I'm not a robot



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翻译 Translate a short text fragment from English to Chinese or the other way around. Only Chinese characters are accepted for translations from Chinese to English, Mandarin pinyin is not supported. In addition to translations from Chinese to English, Mandarin pinyin is not supported. In addition to translation from English to Chinese or the other way around.
All Chinese Words in a Text instead if you want to see the dictionary translation of all words in a Chinese text. Please note: these are machine translations. Availability and response time depends on imTranslator.net, please notify us
through the contact form if this service seems to be unavailable for a long period of time. Tip: The Chinese character quiz can help you to practice Chinese characters. We use cookies, your data will be aggregated with all other user data. See our
privacy policy for more information. Which are the best Chinese language dictionaries? What type of dictionaries are available? How do you use them? If you've ever asked any of these questions, this article is for you!Why learn how to use a Chinese paper dictionaries? What type of dictionaries? What type of dictionaries? What type of dictionaries are available? How do you use them? If you've ever asked any of these questions, this article is for you!Why learn how to use a Chinese paper dictionaries?
learning Chinese (at least at university, where cell phones and computers aren't allowed in classes or exams). The list we're proposing is certainly not complete, but represents a good start for starting to understand something or have an idea about which tool is best for you and your study. Once a staple until a few years ago, lately the paper
dictionary is an increasingly less-used tool in favor of digital dictionaries, online sites, specific software, pdf/ebook dictionaries and cellphone apps). So why should you learn how to use one? There are two basic reasons, one of a practical nature and the other, theoretical so to speak. First of all, those who study Chinese at
university will already know this: you're not allowed to use cell phones and tablets during exams, and as a result, a paper dictionaries in digital format, which could be allowed by the teacher. On the other hand, knowing how to use a
Chinese paper dictionary presupposes a knowledge of the structure of characters that can't be neglected by those who study the language, which I will try to explain in the simplest way possible. Type of dictionaries many more than you might imagine; usually starting with those that are bi-lingual (English-
Chinese), that everyone has used when they started learning Chinese, to then move on to monolingual dictionaries of characters 字典 (zìdiǎn). The former (词典) gather all words, contain one character words as well as those with two or more syllables,
while the latter (字典) concentrate on individual characters. Next you would pass on to specialized dictionaries for synonyms, almost-synonyms and antonyms, 同义词近义词反义词词典 (tongyìcí jìnyìcí fǎnyìcí cídiǎn), dictionaries of terms with multiple meanings, 多义词词典 (duōyìcí cídiǎn), dictionaries of new
phrases, 新词词典 (xīncí cídiǎn), chengyu dictionaries dedicated to technical or field-specific language (internet language phrases, 新词词典 (xiēhòuyǔ cídiǎn), there are also specialized dictionaries dedicated to technical or field-specific language (internet language).
 business Chinese, medical terms, etcetera). How do you look up words in a Chinese dictionary? The dictionaries you'll use at the beginning are those of words in a dictionaries are in fact organized by radicals, number of strokes, and
lastly by alphabetic order. This means that to find a character in a dictionary, there are more steps you'll have to take, which I'll try to explain step by step. You could also get yourself a dictionary, which was given to
me as a gift a few years ago by a dear friend, but the process is similar if not identical than those for larger, more-complete dictionaries. Dictionaries are organized according to alphabetical order, so if you know how a word is pronounced, you can simply look it up as you would in any dictionary. Alphabetical order also follows the order of tones, so
words of the first tone come first, then the second and so on, and lastly words with no tones. Chinese character, or the most
important graphic component, which is usually also determined by the semantic area to which it belongs (that is, the type of word it belongs to). Usually it is in the upper left, or the one that occupies the most space, but not necessarily (with training you'll start to figure out the radical much more easily). Here are a few examples: 待: the radical is 彳
(chì) (step) 桩: the radical is 木 (mù) (wood) 炎: the radical is 木 (mù) (wood) 炎: the radical is 小 (xīn) (heart)After identifying the radical, go to the table at the beginning of the dictionary where they are ordered by number of strokes, and look up the radical you're interested in. Usually this first part occupies just a page, divided into groups that
subdivided into those made up of a single stroke, 一画 (yī huà), two strokes, 二画 (èr huà), etc. Once you find the radical on the second list (which we'll see in the next point). In this case it's important to know the correct order of writing the strokes, because otherwise you won't find the necessary
radical if you don't know which strokes it's made of, but in any case it's only just one page. So if you find yourself really desperate you can look through all the radicals until you find the one you need!Let's continue our search:The radical of 待 is 彳 (chì), made up of 3 strokes; in the section 三画 (sān huà), three strokes, we find 彳 marked by number
54.The radical of 桩 is 木 (mù), made up of 4 strokes; let's go to the section 四画 (sì huà), four strokes, and we find it marked by number 81.The radical of 想 is 心 (xīn), again made up of 4 strokes, number 76.You may have asked why the radical 桩 is 木
(mù), while that of 想 is 心 (xīn), even if it too contains a 木 in the upper right. This has to do with the meaning of the words, as we'll see later on. After finding the radical and the order of the strokes. Now we'll count the number of
