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the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,996,888 articles in English Dracunculus medinensis. A person becomes infected by drinking water contaminated with Guinea-worm larvae, which penetrate the digestive tract and escape into the
body. Around a year later, the adult female migrates to an exit site - usually the lower leg - and induces an intensely painful blister on the skin. Eventually, the blister bursts, creating a painful wound from which the worm gradually emerges. The wound remains painful throughout the worm's emergence, disabling the affected person for the three to ten
 weeks it takes the worm to emerge. There is no medication to treat or prevent dracunculiasis. Instead, the mainstay of treatment is the careful wrapping of the emerging worm around a small stick or gauze to encourage and speed up its exit. A disease of extreme poverty, there were 14 cases reported worldwide in 2023, as efforts continue to eradicate it.
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with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline.
Recent deaths: Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Nominate an article May 22: National Maritime Day in the United States Prayut Chan-o-cha 1766 - A magnitude-7.1 earthquake struck Constantinople and was followed by a tsunami that caused significant damage. 1874 - Giuseppe Verdi's
 Requiem was first performed in the San Marco church in Milan to commemorate the first anniversary of Alessandro Manzoni's death. 1998 - In Public Prosecutor v Taw Cheng Kong, the Court of Appeal of Singapore overruled a High Court decision in the only time a statute in Singapore had been ruled unconstitutional. 2014 - Prayut Chan-o-cha (pictured),
the commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army, launched a coup d'état against the caretaker government following six months of political crisis. Jovan Vladimir (d. 1016)John Forest (d. 1538)Charles Aznavour (b. 1924)Apolo Ohno (b. 1982) More anniversaries: May 21 May 22 May 23 Archive By email List of days of the year About In the Loge, also known as
At the Opera, is an 1878 impressionist painting by the American artist Mary Cassatt. The oil-on-canvas painting displays a bourgeois woman in a loge at the opera flasses, while a man in the background looks at her. The woman's costume and fan make clear her upper class status. Art historians see the painting as
commentary on the role of gender, looking, and power in the social spaces of the nineteenth century. The painting is currently in the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, which also holds a preliminary drawing for the work. Painting credit: Mary Cassatt Recently featured: Black-crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre Chester Cathedral Archive More
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 Meermin. 1766 by topic Arts and science Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music Science Countries Austria Canada Denmark France Great Britain Ireland Norway Russia Scotland Spain Sweden Lists of leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments
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 (female Wood-Rooster)1892 or 1511 or 739 — to —阳火狗年(male Fire-Dog)1893 or 1512 or 740 Wikimedia Common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar, the 1766th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini
 (AD) designations, the 766th year of the 2nd millennium, the 66th year of the 18th century, and the 7th year of the 1760s decade. As of the start of 1766, the Gregorian calendar was 11 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 - Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie") becomes the new
 Stuart claimant to the throne of Great Britain, as King Charles III, and figurehead for Jacobitism.[1] January 14 - Christian VII becomes King of Denmark-Norway.[2] January 20 - Burmese-Siamese War: Outside of the walls of the Thailand capital of Ayutthaya, tens of thousands of invaders from Burma (under the command of General Ne Myo Thihapate and
General Maha Nawatra) are confronted by Thai defenders are overwhelmed and the survivors take refuge inside Ayutthaya. The siege continues for 15 months before the Burmese attackers collapse the walls by digging tunnels and setting fire to debris. The city falls on April 9, 1767, and King Ekkathat is killed.
[4] February 5 - An observer in Wilmington, North Carolina reports to the Edinburgh newspaper Caledonian Mercury that three ships have been seized by British men-of-war, on the charge of carrying official documents without stamps. The strict enforcement causes seven other ships to leave Wilmington, North Carolina reports to the Edinburgh newspaper Caledonian Mercury that three ships have been seized by British men-of-war, on the charge of carrying official documents without stamps.
