the screen. Select Power Off to shut down your Chromebook. Press and hold the ESC key and the Refresh key (the circular arrow icon on the top row of the keyboard). While holding these keys, press the Power button to
turn on your Chromebook.Ctrl + Refresh Key + Power ButtonKeep holding the ESC and Refresh keys until the "Chrome OS is missing or damaged" message appears. This means you're in Recovery Mode.Recovery Mode.Recover
will erase all data. Press Enter to confirm. The system will start enabling Developer Mode, which may take several minutes. During this process, your Chromebook will reset and prepare for Developer Mode. Step 4: Wait for the Process to CompleteOnce the setup is complete, you'll see a "Preparing system for Developer Mode" message. Your
Chromebook will reboot and display a Powerwash, your Chromebook will restart with Developer Mode enabled. Step 6: Bypass
the OS Verification ScreenEvery time you boot your Chromebook in Developer Mode, you'll see an OS verification screen warning. Press Ctrl + D to bypass this warning and continue to boot into Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook in Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook in Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook in Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook in Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook in Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook in Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook in Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook in Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 7: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 8: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 8: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Developer Mode. Step 9: Set Up Your Chromebook In Devel
you're ready to start exploring Developer Mode, but what if you don't like it? Just like you learn the turning on in this section, you will also learn how to turn off Developer Mode in ChromeOS of ChromebookStep 1: Turn On ChromebookTurn
on your Chromebook if it is Off or If it is On then restart it. After this press Up Arrow to select Return to secure mode on the screen. Step 2: Open Developer ModePress Enter to initiate a factory data reset, which will erase all data from your laptop. After the reset, you will need to go through the Chromebook setup process once again to configure your
device.Important Notes on Developer Mode will wipe all data local to it, such as the settings, as it would allow you to install.Data Washed Out: The process of having the Developer Mode will wipe all data local to it, such as the settings,
applications as well as files on your Chromebook. Keep your data safe. Verified Boot is Re-enabled: Go into Recovery Mode (ESC + Refresh + Power) and follow the directions to reset it, if you want to reset your Chromebook back to its factory settings (turn off Developer Mode). Linux (Crostini): When you are in Developer Mode, this is when you enable
Linux applications on your Chromebook (Crostini feature). Install any OS you want such as Ubuntu. Software Developer Mode is for the ones who want to develop or test something on the Chrome OS. It is useful if you want to run a custom script, install an operating system like Linux distributions, or use commands with tools like ADB. By
following the above steps you can easily open the ChromeOS Developer Mode. Warnings: Data Loss: All local data will be erased from the device. Be sure that you have backed up all important data or files. Security Risks: Developer Mode
opens your Chromebook to system modifications and security risks, including the potential for malware or system corruption. Frequent Reboot Messages: While in Developer Mode, you will see warning messages every time you boot your Chromebook, which can be bypassed by pressing Ctrl + D.Warranty Concerns: Enabling Developer Mode may void
your warranty, depending on the manufacturer. Differences Between Normal Mode and Developer ModeSecurity with restricted modificationsLower security; open to modificationsLinux Support (Crostini) Not available for running Linux appsCustom OS InstallationNot supported Supported for
custom OS installationsFile System AccessLimitedFull access to system filesTarget UsersRegular usersDevelopers, power users, and testersIn short, Normal Mode prioritizes security and simplicity, while Developer Mode prioritizes flexibility and customization. ConclsuionDeveloper Mode on Chrome OS unlocks a world of possibilities for tech-savvy
users, from running Linux apps to customizing your Chromebook's operating system. However, it comes with significant risks, including data loss and reduced security. Always back up your data and proceed cautiously if you decide to enable Developer Mode. Trying to unblock developer mode on a school-issued Chromebook? We've got you covered. In
this comprehensive guide, we'll walk you through everything you need to know to gain full access to your Chromebook. If you're short on time, here's a quick answer: The easiest way is to talk to your school's IT administrator and request developer mode access for learning purposes. However, if that's not possible, you can bypass the administrator lock
by opening the shell and using the removeowner command. In this detailed guide, we'll cover the administrator lock, shell access, alternatives like installing CloudReady, and risks to consider before unblocking developer mode on a school
Chromebook, it is important to first grasp the concept of the admin lock. The admin lock is a security measure put in place by schools to restrict certain functions and settings on Chromebooks. This lock is typically implemented to prevent students from making changes that could potentially disrupt the learning environment or compromise the security
of the device. View this post on Instagram A post shared by EDWIN YANG (@edwinyg) What is Developer mode is a feature that allows users to access advanced settings and features on a Chromebook. It is primarily used by developer mode is a feature that allows users to access advanced settings and features on a Chromebook. It is primarily used by developer mode is a feature that allows users to access advanced settings and features on a Chromebook.