strokes that aren't part of the radical: each section contains characters ordered by the number of strokes and subdivided into subgroups, again called 一画 (yī huà), 二画 (èr huà) etc. Let's go back to our examples: The right part 待 is made up of 6 strokes; we go to section 54, which contains all the characters belonging to the radical 1, and therefore in the radical 1.
the subgroup 六至七画 (liù zhì qī huà, between six and seven strokes), where we discover that the pronunciation of our character is dài.Besides the radical 木 (mù), the character is dài.Besides the radical 木 (mù), where we find our character is dài.Besides the radical 木 (mù), the character is dai.Besides the radical 木 (mù), the character is dai.Besides the radical 木 (mù), the character is dai.Besides the radical the ra
pronunciation is zhuāng.炎 twice contains the same radical: that of fire, 火 (huǒ). After finding it in section 75, we go to the subgroup with characters that have 4 or more strokes, regardless if the radical is repeated two times: the number of strokes are counted only from those outside the number of the radical is repeated two times: the number of strokes are counted only from those outside the number of the radical is repeated two times: the number of strokes are counted only from those outside the number of the radical is repeated two times: the number of strokes are counted only from those outside the number of strokes, regardless if the radical is repeated two times: the number of strokes are counted only from those outside the number of strokes.
pronounced yán.Lastly, we want to look up the word 想: the radical in this case is 心 (xīn) (heart), which in our table corresponds to number 76, and in addition there are another 9 strokes, 4 that make up 木 (mù) (wood) and 5 for 目 (mù) (eye). We then go to the subgroup 九画 (jiǔ huǎ), where we find the character 想 (xiǎng).Be careful: in some
dictionaries, in place of the pinyin pronunciation you'll directly find the page number where you'll find the word you're looking for!Now all you have to do is to go to the page you need or follow alphabetical order to finally find our word.待 (dài) means to treat, to entertain, to wait for. At the end of the heading there's a note: see also dāi. This means
that the character has two pronunciations: going to the appropriate heading we discover that if pronounced in the first tone, means to remain, to deal with, which is to stop the "step", that is indicated by the radical f.ke (zhuāng) it means pole: here's the explanation of the radical of wood, 木 (mù).炎 (yán) means inflammation, burning, fiery. The
radical of fire twice, 火 (huǒ).想 (xiǎng) means to think, to believe, to estimate, to desire, to remember: all things that in Chinese tradition, are done with the heart, 心 (xīn). Remember that to find a word made up of more characters you'll have to start from the beginning to then follow alphabetic order and find the right word. If you don't know the
pronunciation according to the character, you can then start from the first step for the second character or just keep scrolling through the list until you find what you're looking for. This could save you a good amount of time or, vice versa, have you lose a lot of it, so it's worth first seeing which words start with the same character and then evaluate if
it's best to proceed. To review: Identify the radical Scount the additional strokes Look for the character in the list of characters that contain the radical Scount the page in question or follow alphabetic order: found it! If you're
beginning to use the dictionary for a translation, here you'll find our advice on how to translate Chinese into English. How to choose the paper dictionary: In the first few years of learning Chinese, it's best to use a small bilingual dictionary, preferably one in
your native language - Chinese that's not too big: at the start the number of words is limited and a smaller number of pages means a greater chance of finding the necessary words. I myself, in a moment of desperation during an exam, flipped through the ENTIRE dictionary to find a word... finding it! Although a little old, the little yellow and blue
Zanichelli by Zhao Xiuying and Franco Gatti is still very useful to me, even though an updated version exists. Many think that the best English-Chinese dictionaries are better than the one in other languages; even if a good number of these are more complete, especially those edited in China. If you aren't a English native speaker I don't think it would
be a wise move to trust those of a third language (obviously, except in the case that you know it well). Again, I speak from practical experience: I saw people show up to exams with suitcases holding English-Chinese and Italian-English dictionaries, which besides adding to the weight of transportation, surely disproportionately added to the amount of
time to look up a word.On the other hand I made errors in translation because I didn't understand a word well not in Chinese, but an English Dictionary, 汉英大词典 (Hàn-Yīng Dà Cídiǎn) by 吴光华 (Wu Guanghua), used by
the majority of colleagues and teachers, which you can find in China for a really good price, or by spending a little more, in a specialized imported bookstore. When it comes to monolingual dictionaries: The 新华字典 (Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn, Dictionary Xinhua
Characters) is a dictionary of characters (字典, zìdiǎn), for which there are continuously updated editions as the language evolves in China, and is also available in a compact version. The 现代汉语词典 (Xiàndài Hànyǔ Cídiǎn, Dictionary of Modern Chinese Words) represents the standard for modern Chinese. This is a dictionary of words (词典, cídiǎn) and
also exists in various versions, from pocket-size to multiple volumes. The immense 汉语大词典 (Hànyǔ Dà Cídiǎn, Large Dictionary of Chinese Words), in 13 volumes, is the greatest work on the Chinese language, especially indispensable for those studying literature or more classical works. Any character that ever existed, unless it was invented