 Fellow of the Royal Society, with Benjamin Franklin as one of his sponsors. February 15 - Protesting against the Stamp Act 1765, members of the New York City Sons of Liberty travel to Pennsylvania and set fire to a British supply of tax stamps before the stamps can be taken to distributors in the province of Maryland.[5] February 18 - Meermin Slave
Mutiny: Captive Malagasy people seize a Dutch East India Company slave ship in the Indian Ocean. February 20 - The Pennsylvania Gazette reports that a British sloop off Wilmington, North Carolina, has seized a sloop sailing from Philadelphia, and another sailing from Saint Christopher, on the charge of carrying official documents without stamps. In
response, local residents threaten to burn a Royal Man-of-War attempting to deliver stamps to Wilmington, forcing the ship to return to the mouth of the Cape Fear River. February 23 - Lorraine and Bar become French again, on the death of Stanislaw Leszczyński, King of Poland and last Duke of Lorraine. February 23 - Lorraine and Bar become French again, on the death of Stanislaw Leszczyński, King of Poland and last Duke of Lorraine.
such as the Beast of Gévaudan or Wolves of Périgord. March 5 - Antonio de Ulloa, the first Spanish governor of Louisiana, arrives in New Orleans. March 18 - American Revolution: The British Colonies; the persuasion of Benjamin Franklin is considered partly responsible. The
Declaratory Act asserts the right of Britain to bind the colonies in all other respects.[6] April 3 - Seventeen days after the Stamp Act's repeal in London, news reaches America of the decision.[7] April 9 African slaves are imported directly into the American colony of Georgia for the first time, as the sloop Mary Brow arrives in Savannah with 78 captives
 imported from Saint-Louis, Senegal.[8] American botanist John Bartram completes his first exploration and cataloging of North American plants after more than nine months.[9] April 17 - King Carlos III of Spain issues a royal cédula from Aranjuez to round up all ethnic Chinese in the Philippines and to move them to ghettoes in various provinces.[10] May 29
- In a paper read to the Royal Society, British theoretical chemist Henry Cavendish first describes his process of producing what he refers to as "inflammable air" by dissolving base metals such as iron, zinc and tin in a flask of sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid, drawing the conclusion that the vapor that was released is different from air. Seven years later,
 French chemist Antoine Lavoisier bestows the name "hydrogen" on the gas.[11] May 30 - The Theatre Royal, Bristol, opens in England. Also this year in Englan
 liberty pole as a protest for the first time. The historic symbol, a tall "wooden pole with a Phrygian cap" is placed "on the Fields somewhere between Broadway and Park Row".[12] British soldiers cut down the pole in August. July 1 - François-Jean de la Barre, a young French nobleman, is tortured and beheaded, before his body is burnt on a pyre, along with a
copy of Voltaire's Dictionnaire philosophique nailed to his torso, supposedly for the crime of not saluting a Roman Catholic religious procession in Abbeville, and for other sacrileges, including desecrating a crucifix. August 10 - During the occupation of New York, members of the 28th Foot Regiment of the British Army chop down the liberty pole that was
erected by the Sons of Liberty on June 4. The Sons of Liberty put up a second pole the next day, and that pole is cut down on August 22.[13] August 13 - A hurricane sweeps across the French island colony of Martinique, killing more than 400 people and destroying the plantation owned by Joseph-Gaspard de La Pagerie, the father of the future French
Empress Joséphine.[14] September 1 - The revolt in Quito (at this time part of Spain's Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada; the modern-day capital of Ecuador) is ended peacefully as royal forces enter the city under the command of Guayaquil Governor Pedro Zelaya. Rather than seeking retribution from the Quito (at this time part of Spain's Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada; the modern-day capital of Ecuador) is ended peacefully as royal forces enter the city under the command of Guayaquil Governor Pedro Zelaya.
