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Explanation The correct answer is "été." This is the past participle form of the verb "être" in French, which means "to be." It is used to indicate actions or states that have been completed in the past. ExplanationThe given answer "avons" is the correct conjugation of the verb "avoir" in the first person plural form in French. "Nous" is the subject pronoun for "we" and "avons" is the corresponding verb form. This conjugation indicates that the subject "we" possess or have something. Explanation The correct answer is "écrit" because it is the past participle form of the verb "écrire" in the masculine singular form. The past participle is used to form compound tenses and agrees in gender and number with the subject in certain cases. In this case, "écrit" is used to describe a singular masculine subject. ExplanationThe given answer "ont" is the correct form of the verb "avoir" in the third person plural. It is used to indicate that a group of people (Elles/Ils) have something or are in a certain state. Explanation The given answer "vu" is the past participle form of the verb "voir" which means "to see" in French. The past participle is used to form compound tenses in French, such as the passé composé. In this case, "vu" would be used with the auxiliary verb "avoir" to form the passé composé, for example, "J'ai vu" meaning "I have seen". Explanation The correct answer is "fait." In French, the verb "faire" means "to do" or "to make." The given forms of the verb are "fais" (first person singular), "font" (third person plural), "finis" (second person singular), and "fini" (second person plural). The correct form for the third person singular is "fait." Explanation The given form "mis" is the past participle of the verb "mettre" in French. It is used to indicate the action of putting or placing something in the past tense. The other forms listed are not correct conjugations of the verb "mettre." Explanation The correct answer is "permis". "Permis" is the past participle of the verb "permettre" in French. It is used to indicate that something has been allowed or permitted. In this form, it agrees in gender and number with the subject of the sentence. Explanation The given forms are different conjugations of the verb "promettre" in French. "Promis" is the past participle form of the verb, used to indicate actions that have already been completed. It agrees in gender and number with the subject of the sentence. Correct Answer Explanation The correct answer is "compris". This is the past participle form of the verb "comprendre" in French. The past participle is used in compound tenses and passive constructions. In this case, "compris" is used to indicate that something has been understood. Correct Answer Explanation The given question is asking for the correct form of the verb "comprendre" in the given sentence. The verb "comprendre" means "to understand" in English. Among the options provided, "compris" is the correct form of the verb in the past participle form. This form is used when the verb is conjugated with the auxiliary verb "avoir" (to have) in compound tenses. Explanation The correct answer is "lu" because it is the past participle form of the verb "lire" in French. The verb "lire" means "to read," and its past participle form is used in compound tenses, such as the passé composé. In this form, the final "e" in "lire" is dropped and replaced with "u." Explanation The correct answer is "pris". "Pris" is the past participle form of the verb "prendre" in French. It is used to indicate that someone has taken or grabbed something in the past. The other options listed are not valid past participle forms of the verb "prendre". Explanation The correct answer is "pu". In French, the verb "pouvoir" means "to be able to" or "can". The past participle of "pouvoir" is "pu". This form is used to express actions or states that have been completed in the past. Explanation The given answer "dit" is the correct form of the verb "dire" in the second person singular of the imperative mood. In French, the verb "dire" means "to say" or "to tell." This form is used when giving a command or instruction to someone informally. Explanation The given question is asking for the correct form of the verb "Vouloir" (to want) in the past participle form. The correct answer is "voulu," which is the past participle form of "Vouloir." This form is used when expressing actions or states that have been completed in the past. Explanation The correct answer is "Appris." In French, the verb "apprendre" means "to learn" or "to teach." The past participle form of "apprendre" is "appris," which is used to indicate that the action of learning or teaching has already been completed in the past. Quiz Review Timeline (Updated): Mar 22, 2023 + Our quizzes are rigorously reviewed, monitored and continuously updated by our expert board to maintain accuracy, relevance, and timeliness. Mar 22, 2023 Quiz Edited byProProfs Editorial Team Sep 21, 2009 Quiz Created byDillywatts14 prendre aller (correct) voir manger Add -e (correct) Add -es Add -s No change is made fait (correct) faiter fais faisant A verb tense in French used to describe actions completed in the past. It is formed by using the auxiliary verb 'avoir' (to have) or 'être' (to be) followed by the past participle of the main verb. Verbs that don't follow the regular -er, -ir, -re endings for their past participle forms. You need to learn their specific forms by heart. A group of verbs in French that use 'être' (to