Continue

Totally Accurate Battle Simulator offers a lot of exciting features. One of the things that make the game so fascinating is the immense assortment of units you can choose to form your troops. But we always strive for more and now there is a new amazing ability that will definitely thrill all TABS fans – unit creator. This option allows you to customize and configure your own soldiers choosing every aspect of their appearance, characteristics and even behavior on the battle field! Now you have even more sway over the composition of your army and, subsequently, the outcome of the fight. So what exactly can you do with self-made soldiers? First of all, you'll have a full freedom of making your units look whatever you like. Everything is adjustable, starting with the gender of the warriors and ending with details of their appearance. The color of eyes, the type of face, hairstyle, height and weight – a great number of sliders will allow you to create exactly the same image you have in your head. You can also pick clothes for your character. And of course, armor and weapons. That's where the process of unit creation gets really interesting because aside from appearance you can also customize the parameters and battle style of the hero. Even the way they walk – and talk – will depend on your choice! Once the unit is ready, it's time to send them into battle and see how they fare on the field. You don't have to worry in case your soldier dies – after the end of the match, you will be able to revive them and use for another fight. This way, all of the units you ever created will be available to you at any time. Make your contribution to expanding the gameplay of Totally Accurate Battle Simulator, fill the battlegrounds with warriors of your own creation and test their abilities in thrilling collisions knowing that there is part of your own work here! Note: This is ONLY to be used to report spam, advertising, and problematic (harassment, fighting, or rude) posts. Totally Accurate Battle Simulator features many Maps where the battles between Red and Blue take place. This page describes and details them. Different maps have different terrains, changing strategy and gameplay. A preview of most maps in Totally Accurate Battle Simulator [] Themed Maps[] Each Faction, apart from the Secret faction has at least one map. Instead, secret units are unlocked by finding them within each of the themed maps. Tribal[] Tribal 1 is a medium-sized map with orange grasses and trees. It has a large clearing at the middle surrounded by trees and rock formations on the top and bottom. Multiple logging activities can be spotted along with a blazing campfire set-up at the right. Effigies and statues are also placed throughout the whole map Tribal 2: This map has the same orange trees but has a large mountain on the blue side of the map. There is a cave inside the mountain where units can be placed, albeit with some difficulty. An example of an older map for the tribal faction Tribal Sandbox: This is the sandbox map for the Tribal Faction. It is a large map with longer, orange grass and birch trees with orange leaves. It is fairly open with some scattered rocks and spears sticking out of the ground. The lighting on the map is also very unique. This map seems to be also fairly large. Farmer[] Farmer 1: This is the map for the Farmer Faction. It is a medium-sized map which features buildings, a bridge in the middle and garden. It has a few scarecrows in the area as well. The buildings may be a good place to place ranged troops. Farmer 2: This map has a wide expanse of square fields. Wheat fields on the right side can hide units such as Halflings, and Haybalers can blend in with the static hay bales. Units can also hide behind the stone fence near the top of the map. Farmer Snow: This map is just like farmer 1 but has snow all over the place. Note that you have to unlock it on the Farmer 1 map. The old look for medieval 2. Medieval[] Medieval 1: This map is a large island over a body of water. The main areas are a forest on the left, with ruins on the right, connected by a narrow bridge in the middle. Beneath the bridge is a hidden ledge with a door with Landfall's logo on it that can be reached from the left side. Medieval 2: A large green field set against a massive castle, and a large pond in the foreground. There are no real strategic features to this map, other than perhaps some obstacles for units to get stuck behind on the edges. Ancient[] Ancient 1: The map is a small rectangular town with tight alleyways and at the ends of the map a big open area. There are two lanes in this map that are separated by buildings. In the middle of the map, it opens up as the top part has a giant statue (Even larger than any of the giants) of a Hoplite with water surrounding its sides. Each side has rooftops in which ranged units can safely fire from a distance. This is also a good sudden death map, as the structure that connects the two lanes of the map is an arch that you can place units in a single file line. Ancient 2: This is a round, enclosed map with a large city towards the top of the map. The map is functionally just a large walled-in field with no other strategic features. Ancient Sandbox: This map is one of the largest maps available, it is a large island surrounded by small buildings on the edges. Towards the middle, there is a spiral mountain that is fairly inaccessible to units. Viking[] Viking: This is a map for the Viking Faction. It is a large map with a giant frozen lake in the middle used as a battlefield with snowy trees covering the sides of the map. Viking Sandbox: Viking Sandbox is a flat ice area with a giant wall of ice, and a giant gate completely blocks units from falling off the map. Dynasty[] An example of an unreleased map shown in a tweet. Dynasty: A large square map with three major lanes: the top lane passes underneath a large pagoda. The bottom lane crosses a bridge. The middle lane features a square courtyard with a bottomless pit in the very center that units can fall into. All three lanes are separated by water hazards, and can be crossed in the middle and on the ends. Renaissance[] Renaissance: A large rectangular map set in a Venetian city, with a canal in the foreground and several balconies on the surrounding buildings. Pirate[] Pirate: An island with 2 pirate ships parked on either side of it, each with a gangplank leading to a beach in the middle of the map. In the background, you can see a mountain with a waterfall. Spooky[] Spooky 1: A modified version of Medieval 1 that's at night, with pumpkins, leaf-less trees, and the water below is replaced with fog. Spooky 2: A modified version of Dynasty that's at night, rotated 180o, no longer has the kinkaku-ji structure, has huge thorns blocking some pathways, and the water is replaced with fog. In addition, the "hole" in the center of the Dynasty map has been closed by caging. Wild West[] Wild West: The wild west map appears to be a stereotypical western town with a saloon, hardware, and other miscellaneous buildings. It also has four streets for units to battle on. Many cacti surround the edges of the map. At the very right there seems to be a giant rock-like tower that looks over the town, and at the left the seems to be an entrance sign. It is the only map with an orange sky. It has rough terrain, and is one of the only main maps not to have layers. Legacy[] Legacy: A revamped version of the Classic map. The legacy map appears as a big plains area surrounded by trees. The map also has a church with gravestones. Each side has tents. There also is a broken building. Far from the battlefield is a river and mountains. This map sets units on one half of a huge valley surrounded by mountains. On one side of the flat map are the mountains, on the other the graveyard and church. Beyond the church and tents lie hundreds of small pine trees, maybe twice an average unit's height, and a plain. Fantasy Good[] Fantasy Good: The map contains several waterfalls along with a huge shrines and several floating islands. Note that you have to unlock it on the Medieval 1 map. Fantasy Evil[] Fantasy Evil: The map contains several broken shrines along with an evil altar and several floating islands. Note that you have to unlock it on the Spooky 1 map. Simulation Maps[] Simulation maps are simple, untextured maps that have no theme but have very unique geography. Many of them present unique challenges, especially on terrain that favors one side over the other. Simulation: This map is just a white grid, with no terrain that the developers usually use in showcase videos. It's a map to presumably to test battles without distractions from trees, ice, etc... Bridge: This map is a bridge. Bridge With Rails: This map is a bridge with rails to prevent units from falling off, although units still can fall off. Maze: This map has pillars that makes units have to navigate through to get to the other units. Hill: This map has an incline in the center that Units walk up. Port: A Bridge that goes over a flat floor that has side-extensions. Holes: This map has holes that can get in the way of a battle. Corridor: This map has a kind-of-thin pathway where Units walk. Broken Bridge: This map has a bridge with a gap, but below the broken bridge is a detour to the other side. King Of The Hill: This map has a center area with four pathways that lead in opposite directions. Defend The Castle: On the right of the map, you can see a "castle" that Units can defend. There are three paths that lead up to the "castle". Castle With Archer Towers: On the far right you can see a base, that Units can defend. The base has Archer towers that ranged unit can use. On the far left, there are two pathways that Units walk to get to the base. Final Destination: Final destination is a line that Units stand on and fight each other on. Defend The Tower: A large Castle with many levels and rooms, there are archer Stations and a hole in the front wall and a smaller tower behind for extra units. Spire: A Giant tower with a spiral path around it. Lines: This map has 4 thin pathways that Units walk down. High Ground: On the high ground map there is a mini-castle that units can defend that is on elevated ground. Moat: This map appears to have a small bridge with a walking area below it. To the left, there is a surface that Units can use to get to the bridge, and on the right, there is a base-like structure that has an area for archers. Arena: A Round Roofless room with four floors and rooms. Low Ground: A map with the middle area being a dip. Tiered Castle: A Multi-Level Tower in the middle of the map. Double Battle: Two plates on each side and one in the center that are all connected with Bridges. Map Creator[] The Map Creator is a feature that allows the player to create their own maps. It can be accessed through the main menu. The Pre-Alpha Map[] Classic: This map used in the first two of the three Pre-Alphas. It was infamous for the graveyard and church in which units could get stuck on, and its infinite size. This map sets units on one half of a huge valley surrounded by mountains. Units were known after the initial battle was over to run to the mountains. On one side of the flat map are the mountains, on the other the graveyard and church. Behind each army are tents, but they are the wrong colors. (The red tents are on the blue side, and the blue tents are on the red side.) Beyond the church and tents lie hundreds of small pine trees, maybe twice a unit's height, and a plain. Alpha Maps[] Scotland: The first map in the game. It is a mostly grassy flat area, with a few rocks of varying sizes and some trees scattered around. In the Closed Alpha, this map has stacks of hay lying around on the sides. The first 5 levels of the campaign take place in this map. It uses the standard battle theme used in the previous versions. In the Open Alpha, it was very very large. Sahara: Unlike Scotland, this map has no vegetation of any kind. It's just sand and rocks. The map also features more rough terrain. In the Closed Alpha, it has a large pyramid, with broken pillars. As the name suggests, this map is based off the Sahara desert in Africa. This map appears in levels 6-10 of the campaign. If a unit falls in the hole at the top of the pyramid, they will die and release a swarm of locusts. They will go around the map and kill every unit one by one. Multiple locust swarms can exist at once. Denmark: The third map in the game. It has white, snowy ground and lots of rocks and ice. This map takes up levels 11-15 of the campaign. Like the Sahara, it has no flora. On the right side of the map there are rocks on which you can place units. This also has huge ice pieces that units can walk into but they die after a short time. Japan: The fourth map in the Open Alpha. It has trees with pink leaves (sakura trees), lots of rocks and a small pond in the top-right corner. (As of Open-Alpha, in the pre-alpha, it had a river in the middle)) In the Closed Alpha, it is covered in snow and has a small valley in the middle and a bridge allowing troops to cross. It takes up levels 16-20. Closed Alpha Map[] Neon: The Neon Faction has its own map which appears as a semi-flat map with five large pillars, one in the center, one in the back, and three on the bottom right part of the map. The map is mainly colored as purple. It also has small pillars on the edges of the map. In the left part of the map, there appears to be four large tubes near the edge and on the right side, there's only one tube. Sometimes, the large pillar in the back shoots some kind of Neon Cube which passes through the hole of the pillar in the center. The cubes can do multiple things like explode, and change gravity which affects the outcome of the battle. The map also has three layers to which units can be placed in, but the 3rd layer is somewhat difficult. Unlike most of the other maps, it has a grey background/sky. Trivia[] Each map has its own battle and placement theme. In the jump between the Pre-Alpha and Alpha, Japan was the only map that hadn't had its name changed. Scotland, Sahara, and Denmark each used to have different names (Scotland was Hills, Sahara was Desert, Denmark was Winter). In the Closed Alpha, every map (except Neon) is named after a country/region. Around 2019 Halloween and the release of the Spooky faction, pumpkins appeared in several of the maps. Most of the Factions that were released after the first Early Access build have only one map, as it would take much longer if each faction had two or more maps. The only faction that does not follow this rule is the Spooky Faction, as both of their maps are "spookified" versions of other maps. Doktorn, the map artist at Landfall, has stated that there are numerous unused Dynasty maps that have never been released. The Renaissance map had a fountain the center at one point, but it was removed to make it more open. Renaissance reuses statues from the Ancient maps, and has a stone lion mask in the wall of a building, taken from the Unit Creator's lion mask. The Workshop is a feature of Totally Accurate Battle Simulator that allows users to save and share user-created content. The workshop was introduced in version 0.4.0 with the Battle and Campaign Creator. The workshop is powered by mod.io, a sister site of Mod DB. It is currently not supported by Steam Workshop. Overview[] The workshop tab can be accessed from the main menu. Within the workshop, users can filter by content type, new and old, ratings, popularity, and various categories. Downloading custom content will be saved and accessed separately from the game's default content (ie custom campaigns are listed in a separate tab within the campaigns menu). Battle Creator[] To create your own custom scenarios and battles, go to sandbox mode and place some Units. At the top of the window, you can save the battle with its own name and description. You can also set the player's budget and restrict unit choices, as well as select the battle's win conditions. Campaign Creator[] Also accessible from sandbox mode; to create a campaign, create a name and description for the campaign, then drag and drop any number of battles that you have saved, along with an optional thank you note and description when it is finished. Unit Creator[] See Unit Editor. Unit Creator allows you to