gives users root access to the Chromebook's operating system, which allows them to make changes that are not typically allowed in the regular user mode. Why Schools Restrict Access Schools often restrict access to developer mode for several reasons. Firstly, it helps to prevent students from accidentally or intentionally modifying system settings that
could disrupt the device or compromise the school's network. Additionally, restricting access to developer mode ensures that students use the Chromebooks for educational purposes rather than engaging in unauthorized activities. Bypassing vs Removing the Lock When it comes to unblocking developer mode on a school Chromebook, there are two
main approaches: bypassing the lock or removing the lock involves using specific key combinations or software exploits to gain access to developer mode without actually removing the lock involves disabling or uninstalling the software
that enforces the admin lock. It is important to note that attempting to bypass or remove the admin lock without proper authorization is a violation of school policies and could result in disciplinary action. It is always recommended to consult with the school's IT department or administration before attempting any modifications to a school-issued
Chromebook. Accessing the Shell Unblocking developer mode on a school Chromebook allows users to access the shell, which grants users more control over the device. Enabling Developer Mode The first step in accessing the shell is to enable developer mode
on your school Chromebook. This can be done by following these steps: Turn off your Chromebook completely. Press and hold down the Esc key, the Refresh key (which is usually located where the F3 key would be), and the Power key simultaneously. Release the keys when a scary-looking warning screen appears. Don't worry, it's just a precaution!
Press Ctrl + D on your keyboard to proceed. Wait for the Chromebook to reboot and enable developer mode. This process may take a few minutes. Once developer mode is enabled, you can open the Crosh (Chrome OS
Developer Shell) on your Chromebook. Crosh provides a command-line interface for advanced users to interact with the system. Press Ctrl + Alt + T on your keyboard to open the Crosh shell. A new tab will open with a command prompt. Now you're ready to enter commands and explore the capabilities of your Chromebook. Using the removeowner
Command One of the useful commands in the Crosh shell is the removeowner command, which allows you to remove the ownership of the Chromebook from the school's administrator. However, it's important to note that using this command without proper authorization may violate school policies and lead to consequences. To use the removeowner
command, follow these steps: Open the Crosh shell by pressing Ctrl + Alt + T. Type removeowner and press Enter. Follow the prompts to complete the process. Remember to use this command responsibly and with proper authorization. Alternatives to Bypass the Lock If you are unable to unblock developer mode on your school Chromebook, there are a
few alternative methods you can try. These methods involve installing CloudReady One popular alternative to bypassing the lock on a school Chromebook is to install CloudReady. CloudReady is a lightweight operating system based on Chromium
OS, the open-source version of ChromeOS. It is designed to run on older laptops and computers, including Chromebook into a more versatile device that allows you to install and run a wider range of applications. To install CloudReady, you will need a USB flash drive with at
least 8GB of storage. You can download the CloudReady installer from the official Neverware website to create a bootable USB drive and install CloudReady on your Chromebook. View this post on Instagram A post shared by Matthew Moniz (@mattmoniz123) Replacing the ChromeOS
Firmware Another option to bypass the lock on your school Chromebook is to replace the Chromebook is a more advanced process and
requires you to have some technical knowledge. It also comes with certain risks, such as voiding your device's warranty or potentially bricking your thromebook if not done correctly. Before attempting to replace the firmware, it is recommended to research and follow detailed guides provided by experts in the field. These guides will provide you with
step-by-step instructions on how to replace the firmware on your specific Chromebook model. One reputable source for Chromebook models. It is important to note that bypassing the lock on a school Chromebook may
violate your school's policies or terms of use. It is always recommended to consult with your school-owned devices. Considering the Risks Before attempting to unblock developer mode on a school Chromebook, it is important to understand the potential risks involved.