recently, can be found here.Lastly, the most popular specific dictionary on Classic Chinese is the 古代汉语常用字字典 (Gǔdài Hànyǔ Chángyòngzì Zìdiǎn, Dictionary of Commonly Used Characters in Classic Chinese) by 王力 (Wang Li), which is also available in a compact version.Not all paper dictionary of Commonly Used Characters in Classic Chinese) by 王力 (Wang Li), which is also available in a compact version.Not all paper dictionary of Commonly Used Characters in Classic Chinese) by 王力 (Wang Li), which is also available in a compact version.Not all paper dictionary of Commonly Used Characters in Classic Chinese is the 古代汉语常用字字典 (Gǔdài Hànyǔ Chángyòngzì Zìdiǎn, Dictionary of Commonly Used Characters in Classic Chinese) by 王力 (Wang Li), which is also available in a compact version.Not all paper dictionary of Commonly Used Characters in Classic Chinese) by 王力 (Wang Li), which is also available in a compact version.Not all paper dictionary of Commonly Used Characters in Classic Chinese is the advantage of Characters in 
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Professionally TranslatedYouGlish Mini-Review: Thousands of Words in Context From YouTube Example sentencesAmerican EnglishThe pencil case contains pens, a pencil sharpener and an eraser. How to say "Dictionary" in Mandarin Chinese and in 45 More languages. Other interesting topics in Mandarin Chinese Iust as X (vòu)... X (vòu)... X (vòu)... Is used in
spoken Chinese, 既 (jì)...又 (yòu)... is a more formal way of expressing that two qualities or situations coexist. Depending on what comes after it in the sentence, the structure can mean "both A and B" or "both do A and do B". In this article, we'll first explain the two uses of 既 (jì)...又 (yòu)... in Chinese with examples, and then, we'll take a look at its
variation.Let's get right on it.You can use 既 (jì)...又 (yòu)... with adjectives in Chinese to attribute multiple qualities to something. It's like saying that something is "both adj 1 and adj 2" in English.Pattern(subject) + 既 (jì) adjective 2* the subject can be omitted if it's self-evident from the context.In most cases, the two adjectives
used after 又 (you) need to have the same connotations. That is, they should both be positive or negative as a pair, and can't contradict each other. For instance, you can use the pattern to say things like "she's both pretty and dumb".Let's look at some examples:Positive pair邻居的小孩既聪明又可爱。Línjū de xiǎohái
 is both convenient and budget-friendly.这份工作既轻松又体面。Zhè fèn gōngzuò jì qīngsōng yòu tǐmiàn. This job is both easy and decent.Negative pair 我们订的房间既小又破。Wǒmen dìng de fángjiān jì xiǎo yòu pò.The room we booked is both small and run-down.她说的话既气人又可笑。Tā shuō de huà jì qìrén yòu kěxiào.Her remarks are both maddening and
laughable.这个决定既愚蠢又不负责。Zhège juédìng jì yúchǔn yòu bú fùzé. This decision is both stupid and irresponsible.这个村子里的人既无知又顽固。Zhège cūnzi lǐ de rén jì wúzhī yòu wángù.The people in this village are both ignorant and stubborn.几年前的谷歌眼镜既贵又不实用。Jǐ nián qián de Gǔgē yǎnjìng jì guì yòu bù shíyòng.Google Glass from several
 years ago was both expensive and impractical.You can also use 既 (jì)...又 (yòu) verb phrase 2他既是法国人又是意大利人。Tā jì shì Fǎguó rén yòu shì Yìdàlì rén.He is both French and Italian. (literally, he both is French and is Italian)她既会
 钢琴又会吉他。Tā jì huì gāngqín yòu huì jítā.She can play both the piano and the guitar. (she both can play the piano and can play the piano and can play the piano and can play the guitar)他既想买手机又想买电脑。Tā jì xiǎng mǎi diànnǎo.He wants to buy a mobile and a computer to buy a mobile and wants to buy a computer)最近我很忙,既要上学又要打工。
Zuìjìn wǒ hěn máng, jì yào shàngxué yòu yào dǎgōng.I am quite busy nowadays, need to both go to school and need to go to
既 (jì)...又 (yòu)... can also be used with verb phrases in the negative. Simply translate the structure as "neither...nor..." in this case.她既不会唱歌又不会跳舞。Tā jì bú huì thànggē yòu bú huì tiàowǔ.She can neither sing nor dance.(literally, she both can't sing and can't dance)他既不愿意上学又不愿意工作。Tā jì búyuàn yì shàngxué yòu bú yuànyì gōngzuò.He
is neither willing to go to school nor work. (he is both not willing to go to school and not willing to work)It's worth pointing out that, most of the time, verb phrase 1 and verb phrase 2 will be built on the same main verb (i.e. 既是 jì shì....又是 yòu shì...) or a similar one (i.e, 既让 jì ràng...又使...yòu shǐ). This has little to do with grammar, but rather a
language habit. It's a common practice that native speakers pair up the verb phrases in the 既 (jì)...又 (yòu)... structure to make it sound more natural. The expression 既 (jì)...又 (yòu)... squite formal. You are encouraged to use it when you write articles or give a speech in Chinese. In daily conversation, however, you might want to use 又 (yòu)...又
(yòu)... instead. It works the same, but conveys a much more relaxed, casual tone.邻居的小孩既聪明又可爱。Línjū de xiǎohái jì cōngmíng yòu kě'ài.→ 邻居的小孩又聪明又可爱。Línjū de xiǎohái jòu cōngmíng yòu kě'ài. → 邻居的小孩又聪明又可爱。Línjū de xiǎohái jòu cōngmíng yòu kě'ài. → 邻居的小孩又聪明又可爱。Línjū de xiǎohái yòu cōngmíng yòu kě'ài. → 邻居的小孩又聪明又可爱。Línjū de xiǎohái jòu cōngmíng yòu kě'ài. → 邻居的小孩又思言大利人。Tā
you shì Făguó rén you shì Yìdàlì rén.He is both French and Italian.We've also written a detailed post for the X you... X you... Structure, read here for more examples. The above is more than enough to say "both A and B" or "both do A and do B" in Chinese. If you are in the mood for enriching your descriptions, you might be interested in this variation
of 既 (jì)...又 (yòu)...This structure can also be translated as "both...and" (or "neither...nor" in the negative). It's very similar to 既 (jì)...又 (yòu)... except it's used primarily with verb phrases.他既是法国人也是意大利人。Tā jì shì Fǎguó rén yě shì Yìdàlì rén.He is both French and Italian.他既想买手机也想买电脑。Tā jì xiǎng mǎi shǒujī yě xiǎng mǎi diànnǎo.He
wants to buy both a mobile and a computer.不少人既喜欢足球也喜欢篮球。Bùshǎo rén jì xǐhuan zúqiú yě xǐhuan lánqiú.Many people like both football and basketball.她既不会唱歌也不会跳舞。Tā jì bú huì chànggē yě bú huì tiàowǔ.She can neither sing nor dance.我既没带伞,也没带雨衣。Wǒ jì méi dài sǎn, yě méi dài yǔyī.I brought neither the umbrella nor the
raincoat.Wrap up既 (jì)...又 (yòu)... is a formal way of expressing that two qualities or situations coexist.Both adjectives and verbs can be used with 既 (jì)...又 (yòu)... but they have to be coordinate.A variation of this structure is既 (jì)...又