create and share custom units. This allows you to use any weapon or ability in the game, including a few specific to custom units. Faction Creator[] To create a faction, first select the name, color, and icon for your faction. Then, click on the custom units that you want to add to that faction. Click save to save your custom faction. You can bring your custom faction into battles by clicking the Custom Factions tab, and dragging it anywhere between the other factions in your toolbar. Be the leader of red and blue wobblers from ancient lands, spooky places and fantasy worlds. Watch them fight in simulations made with the wobbliest physics system ever created. When you grow tired of the 100+ wobblers at your disposal you can make new ones in the unit creator.You can also send your wobblers to fight your friends or strangers in online multiplayer! CrazyGames features the latest and best free online games. You can enjoy playing fun games without interruptions from downloads, intrusive ads, or pop-ups. Just load up your favorite games instantly in your web browser and enjoy the experience. You can play our games on desktop and on mobile devices. That includes everything from desktop PCs, laptops, and Chromebooks, to the latest smartphones and tablets from Apple and Android. You can also install the CrazyGames app on your Android phone and use it to play all of our games. About CrazyGames There are plenty of online multiplayer games with active communities on CrazyGames. You can find many of the best free multiplayer titles on our .io games page. In these games, you can play with your friends online and with other people from around the world, no matter where you are. Play our Best Games CrazyGames has over 4,500 fun games in every genre you can imagine. Some of our most popular games are: Explore by Genre You'll find the main categories like clicker, driving games, and shooting games at the top of any page, but there's also a range of subcategories that will help you find the perfect game. Popular tags include car games, Minecraft, 2-player games, match 3 games, and mahjong. Suggest a Game Is there a game that you love, but you can't find on CrazyGames? Suggest a game to us and we'll see what we can do to get it. You can also contact us for any general suggestions or improvements. About CrazyGames CrazyGames is a free browser gaming platform founded in 2014 by Raf Mertens. Since then, the platform has grown to over 30 million monthly users. Our mission is simple: to create a browser-gaming platform that works seamlessly for users around the world, and rewards developers both big and small. Visit our corporate site and learn more about CrazyGames. ¿Hablas español? Visita nuestra web de juegos en español. Tu parles français ? Découvrez nos jeux sur notre site français. Sprichst du Deutsch? Spiele unsere Spiele auf unserer deutschen Website. Check our open job positions, or take a look at our game developer platform if you're interested in submitting a game.Page 2 Two-player games are even more exciting if you join matches with other players online. You can compete with your friends or against others from around the world in epic 2-player multiplayer action. Examples of these 2-player games include Rooftop Snipers, House of Hazards, and 8-Ball Billiards. 2-player Sports Games Shoot hoops with stars like LeBron James, James Harden, and Stephen Curry in Basketball Stars! Play solo or team up with a friend as iconic basketball legends. Basket Random is another fun arcade sports game with unpredictable physics—just like the name suggests! Jump, bounce, and scramble for the ball across wild basketball courts, where every dunk launches you into the next level of madness. Basketbros lets you customize your player, compete solo or online, and score epic dunks to unlock upgrades. Cooperative 2-player games If you'd rather stay on the same side as your friends (wise choice), there are plenty of 2-player games to play cooperatively. Soccer Legends 2021 where you get to play with new players and teams, each with their unique skills and playing styles. Fireboy and Watergirl 1 is another fan-favorite What can you expect from two-player games? This genre is expansive and includes games like Ragdoll Archers, a two-player PvP game where you play against your friends or team up with them to defeat a range of foes! Or chase each other around in Tag 2 3 4 Players, or play together co-operatively in Fireboy and Watergirl 6. Browse the full collection As you can see, CrazyGames has an excellent selection of 2-player games available. With over 200 titles available, there is something for everyone. Why not check out some of the brilliant games available and have some fun with your friends? If you're looking to play with more than two, check out our 3-player games and multiplayer games. Browse more categories The following are some common types of two-player games available: There are plenty of these games to play online and offline in multiplayer with friends. Using dual controls is the most common way to play these titles. One player may use the mouse, while the other uses the keyboard.Two player games allow you to play with a friend, either cooperatively or competitively. Sometimes, you'll sit at the same computer and each use different keys to control your characters. There are plenty of online multiplayer 2-player games too. Readers help support Windows Report. We may get a commission if you buy