monopoly over the sale of the liquor aguardiente, Zeleaya oversees a program of reconciliation. [15] September 13 - The position of Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church, is abolished by order of Sultan Mustafa III of the Ottoman Empire; the patriarchate is not re-established until 1920
following the creation of Yugoslavia at the end of World War One.[16] September 23 - John Penn, the Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania and one of the Nations'
of the Iroquois Indians.[17] October 1 - Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden upon his ascension to the throne in 1771.[18] October 4 - France formally cedes its rights to the Malouines Islands to Spain. On March 24, Spain renames the islands the
Malvinas, and in 1833, the United Kingdom re-colonises the recently abandoned territory and renames it the Falkland Islands.[19] November - Raja Lumu consolidates his claim to the Selangor Sultanate by marriage to the niece of the Sultan of Perak.[20] November 10 - The last Colonial governor of New Jersey, William Franklin, signs the charter of Queen's
College (later renamed Rutgers University). November 27 - A British sloop-of-war is searching all vessels passing near Cape Lookout, North Carolina, and some vessels have been seized, according to an observer in New York City, in the Province of New York, reporting to the Pennsylvania Gazette. November 29 - Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart returns to
Salzburg, after the Mozart family grand tour of Europe. December 2 - The Law on the Freedom of Printing abolishes censorship in Sweden and guarantees freedom of the press, making Sweden the first country of the world to introduce constitutional protection of press freedom, and to pass wide-ranging freedom of information legislation. December 5 -
James Christie holds the first sale at Christie's auction house in London. December 25 - Mapuches in Chile launch a series of surprise attacks against the Spanish starting the Mapuche uprising of 1766.[21] Childsburgh, the Orange County, North Carolina seat laid out as Corbin Town in 1754, and renamed in 1759, is renamed Hillsborough, in honor of Wills
 Hill, 1st Marguess of Downshire, Earl of Hillsborough. Dr. James Fordyce's two-volume compendium Sermons to Young Women is published in London. January 3 - Nguyễn Du, Vietnamese poet (d. 1820) January 6 - José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia, Supreme Leader of Paraguay (d. 1840)
January 17 - Joseph Kinghorn, Particular Baptist Minister (d. 1832) February 11 - Henry Fourdrinier, British engineer, inventor (d. 1834)[22] February 14 - Thomas Malthus, English demographer, economist (d. 1834)[22] February 14 - Thomas Malthus, English demographer, economist (d. 1834)[22] February 14 - Thomas Malthus, English demographer, economist (d. 1834)[22] February 14 - Thomas Malthus, English demographer, economist (d. 1834)[23] February 15 - François-Xavier Fabre, French painter of historical
subjects (d. 1837)[24] April 6 - Charles-Louis de Fourcroy, French Consul at A Coruña, Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur (d. 1848) June 13 - Isaac D'Israeli, English literary scholar (died 1848)[26] May 30 - Robert Darwin, medical doctor and father of Charles Darwin (d. 1848) June 13 -
Jean-Frédéric Waldeck, French cartographer (d. 1875) July 8 - Dominique Jean Larrey, French surgeon, innovator in battlefield medicine (d. 1842) July 9 - Jacob Perkins, American physicist, inventor and engineer (d. 1842) July 9 - Jacob Perkins, American physicist, inventor and engineer (d. 1844) William Hyde Wollaston August 6 - William Hyde
 Wollaston, English chemist (d. 1828) John Dalton September 6 - John Dalton, English chemist and physicist (d. 1844)[27] September 25 - Armand-Emmanuel de Vignerot du Plessis, Duc de Richelieu, Prime Minister of France (d. 1822) October 3 - John Walbach, French baron and officer in the United States Army, with a military career spanning over 57 years
(d. 1857) October 23 - Emmanuel de Grouchy, Marquis de Grouchy, French marshal (d. 1847) November 2 - Joseph Radetzky von Radetz, Austrian field marshal (d. 1832) November 12 - Daniel Sykes, English politician (d. 1832) November 16 - Rodolphe Kreutzer, violinist and
composer (d. 1831)[28] December 3 - Barbara Fritchie, U.S. patriot in the Civil War (d. 1840) December 23 - Wilhelm Hisinger, Swedish physicist and chemist (d. 1843)[30] date unknown - Lolotte Forssberg, Swedish courtier (d. 1840) January 1 - James Francis
Edward Stuart, The Old Pretender to the British throne (b. 1688)[31] January 9 - Thomas Birch, English historian (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 13 - King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1705) January 14 - January 15 - Count Leopold Joseph von
 Daun, Austrian field marshal (b. 1705) February 23 - Stanisław Leszczyński, King of Poland (b. 1677)[34] March 7 - Ercole Lelli, Italian painter of the late-Barogue (b. 1704) April 7 - Tiberius Hemsterhuis, Dutch philologist, critic (b. 1685) May 5