 (yòu) structure instead.Remember, grammar is the glue that holds the pieces of language together, so don't forget to check other grammar articles on ImproveMandarin.Com's Grammar is the glue that holds the pieces of language together, so don't forget to check other grammar articles on ImproveMandarin.Com's Grammar is the glue that holds the pieces of language together, so don't forget to check other grammar articles on ImproveMandarin.Com's Grammar Channel! 谢谢 (xièxie) for reading this!, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,794 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 Archive By email More featured articles About Pallas Athena ... that a legislator, a civil servant, and a soldier led the campaign for a new district on Sumba Island? ... that the cover for Brazilian supergroup
Tribalistas' debut album used chocolate syrup to illustrate the trio? ... that Jeremy Crawshaw was the only punter selected in the 2025 NFL draft? ... that a South African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in Africa? ...
that the Five Domains model seeks to ensure that animals have a "life worth living"? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Taylor Swift compared the novel Crime and Punishment?
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: Stella Chen Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson 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. 1967 - American musician Jimi Hendrix burned
his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival in California. 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. 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 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
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thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Велгарски Велгарски
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Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 1898 and 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 2nd millennium with the 98th year of the 2nd millennium with the 98th year of the 98th year of the 98t
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 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, 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 10 - Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 10 - Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 10 - Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion.
11 - The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10] June 12 - Philippines the Philippines the Philippines the Philippines the Canada, with Dawson chosen as its
capital. June 19 - Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey. [page needed] June 21 - Spanish-American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 - Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the
creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 - Spanish-American War: Battle of San Juan Hill - United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 3 Spanish-American War:
Battle of Santiago de Cuba - The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 - En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the
loss of 549 lives. July 7 - The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 - Spanish-American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 - "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898
issue goes on sale.[11] July 25 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 13 - Spanish-American War: Battle of Manila - By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders
the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 21 - Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 - The Southern Cross Expedition, the
first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 - Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement of the Curtis Act of 1898. August 25 - 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan
State. August 28 - American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 - Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing British dominance in the Sudan. 11,000 Sudanese are killed and 1,600
wounded in the battle. [12] September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 - Fashoda on the White Nile, leading to a diplomatic stalemate, until French
troops are ordered to withdraw on November 3. September 21 Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated supercentenarian. October 1 - The Vienna University
of Economics and Business is founded, under the name K.u.K. Exportakademie. October 3 - Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota. October 6 - The Sinfonia Club, later to become the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia fraternity, is founded at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston by Ossian
Everett Mills. October 15 - The Fork Union Military Academy is founded, in Fork Union, Virginia.[13] October 21 - General Leonard Wood, the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one
white person are killed.[14] October 23 - An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14] U.S. President William McKinley extends the deadline for all Spanish
troops to leave Cuba. Set to expire on December 1, the last day to depart is extended to January 1, 1899.[14] Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.[14] The U.S. begins the release and
repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain.[14] October 27 - The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[15] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[15] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers arguments 
rehearing on the Dreyfus case. [14] Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and his wife arrive at Jerusalem in Ottoman-ruled Palestine and visit the Church of the World's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Tsar to take part in a proposed
conference on disarmament.[14] October 31 - The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics.[14] Count Okuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation along with that of his