Schools often have strict policies in place to ensure the security and integrity of their devices and networks. View this post on Instagram A post shared by R (@riccardopalombo) Chromebook Monitoring systems in place to keep track of student activities on Chromebooks. These monitoring systems may include software
that can detect unauthorized changes to the device, such as enabling developer mode. It is worth noting that disabling monitoring systems or attempting to bypass them can be a violation of school policies, which may have consequences for the
student involved. Possible Consequences Enabling developer mode on a school Chromebook without proper authorization can have various consequences. Some potential consequences include: Loss of Privileges: Schools may impose restrictions or revoke certain privileges if a student is found to have tampered with their Chromebook. This could
include a loss of internet access or the use of certain applications. Device Restrictions: Schools may enforce stricter controls on a student's Chromebook, preventing them from installing or accessing certain applications or websites. Disciplinary Actions: Violations of school policies can result in disciplinary actions, ranging from warnings to suspensions
or even expulsion, depending on the severity of the offense. It is important to consider these potential consequences before attempting to unblock developer mode on a school Chromebook. Students should weigh the risks against the benefits they hope to gain from enabling developer mode. For more information on school policies and guidelines,
students are encouraged to consult their school's official website or reach out to their IT department for clarification. Conclusion While unblocking developer mode on a managed school Chromebook requires bypassing restrictions, there are legitimate reasons like learning programming. Weigh the risks carefully, and use methods like CloudReady if
possible. Ultimately, it's best to partner with your school's IT team to find an approved solution. 1 When compared to top selling Chromebooks in 2023. Back up any files or data you want to save. Push the Escape, Refresh, & Power buttons on your keyboard at the same time. Press Ctrl and D simultaneously, then press Enter. Wait for your Chromebooks in 2023.
to start up, then sign in with your Google account. 1 Back up any data or files you want to keep, first. This process will remove all your accounts and files. Then turn off your Chromebook. 2 Push the Escape, Refresh (circular arrow), and Power buttons on your keyboard at the same time. Wait for the computer to enter recovery mode. You should see an
orange exclamation mark and text saying "Chrome OS is missing or damaged." Advertisement 3 Press Ctrl+D at the same time. 4 Press 4 Enter. 5 Wait for your Chromebook to load up. When it's done, you should see a screen saying that OS verification is off with a picture of a laptop with an orange exclamation mark. This is there to warn you that your
system is less secure in Developer Mode. 6 7 Disable Developer Mode again when you need to. To do this, reboot your Chromebook, then hit the Spacebar when you see the "OS verification is off" message. Advertisement Add New Question On a scale of 1-10, how risky is this? It all depends on what you decide to do when in Developer Mode.
For example, doing things such as changing your OS may result in damage to your setup, whilst doing something more simple is less risky. However, it also depends on how much you know about the task you are going to complete. It's really all up to the person. Question What if I do it on a school Chromebook? You'd probably get in trouble. Don't do it.
It can be difficult to revert back to being school-managed. Question What do you do if your Chromebook to get permission to do
this. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement wikiHow is a "wiki," similar to Wikipedia, which means that many of our articles are co-written by multiple authors. To create this article, volunteer authors worked to edit and improve it over time. This article has been viewed 46,159 times. Co-authors: 8 Updated: February 21, 2025 Views: 46,159
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edge? Join our visual experts and special guests for an info-packed hour of insights to elevate your next video project. Tune in on June 24 at 11am ET.Register NowHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most
recent coverage. Discover The Collection Developer Mode on ChromeOS doesn't require Developer Mode on Chromebooks allows you to install ChromeOS canary and Android APKs. The Linux apps environment in ChromeOS doesn't require Developer Mode on Chromebooks allows you to install
Android apps from outside the Google Play Store, switch to the Canary Channel, or modify the system in other ways. Here's how to switch to Developer Mode turns off the verified boot feature on Chromebooks and gives you access to a "root" shell. Historically, that was only needed to use ChromeOS Canary Channel builds, install a
and disabling Developer Mode will wipe your Chromebook. The Chromebook will be "powerwashed," so all user accounts and local data will be removed. You'll have to log back into most sites again, and redownload all your Android and/or Linux applications. Not all Android and Linux applications sync data with an account, so make sure to back up
anything important before you start. Second, Google doesn't offer support for Developer Mode. It can potentially open up your Chromebook to hardware, or security issues, and some use cases might void the device's warranty. If something breaks, you'll probably need to turn off Developer Mode before getting warranty support or other
repairs. The first step to enabling Developer Mode is booting the Chromebook in Recovery Mode. If you have a typical Chromebook laptop, press and hold down the Esc and Refresh keys on the keyboard, but on other models like the
ASUS Chromebook Flip, it's on the side of the laptop. You can let go of all the keys when you see a message on the screen. If you have a desktop Chromebox or Chr
the Chromebox. You can take the paperclip or pushpin out when you see a message on the screen. ASUS If you have a ChromeOS tablet, press and hold the Volume Up, Volume Down, and Power buttons for at least 10 seconds, then release the buttons. The Recovery Mode screen might say "Chrome OS is missing or damaged." Don't worry, you didn't
break anything. More recent devices usually just ask you to plug in a recovery USB drive or SD card, because this process is mostly intended for rebuilding a ChromeOS installation. Next, you need to press the keyboard shortcut Ctrl+D at the Recovery screen. This keyboard shortcut isn't listed on the screen anywhere to prevent less-knowledgeable
Chromebook users from enabling it without knowing what they're doing. Corbin Davenport / How-To Geek You'll see a screen saying "To turn OS Verification OFF, press ENTER." Press Enter to enable developer mode. Corbin Davenport / How-To Geek You'll see a screen saying "To turn OS Verification OFF, press ENTER." Press Enter to enable developer mode.