be) as the auxiliary verb in the Passé Composé instead of 'avoir'. These verbs often describe movement or change of state. In the Passé Composé with 'être', the past participle must agree in gender and number with the subject. This means it changes to match the subject's masculine/feminine and singular/plural form. Signup and view all the flashcards Verbs that involve reflexive pronouns (e.g., se laver - to wash oneself). They always use 'être' as the auxiliary verb in the Passé Composé and follow the agreement rules. Signup and view all the flashcards Used for actions completed in the past. Formed using an auxiliary verb (avoir or être) + past participle. Example: J'ai mangé (I ate). Some verbs have irregular past participles, not following typical -er, -ir, -re patterns. Memorize these irregular forms: Avoir (to have): eu Être (to be): été Faire (to do): fait Prendre (to take): pris Voir (to see): vu Vouloir (to want): voulu Mettre (to put): mis Dire (to say): dit Pouvoir (to be able to): pu Savoir (to know): su Some verbs use être as the auxiliary verb instead of avoir. Primarily used with reflexive verbs and verbs of "movement" or "change of state". Includes verbs like devenir, revenir, monter, rester, sortir, venir, aller, naître, descendre, entrer, retourner, tomber, rentrer, arriver, mourir, partir. Past participle agrees in gender and number with subject when using être: Masculine singular: no change Feminine singular: add -e Masculine plural: add -s Feminine plural: add -es Example: Elle est allée (She went), Ils sont partis (They left). Used for reflexive actions (e.g., se laver - to wash oneself). Always use être as the auxiliary verb. Past participle agrees with the subject unless a direct object follows the verb. Example: Je me suis lavé(e) (I washed myself); Elle s'est lavée (She washed herself). BUT: Elle s'est lavé les mains (She washed her hands). Identify if the verb uses avoir or être. Memorize irregular past participles and specific verbs using être. Reflexive verbs always use être as the auxiliary verb. Pay attention to participle agreement when using être. Use AI to generate personalized quizzes and flashcards to suit your learning preferences. The past tense in French will come up often and what can be difficult for French learners is that there are different tenses to talk about the past and each tense describes a certain kind of action that happened.Below we'll show you what you need to know about French's two main past tenses: the imparfait (imperfect tense) and passé composé (perfect tense). You'll see how to form them and when to use them with examples.Contents The ImparfaitThe imparfait, or imperfect past, is used to describe conditions and continual/repeated actions, which we'll explain in greater depth later on.First, let's look at how to form the imparfait. Conjugating (Most) VerbsThe imparfait isn't difficult to conjugate. All verbs follow the same pattern, with the sole exception of être (to be), which we'll cover separately below.That means that whether the ending of the verb's infinitive is -re, -ir or -er, the endings are the same. You can check out this video to learn how to conjugate -er verbs in French:All we have to do is simply:Identify the verb's nous form.Remove the -ons ending from the nous form.Add the ending for the appropriate subject, following the pattern below.Je (I): -ais Tu (You): -ais Il/Elle/On (He/She/One): -ait Nous (We): -ions Vous (You): -iez Ils/Elles (They): -aientNot quite sure what we mean?Let's say you want to describe one of your hobbies from high school—playing violin. The verb you need here is jouer (to play), as in, je joue du violin (I play violin).Following the steps above, we would get:The nous form for the verb jouer is jouons (we play).Removing the -ons ending from that form, we come up with jou.Since you're talking about yourself, the subject is je. That means we must add the ending -ais.Thus, the verb form we get is jouais and our new sentence is: Au lycée, je jouais du violin. (In high school, I played the violin.)Starting to get the idea? Let's take a look at what the imparfait for other common verbs would be.For regarder (to watch), all the forms would be:Je regardais I watchedTu regardais You watchedIl/Elle/On regardaitHe/She/One watchedNous regardionsWe watchedVous regardiez You watchedIls/Elles regardaientThey watchedSimilarly, the full imparfait conjugation for devenir (to become) is:Je devenais I becameTu devenais You becameIl/Elle/On devenaitHe/She/One becameNous devenionsWe becameVous deveniez You becameIls/Elles devenaientThey becameNow you're well on your way to smoothly forming the imparfait. You may need to think about it at first, but as you practice, it'll become more natural. Conjugating ÊtreTo conjugate the exception verb être (to be), instead of modifying the nous form (sommes), we modify the stem ét-.Then, you can use the same endings as above.The full conjugation would look like:J'étais I wasTu étais You wereIl/Elle/On étaitHe/She/One wasNous étionsWe wereVous étiez You wereIls/Elles étaientThey wereWhen to Use the ImparfaitSo, now we know how to form the imparfait, but how do we know when to use it?There are four main situations in which we'll use the imparfait:Actions taking place over a period of timeConditionsRepeated/habitual actionsPhysical descriptionsActions taking place over a period of timeIf a certain action covers a significant period of time, we'll use the imparfait because it's a continuous action. This contrasts with the passé composé, which as you'll see later