 Wassenaer, Dutch composer (b. 1692) December 12 - Johann Christoph Gottsched, German writer (b. 1700) "Historical Events for Year 1766 | OnThisDay.com". Historyorb.com. October 2, 1766. Retrieved July 8, 2016. A Reitzels Forlag A/S. p. 9. ISBN 978-87
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Crisis. From the mid-17th century, European politics were increasingly dominated by the Kingdom of France of Louis XIV, where royal power was solidified domestically in the civil war of the Fronde. The semi-feudal territorial French nobility was weakened and subjugated to the power of an absolute monarchy through the reinvention of the Palace of
culminate in the English civil war and an end to the dominance of the English monarchy. A scene on the ice, Dutch Republic, first half of the 17th century by the end of the century, Europeans were masters of logarithms, electricity, the telescope and microscope, calculus, universal gravitation, Newton's Laws of Motion, air pressure, and calculating machines
due to the work of the first scientists of the Scientific Revolution, including Galileo Galileo, Indiana Huygens, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Robert Hooke, Isaac Newton, and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. It was also a period of development of culture in general (especially theater,
music, visual arts and philosophy). Some of the greatest inventions took place in this century. It was during this period, there would be a more
 Karlowitz ceded most of Hungary to the Habsburgs in 1699. In Japan, Tokugawa Ieyasu established the Tokugawa shogunate at the beginning of the century, beginning the Edo period; the isolationist Sakoku policy began in the 1630s and lasted until the 19th century. In China, the collapsing Ming dynasty was challenged by a series of conquests led by the
The greatest military conflicts of the century were the Thirty Years' War, [4] Dutch-Portuguese War, [5] the Great Turkish War, the Nine Years' War, Mughal-Safavid Wars, and the Qing annexation of the Ming. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 17th century. Persian Ambassador during his entry into Kraków for the wedding ceremonies of King
the World (坤輿萬國全圖, Kūnyú Wànguó Quántú), a world map that will be used throughout East Asia for centuries. 1602: The Dutch East India Company (VOC) is established by merging competing Dutch trading companies.[7] Its success contributes to the Dutch Golden Age. 1603: Elizabeth I of England dies and is succeeded by her cousin King James VI of
 Scotland, uniting the crowns of Scotland and England. 1603: Tokugawa Ieyasu takes the title of shogun, establishing the Portuguese Jesuit missionary João Rodrigues publishes Nippo Jisho, the first dictionary of Japanese to a European (Portuguese) language
 1605: The King of Gowa, a Makassarese kingdom in South Sulawesi, converts to Islam. Tsar Michael I of Russia reigned 1613-1645 1605-1627: The reign of Mughal emperor Jahangir after the death of emperor Akbar. 1606: The Long Turkish War between the Ottoman Empire and Austria is ended with the Peace of Zsitvatorok—Austria abandons
Transylvania. 1606: Treaty of Vienna ends an anti-Habsburg uprising in Royal Hungary. 1606: Willem Janszoon captained the first recorded European landing on the Australian continent, sailing from Bantam, Java, in the Duyfken. 1607: Flight of the Earls (the fleeing of most of the native Gaelic aristocracy) occurs from County Donegal in the west of Ulster in
 France is assassinated by François Ravaillac. 1611: The Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas, the oldest existing university in Asia, is established by the Dominican Order in Manila[8] 1611: The first publication of the King James Bible. 1612: The first Cotswold Olympic Games, an annual public celebration of games and sports begins in the
 Cotswolds, England. 1613: The Time of Troubles in Russia ends with the establishment of the House of Romanov, which rules until 1917. 1613-1617: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is invaded by the Tatars dozens of times.[9] ames I of England and VI of Scotland ruled in the first quarter of the 17th century 1613: The Dutch East India Company is forced
 English poet and playwright William Shakespeare dies. 1618: The Defenestration of Prague. 1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 1618 and 
of it. 1620-1621: Polish-Ottoman War over Moldavia. 1620: Bethlen Gabor allies with the Ottomans and an invasion of Moldavia takes place. The Polish suffer a disaster at Cecora on the River Prut. 1620: Bethlen Gabor allies with the Ottomans and an invasion of Moldavia takes place. The Polish suffer a disaster at Cecora on the River Prut. 1620: The Mayflower sets sail from Plymouth, England to what became the Plymouth Colony in New England. The 1622 massacre was instrumental in causing
 chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu centralises power in France. 1626: St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican completed. 1627: Aurochs go extinct.[12] 1628-1629: Sultan Agung of Mataram launches a failed campaign to conquer Dutch Batavia. 1629: Abbas I, the Safavids king, died. 1629: Cardinal Richelieu allies with Swedish Protestant forces in the Thirty Years'
 Spanish troops won a great victory in the battle over the combined Protestant armies of Sweden and their German allies 1632: Taj Mahal building work started in Agra, India. 1633: Galileo Galilei arrives in Rome for his trial before the Inquisition. 1633-1639: Japan transforms into "locked country". 1634: Battle of Nördlingen results in Catholic victory. 1636
 Harvard University is founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1637: Shimabara Rebellion of Japanese Christians, ronin and peasants against Edo. 1637: The first opera house, Teatro San Cassiano, opens in Venice. 1637: Qing dynasty attacked the Joseon dynasty. 1639: Naval Battle of the Downs - Republic of the United Provinces fleet decisively defeats a
 Royal Academy of Turku in 1640. 1641: The Irish Rebellion, by Irish Catholics who wanted an end to discrimination, greater self-governance, and reverse ownership of the plantations on First Philosophy. 1642: Beginning of English Civil War, conflict will end in 1649
war with Venice. The Ottomans invade Crete and capture Canea. 1647-1652: The Great Plague of Seville. 1648: The Peace of Westphalia ends the Eighty Years' War and the Eighty 
treason, the first and only English king to be subjected to legal proceedings in a High Court of Justice and put to death. 1649-1653: The Cromwellian conquest of Ireland. The Night Watch or The Militia Company of Captain Frans Banning Cocq, 1642. Oil on canvas; on display at the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam 1651: English Civil War ends with the
 Parliamentarian victory at the Battle of Worcester. 1656-1661: Mehmed Köprülü is Grand Vizier. 1655-1661: The Northern Wars cement Sweden's rise as a Great Power. 1657: Sambhaji, the second King of Maratha Empire and eldest son of King Shivaji was born at Purandar Fort on 14 May.[citation needed] 1658: After his father Shah Jahan completes the
 begins 1661: The reign of the Kangxi Emperor of China begins. 1663: Ottoman war against Habsburg Hungary. 1664: The Battle of St. Gotthard: count Raimondo Montecuccoli defeats the Ottomans. The Peace of Vasvar - intended to keep the peace for 20 years. 1665: Maratha King Shivaji signed the Treaty of Purandar with Mughal general Jai Singh I after
The Great Fire of London. 1666: Shivaji visited Aurangzeb at Agra Fort and forced him into house arrest. Shivaji later escaped and returned to the Maratha kingdom.[citation needed] 1667: The Raid on the Medway during the Second Anglo-Dutch War. 1667–1668: The War of Devolution: France invades the Netherlands. The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668)
Ottoman War. French invasion of the Netherlands, which Louis XIV initiated in 1672, starting the Franco-Dutch War 1672-1678: Franco-Dutch War 1672-1678: Franco-Dutch War 1672-1678: The Bruneian Civil War ends with Muhiyiddin winning the war. 1674: Shivaji founded the Maratha Empire and crowned himself as first Chatrapati of the empire. 1676-1681: Russia and the Ottoman
 Empire commence the Russo-Turkish Wars. 1678: The Treaty of Nijmegen ends various interconnected wars among France, the Dutch Republic, Spain, Brandenburg, Sweden, Denmark, the Prince-Bishopric of Münster, and the Holy Roman Empire. Claiming Louisiana for France in 1682 1680: The Pueblo Revolt drives the Spanish out of New Mexico until
1692. 1680: Prince Sambhaji crowned himself as the second Chatrapati of Maratha Empire 20 July.[citation needed] 1682: French explorer Robert La Salle claims all the land east of the Mississippi River.[15] 1683: China conquers the Kingdom of Tungning and annexes Taiwan. 1683: The Ottoman Empire is defeated in the second Siege of Vienna. 1683-1699
The Great Turkish War leads to the conquest of most of Ottoman Hungary by the Habsburgs. 1687: Isaac Newton publishes Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. 1688: The Siege of Derry, the first major event in the Williamite War in Ireland. 1688: Siamese revolution of 1688 ousted French influence and virtually severed all ties with the West until
Williamite forces in Highland Perthshire. 1689: The Karposh rebellion is crushed in present-day North Macedonia, Skopje is retaken by the Ottoman Turks. Karposh is killed, and the rebels are defeated. The Battle of Vienna (1683) marked the historic end of the expansion of the Ottoman Empire into Europe 1689: Bill of Rights gains royal consent. 1689: John Macedonia, Skopje is retaken by the Ottoman Empire into Europe 1689: Bill of Rights gains royal consent.