cabinet of ministers.[14] November 1 - Charles Dupuy forms a new government as Prime Minister of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson.[14] November 3 - With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14] November 5 - Negros
Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros revolt against Spanish rule and establish the short-lived Republic of Negros.[14] In China, an admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy and 40 sailors are denied permission by the Chinese government to proceed from Tientsin to Beijing. In the U.S., the collapse of a theater under construction in Detroit kills 1
workmen.[14] November 6 - The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14] November 7 - The final meeting of the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto García in the city
of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Méndez Capote is elected as president of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite
losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Government as Prime Minister of Japan.[14]
November 9 - In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched. [14] November 10 - The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a coup d'état by the white Democratic Party of the U.S. state of North Carolina against the Republican Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day, as
building housing a negro newspaper is burned and eight African Americans are killed.[14] The new United Central Americans are killed.[15] The new United Central Americans are killed.[15] The new United Central Americans are killed.[16] The new United Central Americans are killed.[18] The new United Central Americans are killed.[1
War of Independence, resigns.[14] November 11 - In Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are forced to leave the city by new government.[14] November 17 - Fighting begins in Pana, Illinois, between striking white coal miners and black miners
hired to replace them.[14] November 18 - The wreck of the ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon kills 28 of the season unbeaten.[14] November 19 - In U.S. college football, Harvard University defeats Yale University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten.[14] November 21 - At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War,
 the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the Philippines from Spain.[15] November 24 - Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15] November 26 - General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Adolfo.
two-day blizzard known as the Portland Gale piles snow in Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts fishing industry and several coastal New England towns.[15] The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American legation at Beijing.[15] November 27 - All 115 people aboard the American steamer SS
Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the Caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The United Central American States, a merger of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the
government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[15] The French government and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] The French Chamber of Deputies
declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote failing 228 to 243.[15] President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with Elements and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with Elements and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with Elements and assumes a dictator of the South American nation.[15] December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues and assumes a dictator of the South American nation.[15] December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues and assumes a dictator of the South American nation after its union of the South American nation.[15] December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues and assumes a dictator of the South American nation after its union of the South American nation after its union of the South American nation after its union of the South American nation after its nation after it
Salvador and Honduras collapses.[15] December 4 - President Zelaya of Nicaragua appoints a new cabinet free of ministers from El Salvador or Honduras.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] December 5 - A fire at a factory in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania)
kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows.[15] December 6 - The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by John Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later,
after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10 - The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the Spanish-American War. December 15 - A warrant issued in Paris for the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in
connection with the Dreyfus case. [15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected. [15] The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.
63.15 km/h (39.24 mph) over 1 km (0.62 mi) in France. December 21 - Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 25 - Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates
remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16] December 26 - Marie announce the discovery of an element that they name radium.[16] December 27 - The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16] December 28 - The Swiss village of Airolo is buried
in an avalanche.[16] December 29 - The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton Chekhov opens.[17] King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16] December 31 - Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled to become King of
Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin. [16] French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse. [18] The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta. Gracie Fields Kaj Munk Sergei Eisenstein Randolph Scott Denjirō Ōkōchi Bertolt Brecht Leó Szilárd Enzo Ferrari Soong Mei-ling Eben
Dönges January 1 - Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944) January 3 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1965) January 7 - Art Baker, American actor (d. 1966) January 9 - Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979) January 10 - Katharine Burr
Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979) January 13 - Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad
Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 22 Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob
boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1949) February 3 - Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976) February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph
McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d. 1969) February 6 - Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1979)[19] Margot Sponer, German philologist and resistance fighter (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La
Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972) Leó Szilárd, Hungarian-American composer (d. 1974) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian,
actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1967) Allen Woodring, American runner (d. 1982) February 18 Enzo Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988) Luis Muñoz Marín, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 24 - Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1983) February 25 - William Astbury, English
physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963) Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1962) March 2 - Amélia Rey Colaço, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1963) March 5 Zhou
Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1976) Soong Mei-ling, First Lady of China (d. 2003) March 6 - Therese Giehse, German actress (d. 1968) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish,
American actress (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 14 - Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1943) Madeleine de Bourbon-Busset, Duchess of Parma (d. 1984) March 30 - Joyce Carey,
English actress (d. 1993) Paul Robeson Jim Fouché April 1 - William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944) April 2 - Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1987) April 3 George Jessel, American comedian (d. 1981) Henry Luce, American mathematician (d. 1981)
1940) April 5 - Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976)[20] April 9 Paul Robeson, African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1962). April 12 - Lily Pons, French-American opera singer
actress (d. 1976) April 14 Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1983) April 19 - Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973) April 26 Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1984) John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972) Tomu Uchida, Japanese film
director (d. 1970) April 27 - Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1980) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1980) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1980) May 5 Blind Willier, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1980) May 5 Blind Willier, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1980) May 6 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1980) May 7 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 7 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 8 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1980) May 8 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1980) May 9 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 9 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1980) May 10 - Henry Hall, Bri
McTell, American singer (d. 1959) Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958) May 6 - Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Nazi leader (d. 1945) May 13 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949) May 16 Tamara de
Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoquchi, Japanese film director (d. 1956) May 17 Anagarika Govinda, German buddhist lama (d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1990) May 23 - Frank McHugh,
American actor (d. 1981) May 24 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 25 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1993) June 3 - Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983) June 4 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1983) June 4 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1983) June 3 - Stuart H. Ingersoll, American cardiologist (d. 1983) June 3 - Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983) June 4 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1984) May 25 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1984) May 26 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 27 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American cardiologist (d. 1984) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American c
Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001) Jim Fouché, 5th President of South Africa (d. 1980) June 10 - Michel Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1993) June 11 - Lionel Penrose, English geneticist
(d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) Harry Patch, British World War I soldier, the last Tommy (d. 2009) June 22 Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982) Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22] June 23 - Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935) June
26 Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor (d. 1985) Josef Jakobs, German spy (d.1941) Stefanos Stefanopoulos Isidor Isaac Rabi Regis Toomey Leopold Infeld Alfons Gorbach Howard Florey George Gershwin July 2
George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988) Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975) July 3 Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1988) Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982) July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1998) Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952)
July 6 - Hanns Eisler, German composer (d. 1962) July 7 Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011) Arnold Horween, American Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985) July 8 - Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor and radio comedian (d. 1964) July 14 Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991)
Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1982) July 17 - Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1991) July 28 - Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1995) July 29 - Isidor Isaac Rabi,
American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1983) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986) August 5 - Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1983) August 11 - Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1983) August 11 - Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1983) August 12 Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978)
August 13 Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1991) Regis Toomey, American actor (d. 1991) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966) Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 1993) August 19 -
Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991) August 20 Leopold Infeld, Polish physicist (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 26 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 26 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 28 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 28 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 28 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1934) August 29 - Peggy Guggenheim, America
29 - Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 30 - Shirley Booth, American actress (d. 1992) September 2 - Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972) September 9 - Walter B. Rea, American university
administrator and basketball player (d. 1970) September 10 George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actress (d. 1986) September 13 László Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1978) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat,
President of Italy (d. 1988) September 24 - Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1976) September 29 - Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976) September 20 Renée Adorée, French actress (d. 1933) Princess
Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Monégasque princess Williams, American film director (d. 1972) Clarence Williams, American jazz pianist, composer (d. 1965) October 9 - Joe Sewell, American professional
baseball player (d. 1990) October 10 Lilly Daché, French milliner (d. 1980) October 15 - Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1980) October 17 - Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician,
educator (d. 1998) October 18 - Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 24 - Peng Dehuai, Chinese military leader (d. 1974) October 29 - Vera Stanley Alder, English painter and mystic (d. 1984) October 30 - Raphael Girard,
Swiss-Guatemalan ethnographer (d. 1982) November 11 - René Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981) November 12 - Leon Štukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1982) November 13 - Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1986) November 14 - Benjamin Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and
existentialist philosopher (d. 1944) November 15 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 17 - Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1967) November 12 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1989) November 21 - René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967) November 12 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1989) November 13 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 15 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 16 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 17 - Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1984) November 18 - Joris Ivens, Dutch direct
1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1963) November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) November 26 - Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973) November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) November 26 - Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973) November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) November 26 - Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1976) Link
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Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972) December 2 - Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1987) December 5 - Grace Moore, American photojournalist (d. 1995) Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist, economist and Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1987) December 9 - Emmett Kelly, American circus clown (d. 1979) December 10 - Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1980) December 14 - Lillian Randolph, American circus clown (d. 1958) December 20 - Irene Dunne, American actress (d. 1990) December 24 - Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959) December 27 - Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967) [25] Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1974) Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992) Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1952) Lewis Carroll Matilda Joslyn Gage William Ewart Gladstone January 3 - Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate

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brigadier general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1832) January 14 - Lewis Carroll, British House of Commons (b. 1802) January 18 - Henry Liddell, English Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811)
 January 26 - Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 6 - Abdul Samad of Selangor, Malaysian ruler, 4th Sultan of Selangor (b. 1804) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) March 1 - George
 Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 6 - Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1821) March 10 Marie-Eugénie de Jésus, French religious (b. 1805) March 11 - William Rosecrans, California congressman, Register of the U.S. Treasury (b.