through our links. Read our disclosure page to find out how can you help Windows Report sustain the editorial team. Read more Totally Accurate Battle Simulator or T.A.B.S. is, as the title states a battle simulation game. It features ragdoll physics, and the tactical matters are left to the player, to place his troops on the battlefield. T.A.B.S. is currently in public alpha on Steam, and it features a 20 mission campaign and a sanbox mode. With more content to be added in the near future. Even though the game is in early access, numerous users were quick to point to bugs in-game on various Steam threads. With some instances of crashes, or lock-ups during gameplay. Other key aspects of things that need to be polished in the game are game units that don't function as intended. We've created a list of common bugs discovered so far, so let's begin. Common TABS bugs Ranged units bugs Loading error 3:0000065432 Game crashing Slow framerate 1. Ranged units bugs Many have pointed out that ranged units do not fire normally, leading to some very weird situations, where the archers are shooting above other units heads but dealing no damage. i tested this with Muskets and Poachers I seen the archers shoot arrows over there heads, after a while they would hit but it would take a while. Also I seen 2 Muskets take out 6 Archers because of this, so please fix this error. 2. Loading error 3:0000065432 Some users have reported this type of error occurring during their playthroughs. It seems to be related to the Steam client not working properly. i got the same thing after the new update. i tried a couple things, but it still doesn't work. 3. Game crashing There have been reports that the game crashes at various intervals during gameplay. For some it crashes during exiting, for some it crashes when in the midst of battle. For me, the game ALWAYS crashes on exit. This is a new problem since the last patch. But OTOH, the patch did solve a lot of random crashes during play, so now nearly the only crashes I get are on exit. 4. Slow framerate Nobody likes it when a game begins to drop frames. Not the most ideal situation, but some players have experienced this. I opened the game as usual but when i started playing something went wrong, the game was stuck on slow motion. I have reinstalled the game couple of times already and et the game is still buged. Now that we've had a look at the bugs at hand, let's go ahead and try some fixes, shall we? How to fix TABS game issues Fix T.A.B.S game crashes If you experience lock up or the occasional freeze, you may try to force the game in running in DirectX 11. To do this, follow these steps: Go to your Steam Library. Find the game and right-click it, then select Properties. Under the General Tab, click Set Launch Options and a dialog box will appear. Type in the dialox box at the end of the target string -force-d3d11 and click OK; Close the Properties window; Run the game. Fix TABS error 3:0000065432 This error might be related to corrupted files in your Steam library. This solution works just as fine for glitching units that you might be encountering in the game. In order to do the check-up, follow these steps: Launch Steam; From your Library section, right-click on the game and select Properties from the menu; Select the Local files tab and click the Verify integrity of game files button; Steam will now verify your game's files; Once it's done launch T.A.B.S. TABS Framerate drop fix Try updating your graphic card with the latest drivers. Another good solution is disabling the vertical sync, since it can reduce graphical tearing. If after this, you are facing tearing while playing T.A.B.S., we suggest you toggle vertical sync to back on in your game settings. Or alternately, you can switch from a higher detail setting to a lower one. We hope that these fixes were of some help to you. We know that the game is in early alpha, but we would love to know on your feelings related to T.A.B.S. in the comment section down below. RELATED STORIES TO CHECK OUT: Steam Support An error occurred trying to handle that request. Please give us a few minutes and try again. Minimum:Requires a 64-bit processor and operating systemOS *: Windows 7Processor: Intel Core i5-2400 @ 3.1 GHz or AMD FX-6300 @ 3.5 GHz or equivalentMemory: 8 GB RAMGraphics: NVIDIA GeForce GTX 670 or AMD R9 270 (2GB VRAM with Shader Model 5.0 or better)DirectX: Version 10Storage: 4 GB available spaceAdditional Notes: Only runs on 64 bit systems Recommended:Requires a 64-bit processor and operating systemOS: Win 10Processor: Intel Core i7-4770 @ 3.4 GHz or AMD Ryzen 5 1600 @ 3.2 GHz or equivalentMemory: 8 GB RAMGraphics: NVIDIA GeForce GTX 970 or AMD R9 290X (4GB VRAM with Shader Model 5.0 or better)DirectX: Version 11Storage: 6 GB available spaceAdditional Notes: Only runs on 64 bit systems * Starting January 1st, 2024, the Steam Client will only support Windows 10 and later versions. Minimum:OS: macOS MojaveProcessor: 2.3GHz dual-core Intel Core i5Memory: 8 GB RAMGraphics: Intel Iris Plus Graphics 640Storage: 3 GB available spaceAdditional Notes: Mac book pro 2018 or later Recommended:OS: macOS MojaveProcessor: 2.9GHz 6-core Intel Core i9Memory: 8 GB RAMGraphics: Radeon Pro 560XStorage: 3 GB available space Page 2 Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,370 articles in English Ian Carmichael (18 June 1920 – 5 February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies—and the early stages of his career—were curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Full article...