in this post, describes a single, completed action.Let's look at a couple of examples of what we're talking about.We use the imparfait form of être because the Reign of Terror, unfortunately, lasted almost a year (September 1793 to July 1794) and claimed many lives.Here, we use the imparfait for both of the verbs because both of these events took place over a period of time. The Nazis occupied France for four years (1940 to 1944) and the black market flourished throughout this period.ConditionsWe use the imparfait to describe conditions or the backdrop to the main action. This is one reason why the imparfait and passé composé are often used in the same passage or phrase—the imparfait sets up the main action by giving the background, while the passé composé is used for the primary, completed action.The biggest example of a condition is weather, but could include other kinds of conditions, such as age. Il neigeait beaucoup hier soir. (It snowed a lot last night.)This one's pretty straightforward. Since snow describes the weather, we use the imparfait.We use the imparfait because the fact that she was eight years old is a condition that sets up the rest of the sentence. We put visiter in the imparfait because it's a habitual/repeated action (which we'll talk about next). She visited her grandmother, not just once, but on a regular basis.Repeated/habitual actionsThis might be the most common use of the imparfait. When we're describing a routine we used to practice, a habit we used to have or anything else that was repeated, we'll use the imparfait.Since they lived in France over a period of time, habiter is in the imparfait, and since the action of going to the park was part of a routine, visiter must also be put in the imparfait.Because you went to the beach every weekend (living the dream!) we use the imparfait.Physical descriptionsThis one's also rather simple. Whether it's hair color, height or clothing, we use the imparfait when we describe how a person or thing was. Elle avait les cheveux bouclés. (She had curly hair.)Hair is obviously a physical trait, so we use the imparfait. Vous portiez une robe rouge. (You wore a red dress.)Similarly, clothing falls under physical description. How to Form and Use the Passé ComposéThe passé composé has two parts and does have a greater variety of forms than the imparfait. However, we don't need to list and explain each of the uses for this tense, as it's essentially used whenever the imparfait is not.In other words, if the action in question doesn't fall under one of the imparfait categories listed above, it'll be in the passé composé. Conjugating (Most) VerbsPassé composé literally means "compound past." This is because the tense is made up of two parts.Here's how you do it for the majority of verbs (as always, there are exceptions, which we'll get to):1. Identify the appropriate form of the verb avoir (to have) depending on your subject.In case you need a quick review, here's the avoir present conjugation:J'aiI haveTu as You haveIl/Elle/On aHe/She hasNous avonsWe haveVous avez You haveIls/Elles ont They have2. Add the participe passé (past participle). Here's the tricky part. The past participle is different for different kinds of verbs. Memorizing them will take practice, but we'll walk you through the most common patterns and show you how to use them.For regular verbs ending in -er, we simply remove the -r from the infinitive and add an accent to the e. For example, the past participle for manger (to eat) is mangé. The past participle for jouer (to play) is joué.For regular verbs ending in -re, we remove the whole -re ending from the infinitive and replace it with -u. Thus, attendre (to wait for/expect) becomes attendu and entendre (to hear) becomes entendu.For regular -ir verbs, all we have to do is remove the -r from the infinitive. So, finir (to finish) becomes fini and choisir (to choose) becomes choisi.Of course, some verbs just have to be special, and their past participles don't follow any particular pattern. The main three include:Être (to be) becomes été. Avoir (to have) becomes eu. Faire (to do/to make) becomes fait.If you come across other irregular verbs that don't seem to fall into any of these categories, or just want to double-check, try out Reverso's conjugation tool. You can type in a verb and they'll show you every possible conjugated form, including the participe passé. Conjugating "Dr. Mrs. Vandertramp" VerbsThere are always those few rogue verbs that just feel like breaking the rules. For this small group, known among many French teachers and students as "Dr. Mrs. Vandertramp" verbs, we use the conjugated form of être instead of avoir like above.Why this strange name? It's a mnemonic to help you remember the verbs in this group:Devenir (To become) Revenir (To come back)Monter (To go up) Retourner (To return) Sortir (To go out)Venir (To come) Aller (To go) Naître (To be born) Descendre (To go down) Entrer (To enter) Rentrer (To go home/to return) Tomber (To fall) Rester (To remain) Arriver (To arrive) Mourir (To die) Partir (To leave)…Okay, one more! Passer par (to pass) also takes être in the passé composé.So for example, here's how you would use these verbs in context with the passé composé: Je suis rentré(e) chez moi à 2 heures du matin. (I went home at 2:00 in the morning.)Note that when using verbs that take être in the passé composé, the past participle must agree with the gender of the subject. When to Use the Passé ComposéGood news! The function for the passé composé is so much simpler than the