your Chromebook's files can't be verified; in other words, that the Chromebook is in Developer Mode. If you ignore this message for long enough, your Chromebook will urgently beep at you to get your attention. This screen is designed for security purposes. A Chromebook will urgently beep at you to get your attention. This screen is designed for security purposes.
could install a keylogger on a Chromebook using your developer mode access and then pass it along to someone. If they typed in their password, you could capture it and spy on them. That scary boot message helps keep typical users safe, guiding them through the process of disabling developer mode if they don't know what's happening. To boot your
Chromebook anyway, you'll need to press Ctrl+D at every boot. That will let you quickly boot without hearing the annoying beep. You could also just wait a few more seconds—after beeping at you a bit, your Chromebook will boot automatically. You now have full and unrestricted access to your Chromebook. To access a root shell, press Ctrl+Alt+T to
open a terminal window. In the Crosh shell window, type shell and press Enter to get a full bash shell. You can then run commands with the sudo command to run them with root access. If you want to disable developer mode on your Chromebook in the future, that's easy. Reboot your Chromebook, and at the scary looking warning screen, press the
 Space key as instructed. Your Chromebook will revert to factory-default settings, erasing its files. You'll have to log into it with your Google account again, but everything will be back to its normal, locked-down state. Back up any files or data you want to save. Push the Escape, Refresh, & Power buttons on your keyboard at the same time. Press Ctrl and
D simultaneously, then press Enter. Wait for your Chromebook to start up, then sign in with your Google account. 1 Back up any data or files you want to keep, first. This process will remove all your accounts and files. Then turn off your Chromebook. 2 Push the Escape, Refresh (circular arrow), and Power buttons on your keyboard at the same time.
Wait for the computer to enter recovery mode. You should see an orange exclamation mark and text saying "Chrome OS is missing or damaged." Advertisement 3 Press Ctrl+D at the same time. 4 Press 4 Enter. 5 Wait for your Chromebook to load up. When it's done, you should see a screen saying that OS verification is off with a picture of a laptop with
an orange exclamation mark. This is there to warn you that your system is less secure in Developer Mode again when you see the "OS verification is off" message. Advertisement Add New Question Question On a scale of 1-10, how risky is this? It
all depends on what you decide to do when in Developer Mode. For example, doing things such as changing your OS may result in damage to your setup, whilst doing something more simple is less risky. However, it also depends on how much you know about the task you are going to complete. It's really all up to the person. Question What if I do it on a
school Chromebook? You'd probably get in trouble. Don't do it. It can be difficult to revert back to being school-managed. Question What do you do if your Chromebook says something along the lines of "you are not allowed to use developer mode, so you can contact your school,
or whoever manages your Chromebook to get permission to do this. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement wikiHow is a "wiki," similar to Wikipedia, which means that many of our articles are co-written by multiple authors. To create this article, volunteer authors worked to edit and improve it over time. This article has been viewed 46,159
times. Co-authors: 8 Updated: February 21, 2025 Views: 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 46,159 Categories: Chromebook Print Send fan mail to authors fan mail t
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...)