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Boulder–Deer Creek Pass ... that Boulder–Deer Creek Pass (pictured) is home to "Togo" wolves and is a potential habitat for grizzly bears? ... that Wang Yungui lifted her family out of poverty, then helped hundreds of other people in her home village to do likewise? ... that Inua Ellams created the antagonist for "The Story & the Engine" after learning that "ghost writer" translates to 'Black person' in French? ... that Regina George was once voted the "meanest high school film character of all time"? ... 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 Robin Adair Harvey reached 17 state championships in 24 years as a high school field hockey coach? ... that British troops during the sack of Yogyakarta looted all the court archives and manuscripts except for a single Quran? Archive Start a new article 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 1898 – The 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 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969–75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca বাংলা Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių मराठी Македонски मराठी Norsk nynorsk ગુજરાતી Shqip Slovenščina ไทย ꠍꠤꠟꠐꠤ اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1870s 1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s Years 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 vte 1898 by topic Humanities Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Film Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Venezuela Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347ԹՎ ՌՅԽԷAssyrian calendar6648Bahá'í calendar54–55Balinese saka calendar1819–1820Bengali calendar1304–1305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61 Vict. 1 – 62 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar7406–7407Chinese calendar丁酉年 (Fire Rooster)4595 or 4388 — to —戊戌年 (Earth Dog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar1614–1615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar1890–1891Hebrew calendar5658–5659Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1954–1955 - Shaka Samvat1819–1820 - Kali Yuga4998–4999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898–899Iranian calendar1276–1277Islamic calendar1315–1316Japanese calendarMeiji 31(明治 3 1年)Javanese calendar1827–1828Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC民前14年Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar2440–2441Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871 — to —阳土狗年(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898. 1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a 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 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 – New York 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 14 – Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 – In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 – Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 – The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 – Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 – Spanish–American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 – Spanish–American War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish–American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 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 massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 – The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 – Spanish–American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 – The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 – The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 – Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographic negative.The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 – The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 – William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen.[8] June 9 – The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 – Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 11 – The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10] June 12 – Philippine Declaration of Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 – Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson chosen as its capital. June 19 – Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey.[page needed] June 21 – Spanish–American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 – Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 – Spanish–American War: Battle of San Juan Hill – United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 3 Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba – The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 – En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 – The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under 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: 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 – Fashoda Incident: A pow