1819) March 15 - Sir Henry Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813) March 16 - Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1872)[26] March 18 - Matilda Joslyn Gage, American feminist (b. 1850) April 13 - Aurilla Furber,
 American author (b. 1847) April 15 - Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1850) May 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 29 - Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 29 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 29 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1809) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 20 - William Ewart Gladstone, Pri
Theodor Eimer, German zoologist (b. 1843) June 4 - Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1823) June 10 - Tuone Udaina, Croatian-Italian last speaker of the Dalmatian language (b. 1821) June 14 - Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830) June 25 - Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist, bacteriologist
and microbiologist (b. 1828) Otto von Bismarck Theodor Fontane Saint Charbel Makhluf July 1 Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831) Joaquín Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841) July 5 - Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834) July 8 - Soapy Smith, American
con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 14 - Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1818) July 30 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854) August 23 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854) August 23 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 12 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 23 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 23 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 23 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 23 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 23 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 24 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 25 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 27 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 27 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 28 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 28 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 28 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1816)[27] August 29 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesma
Félicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1833) September 2 - Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of Latter-day Saints (b. 1841) September 9 - Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 10 - Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Austria,
queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 16 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1812) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28] September 26 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b.
 1850) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 29 - Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817) October 24 - Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824) November 20 - Sir
John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828) December 29 - Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29] Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist,
 politician (b. 1831) ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library. Penguin Reference Librar
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 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, 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. view of USS Indiana (BB-1) (needs Flash) 1898 Transport Ship Whitney Leaving Dock. Thomas Edison (BB-1) (needs Flash) 1898 Transport Ship Whitney Leaving Dock. Thomas Edison (BB-1) (needs Flash) 1898 Transport Ship Whitney Leaving Dock. Thomas Edison (BB-1) (needs Flash) 1898 Transport Ship Whitney Leaving Dock. Thom
 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 (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898-05-20 view of 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading At Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading At Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading At Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloa
 Military Camp at Tampa, taken from train. 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 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 (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making
road in front of Santiago. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd m
17th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 18th century 19th century 19th century 18th century 19th century 18th century 19th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 18th century 19th 
 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 was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe.
the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. 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 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
the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the
French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the French 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 East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram
 Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand
began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his
inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The
Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish 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 Empire. 1707: Death of 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 to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of English 
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. 1722-1723: 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 Uingars. 1723-1730: The 
the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after
the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Awakening takening takes place in Great Awakening takening takening takening 
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. 1741-1751: 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 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 Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: 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 Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: 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 Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: 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 Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1
 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. 1748-1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought
 between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 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 American
 mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces
transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought 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. 1765-1769: 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: 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 Plaque Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch.
 Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the
 largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese
 settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: Adam Smith
 publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in
200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty, 1779-1783: 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 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: 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 Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs 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. 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 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 Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Diagnostic Revolution. 
re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1795: George Vancouver explores the World during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The 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 Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox
vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796–1804: The White
Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 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 historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 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 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 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 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: 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 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 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) 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 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 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 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion by J.S. Bach 1728: St John Passion b
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 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 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute,
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