Boulder-Deer Creek Pass ... that Boulder-Deer Creek Pass ... that Boulder-Deer Creek Pass (pictured) is home to "Togo" wolves and is a potential habitat for grizzly bears? ... 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 Pope
John Paul I broke with tradition by declining to be crowned with a tiara at his inauguration? ... 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
 Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran,
killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: 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. 1464)Ambrose Philips (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 Ju
the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to
the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism
(Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump
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other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles كارسة Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara
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solar calendar2440-2441Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871 — to —阳生狗年(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872 Wikimedia Common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the
1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map
January 1 - New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 - Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus
affair, J'Accuse...!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 - The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's
first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1] February 15 - Spanish-American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later. February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23.
Émile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse...!. March 1 - Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 16 - In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a
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 Mavy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and
Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish-American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 26 - An explosion in Santa Cruz, California
kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5] April 29 - The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6] May 1 - Spanish-American War - Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines
Campaign. May 2 - Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7-9 - Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 - The first games of the Italian Football Federation are
played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 - Spanish-American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 27 - The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 - The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the
Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 - Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the
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: After
333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 - Yukon Territory is formed in New Jersey. [page needed] June 21 - Spanish-American War: The United States captures Guam, making it
the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 - Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 - Spanish-American War: Battle of San Juan Hill - United
States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba - The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo
circumnavigation of the world. July 4 - En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 - The United States General
William R. Shafter take the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 - "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 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 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins at Computation of Puert
War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba. August 13 - Spanish-American War: Battle of Manila - By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 - The Gornergrat railway opens,
connecting Zermatt to the Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 - Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 - The Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 - Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement of
the Curtis Act of 1898. August 25 - 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan State. August 28 - American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 - Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by
Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing British dominance in the Sudan. 11,000 Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle.[12] September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 -
Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated supercentenarian. October 3 - Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern
 Minnesota. October 6 - The Sinfonia Club, later to become the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia fraternity, is founded at the New England Conservatory of Music in Fork Union, Virginia.[13] October 21 - General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues
a proclamation guaranteeing personal rights to the Cuban people.[14] October 22 - In a race riot near Harperville, Mississippi in the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one white person are killed.[14] October 23 - An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14] October 23 - An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14] October 23 - An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14] October 23 - An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14] October 24 - The
last Spanish soldiers in Puerto Rico, led by General Ortega, depart on ships to return to Spain.[14] U.S. President William McKinley extends the deadline for all Spanish troops to leave Cuba. Set to expire on December 1, the last day to depart is extended to January 1, 1899.[14] Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo
Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway, [14] October 26 - A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60 Japanese sailors, [14] The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain, [14] October 27 - The Court of Cassation in Paris hears
arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court grants the request on October 29 - France's Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on the Dreyfus case.[14] Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and his wife arrive at Jerusalem in Ottoman-ruled Palestine and visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.[14] October 30 -
 The Imperial Russian government announces that the leaders of the world's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the
Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics.[14] Count Okuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation along with that of his cabinet of 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 Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros revolt against Spanish rule and establish the short-lived Republic of Negros Revolution: Filipinos on the island On Negros Revolution: Filipinos 
permission by the Chinese government to proceed from Tientsin to 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 eity 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] November 9 - In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched.[14] November 10 - The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a
coup d'état by the white Democratic Party of the U.S. state of North Carolina against the Republican Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day, a building housing a negro newspaper is burned and eight African Americans are killed.[14] The new United Central 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 12 - The Earl of Minto takes office as the
new Governor General of Canada.[14] November 17 - Fighting begins in Pana, Illinois, between striking white coal miners and black miners hired to replace them.[14] November 19 - In U.S. college football, Harvard University
defeats Yale University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten. [14] November 21 - At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the Philippines from Spain. [15] November 24 - Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.
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, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] The French
government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the United States.[15] December 2 - The French Chamber of Deputies declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote failing 228 to 243.[15] President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15]
December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador 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 Germany opens.