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 – Félicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1833) September 2 – Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1807) September 5 – Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 – Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 10 – Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Austria, queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 16 – Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827) September 19 – Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812) September 20 – Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28] September 26 – Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850) September 28 – Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 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 2 – George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1826) November 20 – Sir John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817) December 24 – Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828) December 25 – Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832) December 29 – Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29] Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist, politician (b. 1831) ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin. 2006. ISBN 0-14-102715-0. ^ LaNauze, J. A. (1972). The Making of the Australian Constitution. Melbourne University Press. ^ The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Archived November 7, 2020, at the Wayback Machine. "Letter to President William McKinley from Annie Oakley". Retrieved January 24, 2008. ^ Asriel, Camillo J. (1930). Das R.W.E., Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk A.-G., Essen a.d. Ruhr (in German). Girsberger & Company. p. 1. ^ "The California Powder Works". Santa Cruz Public Library Local History Articles. Archived from the original on June 26, 2010. Retrieved 2011-11-21. ^ Authority, International Driving. "Paris Motor Show". International Driving Authority. Retrieved 2024-07-02. ^ Choveaux, A. (1925). "Situation économique du territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan en 1923". Annales de Géographie. 34 (187): 74–77. doi:10.3406/geo.1925.8102. ^ Ribbat, Christoph (2011). Flickering Light: A History of Neon. Reaktion Books. p. 23. ^ "[Peking University Landmark] Peking University Hall". english.pku.edu.cn. Retrieved 2024-06-23. ^ Harry Edward King. 1911. UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION. THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF CHINA AS RECENTLY RECONSTRUCTED. ^ Stratmann, Linda (2010). Fraudsters and Charlatans: A Peek at Some of History's Greatest Rogues. Stroud: The History Press. ^ Boahen, A. Adu (1987). African Perspectives on Colonialism. Baltimore, Md: Johns Hopkins University Press. p. 48. ISBN 9780801839313. ^ Salmon, John S. (1994). A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers. University of Virginia Press. p. 48. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z aa ab ac ad The American Monthly Review of Reviews (December 1898), pp. 641-646 ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u The American Monthly Review of Reviews (January 1899), pp. 24-28 ^ a b c d e f g The American Monthly Review of Reviews (February 1899), pp. 154-157 ^ Benedetti, Jean (1999). Stanislavski: His Life and Art (Revised ed.). London: Methuen. ISBN 0-413-52520-1. ^ Hunt, Liz (March 1, 2011). "The forensic mind of the original Dr Death". The Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 12, 2022. ^ Bettina Liebowitz Knapp (1976). French novelists speak out. Whitston Publishing Company. p. 65. ISBN 9780878750849. ^ "Fichier des personnes décédées - DE LABRIFFE Solange Marie Christine Louise | Amiens 05/04/1898 - Paris 03/11/1976". matchID - Moteur de recherche des décès. 1976. Retrieved 2024-02-22. ^ "Golda Meir". Britannica Presents 100 Women Trailblazers. 16 February 2019. Retrieved 29 July 2021. ^ "Erich Maria Remarque Is Dead; Novels Recorded Agony of War". The New York Times. Sep 26, 1970. ^ Masterplots Cyclopedia of World Authors. Salem Press. 1958. p. 96. ^ "C.S. Lewis | Biography, Books, Mere Christianity, Narnia, & Facts | Britannica". www.britannica.com. Retrieved 19 June 2023. ^ Haworth, S. (January 1899), Schedule A: Births, Wentworth County, Ontario, p. 292{{citation}}: CS1 maint: location missing publisher (link) ^ Crawford, Alan (23 September 2004). "Beardsley, Aubrey Vincent (1872–1898), illustrator". Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (online ed.). Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/1821. (Subscription or UK public library membership required.) ^ Steinberg, Jonathan (2011). Bismarck: A Life. Oxford University Press. pp. 462–3. ISBN 978-0-19-997539-6. ^ Otto Drude (1994). Theodor Fontane. Insel Verlag, Frankfurt. p. 176. ^ Herman Rosenthal (1901). "ABELMAN, ILIA SOLOMONOVICH". In Singer, Isidore; et al. (eds.). The Jewish Encyclopedia. Vol. 1. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. p. 52. Morro Castle, Havana Harbor. 00694250. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on December 12, 2012. Retrieved May 25, 2009. Filmed ca. March 17 to April 1, 1898 Morro Castle (fortress) downloadable videos. (1898 Morro Castle, Havana Harbor, YouTube stream. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on March 5, 2016. Retrieved 2009-05-07. needs Flash) 1898 U S Battleship Indiana. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. view of USS Indiana (BB-1) (needs Flash) 1898 Transport Ship Whitney Leaving Dock. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion leaving Train. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-20. 1898-05-20 view of 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Military Camp at Tampa, 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 (needs Flash) 1898 Colored Troops Disembarking. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 Troops Ship for the Philippines. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. June 1898 (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. troops landing at Daiquirí, Cuba. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 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 " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century State leaders 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the 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 Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the 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 port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700–1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701–1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702–1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703–1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706–1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies 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: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the 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. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 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 Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The 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 Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 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: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Sơn 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. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian 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 Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: 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: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 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 Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nuʻuanu 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: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by 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 Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom 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: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in 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 Thomas Gray published 1751–1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759–1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776–1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779–1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers 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 Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid–18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for 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 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume II: The Eighteenth Century (Oxford History of the British Empire). Oxford University Press, USA. ISBN 978-0-19-924677-9. OCLC 174866045., "Introduction" by P. J. Marshall, page 1 ^ O'Gorman, Frank (1997). The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688–1832 (The Arnold History of Britain Series). A Hodder Arnold Publication. ISBN 978-0-340-56751-7. OCLC 243883533. ^ a b Chandra, Bipin. Modern India. India. ^ Campbell, John; Watts, William (1760). Memoirs of the Revolution in Bengal, anno Dom. 1757. A. Millar, London. ^ Parthasarathi, Prasannan (2011), Why Europe Grew Rich and Asia Did Not: Global Economic Divergence, 1600–1850, Cambridge University Press, p. 207, ISBN 978-1-139-49889-0 ^ Allana, Gulam (1988). Muslim political thought through the ages: 1562–1947 (2 ed.). Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania: Royal Book Company. p. 78. ISBN 9789694070919. Retrieved 18 January 2013. ^ "War of the Spanish Succession, 1701–1714". Historyofwar.org. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 82 ^ Historic uk – heritage of britain accommodation guide (3 May 2007). "The history of Scotland – The Act of Union 1707". Historic-uk.com. Archived from the original on 8 April 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 84 ^ "Welcome to Encyclopædia Britannica's Guide to History". Britannica.com. 31 January 1910. Archived from the original on 16 April 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "List of Wars of the Crimean Tatars". Zum.de. Archived from the original on 12 March 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "Len Milich: Anthropogenic Desertification vs 'Natural' Climate Trends". Ag.arizona.edu. 10 August 1997. Archived from the original on 11 February 2012. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ Wadsworth, Alfred P.; Mann, Julia De Lacy (1931). The Cotton Trade and Industrial Lancashire, 1600–1780. Manchester University Press. p. 433. OCLC 2859370. ^ "A guide to Scottish clans". Unique-cottages.co.uk. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "Saudi Arabia – The Saud Family and Wahhabi Islam". Countrystudies.us. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "History". Columbia University. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 102 ^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 23 February 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "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. ISBN 9781845111519.