imparfait.While the imparfait is used for specific situations, the passé composé, as mentioned earlier, simply describes a completed action. It's essentially used to form the past tense whenever the imparfait isn't employed.A few simple examples include: J'ai pris un examen à l'école aujourd'hui. (I took a test at school today.) Ils ont acheté une pizza pour le dîner. (They bought a pizza for dinner.) Avant le déjeuner, vous avez pratiqué le violin. (You practiced the violin before lunch.)What if you want to say that something didn't happen? The proper word order is:ne + conjugated form of avoir (or être) + pas + past participleLet's try a couple examples: Je n'ai pas assisté au match. (I didn't attend the match.) Pourquoi tu n'as pas fait tes devoirs? (Why didn't you do your homework?) How to Use the Imparfait and Passé Composé TogetherAs we mentioned above, these two tenses are regularly used together, in the same passage or even the same sentence. If you read a short story in French or listen closely to a conversation, you'll notice both tenses being juggled.Perfectly natural for native speakers—often a struggle for learners. But we'll explain some examples.Generally speaking, the imparfait will "set up" a certain condition or context, while the passé composé will complete the thought by supplying the main, finished action. Let's take a look:The imparfait, in describing the weather (a condition), sets up the completed action of cancelling the picnic. Because it was raining, it was necessary to cancel the picnic. Il devenait fâché et m'a frappé. (He became angry and hit me.)The imparfait describes how someone was and tells us that his anger was building up (taking place over a period of time). The passé composé tells us what that anger led to. In this case, unfortunately, it was violence.In this case, the main completed action comes first: her aunt died. Then we get details about the condition surrounding the aunt's death—it happened when the girl was ten years old. Where to Practice the Imparfait and Passé ComposéAs with learning anything new about language, the key to mastery is practice. Here are some fun and useful options for applying the rules you just learned:Reading: When you read French text in the past tense, you're sure to see a smooth mixture of imparfait and passé composé. As you see more and more when each is used and how they work together, your brain will begin to make connections and using them yourself will become much more natural.For example, check out this cute and simple story, which seamlessly blends tenses. The page also shows you how certain adverbs often accompany a certain tense. For instance, tous les jours often signals the imparfait because it indicates a habit.Félicitations! (Congratulations!) You're well on your way to speaking comfortably about the past in French. It does take practice, but we've given you the tools you need to build up your skills. Now you need simply to use them. Bonne chance! (Good luck!) If you like learning French at your own pace and from the comfort of your device, I have to tell you about FluentU. FluentU makes it easier (and way more fun) to learn French by making real content like movies and series accessible to learners. You can check out FluentU's curated video library, or bring our learning tools directly to Netflix or YouTube with the FluentU Chrome extension. One of the features I find most helpful is the interactive captions—you can tap on any word to see its meaning, an image, pronunciation, and other examples from different contexts. It's a great way to pick up French vocab without having to pause and look things up separately. FluentU also helps reinforce what you've learned with personalized quizzes. You can swipe through extra examples and complete engaging exercises that adapt to your progress. You'll get extra practice with the words you find more challenging and even be reminded you when it's time to review! You can use FluentU on your computer, tablet, or phone with our app for Apple or Android devices. Click here to take advantage of our current sale! (Expires at the end of this month.) The French passé composé is a past tense formed by combining the present tense of avoir (to have) or être (to be) as an auxiliary verb with a past participle. For example, j'ai parlé français (I spoke French) or je suis allé en France (I went to France). The passé composé is used to describe specific past actions that occurred at precise times and are completed. On this page we'll learn how to form the passé composé for regular as well as irregular verbs. We'll also look at how to form the passé composé the 17 verbs of movement which take the auxiliary verb être. The other major French past tense is called the imperfect (l'imparfait). On this page we covered the French imperfect tense in detail. On this page we covered the passé composé for reflexive verbs. To form the passé composé, combine an auxiliary or helping verb (verbe auxiliaire) with the past participle of the verb. The following is the passé composé of the verb parler (to speak). The past participle parlé is the same for every person and the auxiliary verb avoir (to have) changes in accordance with each subject. In French, every verb has one single past particle. This makes learning the passé composé much easier than the present tense. To negate the passé composé, wrap ne...pas around the helping (auxiliary) verb. Here are few example sentences. We have bolded the ne...pas. Nous n'avons pas mangé. We have not eaten. Ils n'ont pas dansé. They didn't