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] December 15 - A warrant issued in Paris for the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15] The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.[15]
December 18 - Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15 km/h (39.24 mph) over 1 km (0.62 mi) in France. December 21 - Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 25 - Penny postage goes into effect
throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16] December 26 - Marie 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 7 - Art Baker, American actor (d. 1988) January 8 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 8 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1944) January 8 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 8 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - Art Baker, American actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - Art Baker, American actor (d. 1988) January 9 - Art Baker, American actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - Art Baker, American actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 9 - John Loder, Brit
1966) January 9 - Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979) January 10 - Katharine Burr Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979) January 13 - Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 16 - Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 2002) January 20 - Norma Varden, British-born American
actress (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (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. 1946) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 27 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 27 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1946) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 29 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 29 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 29 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 29 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 29 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 29 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 29 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 20 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 20 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 20 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 20 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-America
February 3 - Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1969) February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1966) February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1966) February 6 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 7 Denjirō Okōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and politician (d. 1966) February 8 - Melvin B. Tolson, and 
(d. 1979)[19] Margot Sponer, German philologist and resistance fighter (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de querre recipient (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979) February 14 Eva Novak, American physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979) February 14 Eva Novak, American physicist (d. 1964) February 15 Eva Novak, American physicist (d. 1964) February 16 Eva Novak, American physicist (d. 1964) February 17 Eva Novak, American physicist (d. 1964) February 18 Eva Novak, American physicist (d. 1964) February 19 Eva Novak, Ameri
actress (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1980) 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. 1983) February 25 - William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963) March 3 - Emil Artin
Austrian mathematician (d. 1962) March 4 - Georges Dumézil, French philologist (d. 1986) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1975) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of
South Africa (d. 1968) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1985) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American painter (d. 1954) March 21 - Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1989) March 23 Erich Bey, German
admiral (d. 1943) Madeleine de Bourbon-Busset, Duchess of Parma (d. 1984) March 30 - Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993) Paul Robeson Jim Fouché April 1 - William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944) April 2 - Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1990) April 3 George Jessel, American comedian (d. 1981)
Henry Luce, American magazine publisher (d. 1967) April 4 - Agnes Ayres, American actress (d. 1940) April 5 - Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976) Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1977) Therese Neumann,
German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1962). April 12 - Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 14 Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1963) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American actor (d. 1963) April 12 - Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 14 Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American opera singer, actress (d. 1978) April 19 - Constance 
(d. 1984) John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972) Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970) April 27 - Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1989) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1978)[21]
Septima Poinsette Clark, American educator and civil rights activist (d. 1987) May 5 Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959) Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958) May 6 - Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Nazi leader (d. 1945) May 13 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960) May 15 Arletty, French model, actress
(d. 1992) Tom Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1949) May 16 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1980) May 17 Anagarika Govinda, German buddhist lama (d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1980) May 17 Anagarika Govinda, German buddhist lama (d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980)
Hammer, American entrepreneur, art collector (d. 1990) May 23 - Frank McHugh, American actor (d. 1981) May 24 - Helen B. Taussig, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d.1992) May 31 - Norman Vincent Peale, American
clergyman (d. 1993) June 3 - Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1936) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 6 Ninette de Valois, playwright (d. 1936) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 6 Ninette de Valois, playwright (d. 1936) June 7 Ninette de Valois, playwright (d. 1936) June 7 Ninette de Valois, playwright (d. 1936) June 7 Ninette de Valois, playwright (d. 1936) June 8 Ninette de Valois, playwright (d.
Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1993) June 11 - Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 22 Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982) Erich Maria Remarque, German writer
(d. 1970)[22] June 23 - Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935) June 26 Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German arc (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. 1998) Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952) July 6 - Hanns Eisler, German composer (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
and radio comedian (d. 1964) July 14 Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991) Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1979) July 22 Stephen Vincent Benét, American writer (d. 1943)[23] Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976)
July 25 - Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1985) July 29 - Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 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. 1978) August 13 Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1966) Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 2002) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1966) Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 2002) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1966) Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Australian Communist leader (d. 1976) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Australian Communist leader (d.