 Locke publishes Two Treatises of Government and A Letter Concerning Toleration. 1690: The Battle of the Boyne in Ireland. 1692: Port Royal in Jamaica is struck by an earthquake and a tsunami. Approximately 2,000 people die and 2,300 are injured. 1692-1694: Famine in France kills two million. [16] 1693: College of William & Mary is founded in
 Williamsburg, Virginia, by a royal charter. 1694: The Bank of England is established. 1695: The Mughal Empire nearly bans the East India Company in response to pirate Henry Every's capture of the trading ship Ganj-i-Sawai. 1696-1697: Famine in Finland wipes out almost one-third of the population.[17] 1697-1699: Grand Embassy of Peter the Great to
 Western Europe. 1699: Thomas Savery demonstrates his first steam engine to the Royal Society. Catholic general Albrecht von Wallenstein (1583-1634), supreme commander of the armies of the Imperial Army during the Thirty Years War Jan Pieterszoon Coen (1587-1629), the founder of Batavia, was an officer of the Dutch East India Company (VOC),
period of 49 years Chhatrapati Shivaji (1630-1680) founder of Maratha Empire is widely regarded as one of the greatest Hindu rulers Kangxi Emperor (1661-1722) one of the most influential emperors of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted well into the 19th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted well into the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted well into the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted well into the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted well into the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted well as the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th century See also: Timeline of historical emperors of the 20th 
 built. 1604: Supernova SN 1604 is observed in the Milky Way. 1605: Johannes Kepler starts investigating elliptical orbits of planets. 1605: Johann Carolus of Germany publishes the 'Relation', the first newspaper. 1608: Refracting telescopes first appear. Dutch spectacle-maker Hans Lippershey tries to obtain a patent on one, spreading word of the invention.
 1610: The Orion Nebula is identified by Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc of France. 1611: King James Bible or 'Authorized Version' first published. 1612: The first flintlock musket likely created for Louis XIII of France by gunsmith Marin Bourgeois. 1614: John Napier introduces the
 logarithm to simplify calculations. 1616: Niccolò Zucchi describes experiments with a bronze parabolic mirror trying to make a reflecting telescope. 1620: Cornelis Drebbel, funded by James I of England, builds the first 'submarine' made of wood and greased leather. 1623: The third English dictionary, English Dictionarie, is published by Henry Cockeram,
 listing difficult words with definitions. 1628: William Harvey publishes and elucidates his earlier discovery of the circulatory system. 1637: Dutch Bible published. 1637: Pierre de Fermat formulates his so-called Last Theorem, unsolved until 1995. 1637: Although Chinese naval mines
 telescope is built by Isaac Newton. 1676: Antonie van Leeuwenhoek discovers Bacteria. 1676: First measurement of the speed of light. 1679: Binary system developed by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and Sir Isaac Newton and used to formulate classical mechanics. ^ "Exchange History
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