dance. Vous n'avez pas voyagé. You have not traveled. To form the past participle for regular -er verbs, remove the -er on the infinitive (to form) of the verb and replace it with é. Hence: parler -> parler -> parlé Here are the regular -er verbs manger (to eat), travailler (to work) and habiter (to live) in the passé composé. manger j'ai mangé tu as mangé il, elle, on a mangé nous avons mangé vous avez mangé ils, elles ont mangétravailler j'ai travaillé tu as travaillé il, elle, on a travaillé nous avons travaillé vous avez travaillé ils, elles ont travailléhabiter j'ai habité tu as habité il, elle, on a habité nous avons habité vous avez habité ils, elles ont habité To form the past participle with regular -ir verbs, drop the -ir on the infinitive and replace it with -i. finir (to finish) -> finir -> fini Here are the regular -ir verbs choisir (to choose), réussir (to succeed) and obéir (to obey) in the passé composé: choisir j'ai choisi tu as choisi il, elle, on a choisi nous avons choisi vous avez choisi ils, elles ont choisiréussir j'ai réussi tu as réussi il, elle, on a réussi nous avons réussi vous avez réussi ils, elles ont réussiobéir j'ai obéi tu as obéi il, elle, on a obéi nous avons obéi vous avez obéi ils, elles ont obéi To form the past participle for for regular -re verbs, drop the -re and replace it with -u. vendre (to sell) -> vendre -> vendu Here are some examples of regular -re verbs attendre (to wait), entendre (to hear), répondre (to reply, answer) in the passé composé . attendre j'ai attendu tu as attendu il, elle, on a attendu nous avons attendu vous avez attendu ils, elles ont attenduentendre j'ai entendu tu as entendu il, elle, on a entendu nous avons entendu vous avez entendu ils, elles ont entendurépondre j'ai répondu tu as répondu il, elle, on a répondu nous avons répondu vous avez répondu ils, elles ont répondu Here are some example sentences with regular verbs in the passé composé. Nous avons mangé la pizza. We at the pizza. Marie a fini son repas. Marie finished her meal. Georges a vendu la voiture. Georges sold the car. Irregular verbs have irregular past participles in the passé composé. The following is a list of commonly used irregular verbs and with their past participles. The following example sentences are formed with irregular verbs in the passé composé. J'ai lu le livre. I read the book. Pierre a fait un gâteau. Pierre made a cake. Martin a bu le café. Martin drank the coffee. Nous avons vu un film. We saw a movie. Groups of related irregular verbs share related past participles. For every irregular "base" verb in the following table you will find the past participles of related verbs. Base VerbPast ParticiplesRelated Verbs mettre = to putj'ai miscomprendre (to understand) -> j'ai compris apprendre (to learn) -> j'ai appris surprendre (to surprise) -> j'ai surpris entreprendre (to undertake) -> j'ai entrepris conduire = to drivej'ai conduitproduire (to produce) -> j'ai produit construire (to build) -> j'ai construit détruire (to destroy) -> j'ai détruit connaître = to knowj'ai connureconnaître (to recognize) -> j'ai reconnu paraître (to seem, appear) -> j'ai parru apparaître (to appear) -> j'ai apparu mettre = to putj'ai mispromettre (to promise) -> j'ai promis permettre (to allow) -> j'ai permis commetre (to commit) -> j'ai comis craindre = to fear peindre = to paintj'ai craint j'ai peintplaindre (to pity) -> j'ai plaint feindre (to pretend) -> j'ai feint teindre (to dye) -> j'ai teint To form the past paricples for verbs ending in -rir, remove the -rir from the infintive and replace with -ert. For example: Ouvrir (to open) -> j'ai ouvert I opened Couvrir (to cover) -> j'ai couvert I covered Découvrir (to discover) -> j'ai découvert I discovered Souffrir (to suffer) -> j'ai souffert I suffered In French, there is a list of seventeen verbs which take the auxiliary verb être (to be) in the passé composé. These tend to be verbs of movement. In the previous section, all of there verbs which took the auxiliary verb avoir were transitive. This means that the action of a verb is carried out onto an object. For example, "I eat pizza" becomes "I ate the the pizza" (j'ai mangé la pizza). However, the following être verbs are intransitive, meaning that the action of the verb is not carried out onto any particular object. In essence, the subject and object are the same. Detailed explanation: I'm staying home. -> I'm not carrying out the action of staying onto anything else. I am both the subject and the object. I'm not doing anything to anything else. Hence, Je reste chez moi (I stay home) becomes Je suis resté chez moi (I stayed home). The following is aller (to go) in the passé composé. The past participle of a a verb that uses être as an auxiliary verb in the passé composé must agree in gender and number with the subject. There is an extra -e or -s is added to the past participle if the subject is feminine or plural. A fun mnemonic device for memorizing the group of French verbs that are conjugated with être in the passé composé is called Dr. & Mrs. Vandertramp. These letters are the first letters of the list of verbs. The following example sentences are verbs which require être as an auxiliary verb in the passé composé. Je suis rentré chez moi à 11h00. I returned home at 11 o'clock. Il est devenu très riche. He became very rich. Martin est monté la montagne. Martin climbed up the mountain. Some verbs take both être and avoir as auxiliary verbs. The difference is whether the verb is transitive (has a direct object and takes avoir) or intransitive (doesn't have a direct object an thus takes être). Passer = to pass by, spend time Je suis passé par la poste. I went by the post office. J'ai passé trois ans en France. I spent three years in France. Sortir = to leave, to take out Je suis sorti de la maison. I left the house. J'ai sorti la poubelle. I took the trash out. Monter = to climb, to take up Je suis monté la montagne. I climbed the mountain. J'ai monté la boîte dans le grenier. I brought the box up to the attic. Descendre = to go down, take down Je suis descendu dans la cave. I went down to the basement. J'ai descendu la boîte dans la cave. I brought the box down to the basement. My good friend, Camille, at Frenchtoday.com also provides an excellent post on the passé composé. In her post, Camille, provides crystal-clear grammatical explanations with lots super helpful example sentences. Passé Composé (Wikipedia) French grammar | Lessons by David Issokson With FluentU, you can learn Spanish, French, Mandarin Chinese, German, Japanese, English, Italian, Russian, Korean, and Portuguese. For English, we provide versions tailored to Spanish, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Chinese, Italian, and Russian speakers. This helps learners study English with content that matches their native language, making learning easier and more effective. (For the extra-extra-mile, as a simple French curiosity, there's one last use of l'imparfait: l'imparfait "hypocoristique" = using l'imparfait in place of the present tense, to sound like you're talking like a child, for endearment.) , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,457 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 Pallas Athena (pictured) marked Gustav Klimt's transition to his iconic "golden phase" style? ... 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 HMS Sheffield earned twelve battle honours during World War II? ... 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 Ralph Riggs made his professional stage debut when he was a baby? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: 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 of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969–75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1870s 1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s Years 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 vte 1898 by topic Humanities Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Film Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Venezuela Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347ԹՎ ՌՅԽԷAssyrian calendar6648Bahá'í calendar54–55Balinese saka calendar1819–1820Bengali calendar1304–1305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61 Vict. 1 – 62 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar7406–7407Chinese calendar丁酉年 (Fire Rooster)4595 or 4388 — to 一戊戌年 (Earth Dog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar1614–1615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar1890–1891Hebrew calendar5658–5659Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1954–1955 - Shaka Samvat1819–1820 - Kali Yuga4998–4999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898–899Iranian calendar1276–1277Islamic calendar1315–1316Japanese calendarMeiji 31(明治３１年)Javanese calendar1827–1828Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC民前14年Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar2440–2441Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871 — to 一阳土狗年(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898. 1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 – New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 – Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse...!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 – The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1] February 15 – Spanish–American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later.February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23 – Émile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse...!. March 1 – Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 14 – Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 – In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 – Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 – The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 – Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 – Spanish–American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 – Spanish–American War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish–American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 26 – An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5] April 29 – The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6] May 1 – Spanish–American War – Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 – Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7–9 – Bava Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 – The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 – Spanish–American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 – The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 – The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 – Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographic negative.The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 – The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 – William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen.[8] June 9 – The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 – Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 11 – The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10] June 12 – Philippine Declaration of Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 – Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson chosen as its capital. June 19 – Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey. [page needed] June 21 – Spanish–American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 – Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 – Spanish–American War: Battle of San Juan Hill – United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 3 Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba – The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 – En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 – The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General William R. Shafter take the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 – "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale.[11] July 25 – Spanish–American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 – Spanish–American War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in

February 16 – Thomas Bracken, author of the official national anthem of New Zealand (God Defend New Zealand) (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. 1817) George Müller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (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. 1826) March 27 – Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1817) March 28 – Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1850) April 13 – Aurilla Furber, American author (b. 1847) April 15 – Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 – Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1826) April 29 – Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 – William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 – Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 29 – Theodor Eimer, German zoologist (b. 1843) June 4 – Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1823) June 10 – Tuone Udaina, Croatian-Italian last speaker of the Dalmatian language (b. 1821) June 14 – Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830) June 25 – Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1828) Otto von Bismarck Theodor Fontane Saint Charbel Makhluf July 1 Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831) Joaquín Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841) July 5 – Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834) July 8 – Soapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 14 – Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1818) July 30 – Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 – Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 – Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854) August 23 – Félicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1833) September 2 – Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1807) September 5 – Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 – Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 10 – Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Austria, queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 16 – Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827) September 19 – Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812) September 20 – Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28] September 26 – Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850) September 28 – Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 29 – Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817) October 24 – Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824) November 2 – George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1826) November 20 – Sir John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817) December 24 – Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828) December 25 – Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832) December 29 – Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29] Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist, politician (b. 1831) ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. 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Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century State leaders 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715–1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700–1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701–1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702–1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703–1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706–1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708–1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718–1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718–1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720–1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795–1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796–1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798–1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751–1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759–1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776–1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779–1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787–1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid–18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791–1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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