1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991) August 20 Leopold Infeld, Polish physicist (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 30 - Shirley Booth, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936) September 2 - Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria
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(d. 1972) September 9 - Walter B. Rea, American university administrator and basketball player (d. 1970) September 10 George Eldredge, American actors (d. 1970) September 13 László Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1946) Emilio Núñez Portuondo, Cuban diplomat, lawyer and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Cuba (d. 1978) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 24 - Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1976) 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 Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Monégasque princess Williams, British aviator (d. 1929) Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972) Clarence Williams, American jazz pianist, composer (d. 1965) October 9 -

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Joe Sewell, American professional baseball player (d. 1990) October 10 Lilly Daché, French milliner (d. 1980) October 16 - William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1980) October 17 - Shinich
 Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1998) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 24 - Peng Dehuai, Chinese military leader (d. 1992) October 29 - Vera Stanley Alder, English painter and mystic (d. 1984)
October 30 - Raphael Girard, Swiss-Guatemalan ethnographer (d. 1982) November 11 - René Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981) November 12 - Leon Štukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999) November 13 - Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1986) November 14 - Benjamin Fondane, Romanian-French
 Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944) November 15 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1989) November 21 - René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967) November 22 - Gabriel González Videla,
24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) 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 photojournalist (d. 1995) Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist, economist and Nobel Prize
 laureate (d. 1987) December 9 - Emmett Kelly, American circus clown (d. 1979) December 10 - Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983) December 14 - Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980) December 10 - Irene Dunne, American actress (d. 1990)
December 24 - Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959) December 27 - Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1968) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d.
 Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1974) Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992) Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (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 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 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) Febr
1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 6 - Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1821) March 10 Marie-Eugénie de Jésus, French religious (b. 1805) March 11 - William Rosecrans, California congressman, Register of the U.S.
 Treasury (b. 1819) March 15 - Sir Henry Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813) March 16 - Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1826) March 17 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1817) March 28 - Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1850) April 13 - Aurilla
 Furber, American author (b. 1847) April 15 - Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1850) May 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. 1850) May 29
 - Theodor Eimer, German zoologist (b. 1843) June 4 - Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1823) June 10 - Tuone Udaina, Croatian-Italian last speaker of the Dalmatian language (b. 1821) June 14 - Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830) June 25 - Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist
and microbiologist (b. 1828) Otto von Bismarck Theodor Fontane Saint Charbel Makhluf July 1 Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831) Joaquín Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841) July 5 - Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834) July 8 - Soapy Smith, American
con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 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. 1854) August 23 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854) August 23 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854) August 23 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 8 - Eugène
Félicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1833) September 2 - Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of Latter-day Saints (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 16 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1812) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28] September 26 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1812) September 27 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28] September 28 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 28 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 28 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 28 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 28 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 29 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 29 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 29 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 29 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1819)[28] September 20 
  1850) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 29 - Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817) October 24 - Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824) 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 29 - Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29] Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist
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 Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. view of USS Indiana (BB-1) (needs Flash) 1898 Transport Ship Whitney Leaving Dock. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion leaving Train. Thomas Edison.
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 taken from train. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rations.
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2009-05-07. 1898-08-05 view of Daiquirí after the United States invasion of Cuba in the Spanish-American War (needs Flash) 1898 Major General Shafter. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-08-05 view of Major General Shafter (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making road in front of Santiago. Thomas
 Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 19th centur
State leaders 17th century 18th century 18th
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 Revolutionary War took place 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 was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe.
thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and
associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of 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 War of the French Revolutionary Wars.
 Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an
 independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the
empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing
level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the
British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period
 also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax 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 Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal
 glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of
 Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empires. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in
 France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the
Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the 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 Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed to the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed to the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed to the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed to the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed to the Scottish and English Parliaments of Union is passed to the Scottish Parliaments of Union is passed to the Unio
 East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709 warks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first
 copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperonate Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperonate Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British and Indianate Carolina. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British and Indianate Carolina. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British and Indianate Carolina. 
 acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the
 Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the
Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The 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. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian
invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The Unique Shah. 1723-1730: The Uniqu
Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain
and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: The Qianlong Emperor 1735-1738: Hotak
 Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great
Awakening to New England 1740-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742:
Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen
at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought 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. 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 America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates
much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Third
Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War
and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1765-1767: 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 to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation.
1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: 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 Oing 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: 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: Several kongsi republics are 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 European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the f
administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779-1783: Britain loses several
islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy, 1779; Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand, 1780; Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru, 1781; The city of Los Angeles is founded by 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. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen
warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases and military bas
 War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788
First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: 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 Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788-1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in
northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central
Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the World during the World during the Vancouver explores the World during the Vancouver explores the World d
into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1702. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic
in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian
clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The 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. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 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: 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.
Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by John Hadley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigation and the sustainable to a dep
Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745:
Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first 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 oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William
Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshin
Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in 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 Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels 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 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 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 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 Wary Wollstonecraft 1794: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman 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: Standard 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: Standard Chinese novels 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: Standard Chinese novels 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: Standard Chinese novels 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: Standard Chinese novels 1721: Brandenburg Chinese no
 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. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by
 Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony
 (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn first performed Nolkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. Anderson, M. S. (1979).
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"Table A - Verified Supercentenarians (Listed Chronologically By Birth Date)". Archived from the original on 12 July 2016. Retrieved 9 November 2016. ^ Photo Gallery for Supercentenarians born before 1850, as of May 17, 2019 ^ Balfour-Pau, Glen (20 December 2005). Bagpipes in Babylon: A Lifetime in the Arab World and Beyond. I.B. Tauris, 2006.
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1780-1870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century
decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list). See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View
(previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, century (links | edit) 16th century (links | e
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1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/18th century" Stuck in Chromebook limbo with Developer Mode blocked? The most common culprits are school or work administrators who've locked it down for security reasons. But don't fret, there are workarounds!
From sneaky BIOS tweaks to handy tools, I've got the lowdown on how to reclaim your Chromebook's full potential. So, if you're ready to ditch those digital handcuffs, let's dive in and explore the possibilities. In spite of its potential benefits, developer mode on Chromebook's full potential benefits, developer mode on Chromebook's full potential.
concerns and administrative restrictions. Developer mode disables certain system protections, making the devices in educational or corporate settings, where the administrator may have intentionally restricted access to developer mode to maintain a
secure environment. Furthermore, some Chromebook models may not support entering developer mode owing to hardware or software limitations. Chromebook policies set by the organization can also prevent users from accessing developer mode features. Frequent switching between normal and developer modes can lead to issues, causing the device
to block access as a precautionary measure. If you're still determined to enable developer mode on your Chromebook, you have a few potential options to try. You can use the Chromebook, you have a few potential options to try. You can use the Chromebook, you have a few potential options to try. You can use the Chromebook, you have a few potential options to try. You can use the Chromebook, you have a few potential options to try. You can use the Chromebook Recovery Utility to create a bootable USB drive and bypass the block.
enrollment and regain control. As a last resort, advanced users can attempt to remove the hardware write-protect screw, but this carries significant risks and should only be done with extreme caution. Enabling your Chromebook's full potential through developer mode can be achieved using the Chrome OS recovery utility, providing it's not hard-
blocked by your system administrator. To access this method, you'll need to boot your Chromebook into recovery mode. It's important to note that enabling developer mode will erase all local data on your device, so make certain you've backed up any important
files beforehand. While developer mode offers advanced customization options, it also introduces potential security risks. Keep in mind that reverting from developer mode to the normal mode may require a complete system reset. Carefully consider the implications and proceed with caution when investigating this powerful feature. When faced with an
enterprise-enrolled Chromebook that's blocking developer mode access, you'll need to jump through a few hoops to remove the enrolled the device and request they unenroll it. This process can restore developer mode access. If that's not possible, you
may need to resort to a factory reset to completely remove the enterprise enrollment. Keep in mind that reverting from developer mode to normal mode on an enterprise-enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device often requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device of the requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device of the requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device of the requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device of the requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device of the requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device of the requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device of the requires a full system reset to re-apply the enterprise enrolled device of the requires a full system reset to re-apply the reset to re-a
vital files during the process. For advanced users willing to accept the risks, removing the hardware write-protect screw on your Chromebook's motherboard offers a potential workaround to bypass developer mode restrictions. Nevertheless, it's vital to understand that this method is intended solely for those with a thorough understanding of
Chromebook hardware. Improperly removing the write-protect screw can lead to irreversible damage to your device. The hardware write-protect screw is typically located on the motherboard and disabling it can make your Chromebook more vulnerable to security risks. Notably, removing the screw may not guarantee the ability to enable developed
mode, as the restriction could still be enforced by the device's firmware. Before attempting this method, make sure you have proper data backups and carefully consider the implications. Activating developer mode on your Chromebook can potentially introduce various risks and drawbacks that may compromise the device's security and stability. By
enabling this mode, you're in effect disabling many of the built-in security features that protect your Chromebook from malicious software and unauthorized access. Moreover, developer mode can make your device more susceptible to hardware failures and system instability. RisksConsequencesMitigationMalware infectionsData loss, privacy
breachesRegularly update antivirus softwareHardware failuresSystem crashes, data corruptionPerform frequent backupsUnauthorized accessCompromised accounts, identity theftUse strong passwords and guarantee that you have the necessary
knowledge and precautions in place to mitigate them
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