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## **Dialectical therapy worksheets**

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Support the creation of new tools for the entire mental health community. setPages() x-on:resize.window.debounce=resize() x-bind:class={ 'pointer-events-none': loading } x-on:reset-page.window=async () => await setPage(1)> Disclaimer: The resources available on Therapist Aid do not replace therapy and are intended to supplement treatment, and are not a replacement for counseling, therapy, or other treatment by appropriately trained and licensed professionals. Copyright Notice: Therapist Aid LLC is the owner or licensee of this website and all resources in it. We grant you a limited right to use our resources in a way we expressly allow you to. If you are a Member, you may share our resources with your clients, but never for further distribution (such as by publishing them in an emailing list or other websites). Unless you are a Professional Members may make limited alterations to our resources that we designate as "customizable" or "fillable." Please review our Terms and Conditions of Use for a full explanation on how you may use our resources. We will enforce our intellectual property rights to the fullest extent of law. Are you looking for effective tools to manage your emotions and improve your mental health? resources. These powerful, evidence-based materials can help you develop crucial skills for emotional regulation, mindfulness, and interpersonal effectiveness. Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) worksheets are practical exercises designed to reinforce the skills taught in DBT. These downloadable PDF worksheets cover four main areasOur DBT worksheets PDF collection offers a wide range of exercises to support your journey towards better mental health. Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) worksheets are powerful tools that play a crucial role in the therapeutic process. These carefully designed exercises offer numerous benefits and have proven to be highly effective in helping individuals manage their emotions, thoughts, and behaviors. Explore our extensive library of DBT worksheets PDF resources, including: What is Dialectical Behavior Therapy developed by psychologist Marsha M. Linehan. It combines standard cognitive-behavioral techniques for emotion regulation with concepts of mindfulness, distress tolerance, and acceptance largely derived from Buddhist meditative practice. What conditions, including: Depression Bipolar disorder Eating disorders Substance use disorders Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Anxiety disorders What are the four main skills taught in DBT are: Mindfulness: Being present in the moment Distress Tolerance: Coping with crisis situations Emotion Regulation: Managing and changing intense emotions Interpersonal Effectiveness: Communicating with others in a way that is assertive, maintains self-respect, and strengthens relationships How is DBT different from other therapies in several ways: It emphasizes balancing acceptance and change It includes both individual therapy and group skills training It offers phone coaching for crisis situations It has a strong focus on behavioral skills training Is DBT only for people with Borderline Personality Disorder? No, while DBT was originally developed for BPD, it has been adapted and found effective for a range of mental health conditions, particularly those involving difficulty regulating emotions. What are DBT worksheets and how are they used? DBT worksheets are often assigned as homework to help clients apply DBT skills to real-life situations. Can I do DBT on my own using worksheets? While DBT worksheets can be helpful tools for learning and practicing skills, DBT is most effective when conducted under the guidance of a trained therapist. The worksheets are designed to complement a comprehensive DBT program, not replace professional treatment. Are there any risks or side effects associated with DBT? DBT is generally considered safe, but as with any therapy, there can be emotional discomfort as you work through difficult feelings or experiences. It's important to work with a qualified DBT therapist? To find a qualified DBT therapist? To find a qualified DBT therapist, you can: Ask your primary care doctor for a referral Contact local mental health clinics or hospitals Check with professional psychological or psychiatric associations Use online therapist's credentials and experience with DBT before starting treatment. add(event.detail) x-cloak= class=w-full relative z-[29]> Back online. You are currently offline. Your browser is outdated. To ensure the best experience, update to the latest version of your preferred browser. Update Install Therapist Aid to your device. It only takes 4 steps and less than a minute to install. No, I prefer the browser 1 Open the share menu by tapping the highlighted icon shown in the image, at the top of your screen. 1 Open the share menu by tapping the highlighted icon shown in the image, at the bottom of your screen. 2 Tap the "Add to Home Screen" and confirm. 3 Tap "Add" to complete the process. 4 Look for the Therapist Aid app on your home screen. Launch the app, log in, and enjoy your interactive tool experience. You are all set! The Therapist Aid app is now installed! Feel free to close this browser tab and continue using our tools from the app. If you're having trouble, visit the help center for more assistance. Install Therapist Aid as an app. Interactive tools work better when you add Therapist Aid to your device. It only takes 4 steps and less than a minute to install. No, I prefer the browser 1 Open the share menu by tapping the highlighted icon shown in the image, at the top of your screen. 2 Tap the "Add to Home Screen" and confirm. 3 Tap "Add" to complete the process. 4 Look for the Therapist Aid app on your home screen. Launch the app, log in, and enjoy your interactive tool experience. You are all set! The Therapist Aid app is now installed! Feel free to close this browser tab and continue using our tools from the app. If you're having trouble, visit the help center for more assistance. Install Therapist Aid as an app. Interactive tools work better when you add Therapist Aid to your device. = 768, }> No, I prefer the browser Your account has been created. Would you like to explore more features? Professional Customizable and fillable worksheets. Unlimited access to interactive therapy tools. Support the creation of new tools for the entire mental health community. setPages() x-on:resize.window.debounce=resize() x-bind:class={ 'pointer-events-none' loading } x-on:reset-page.window=async () => await setPage(1)> Disclaimer: The resources available on Therapist Aid do not replace therapy and are intended to supplement treatment, and are not a replacement for counseling, therapy, or other treatment by appropriately trained and licensed professionals. Copyright Notice: Therapist Aid LLC is the owner or licensee of this website and all resources in it. We grant you a limited right to use our resources in it. We grant you a limited right to use our resources in it. We grant you a limited right to use our resources in it. We grant you a limited right to use our resources with your clients, but never for further distribution (such as by publishing them in an emailing list or other websites). Unless you are a Professional Member, you should never alter our resources. We will alterations to our resources. We will explanation on how you may use our resources. We will explanate as "customizable" or "fillable." Please review our Terms and Conditions of Use for a full explanation on how you may use our resources. We will explanate as "customizable" or "fillable." enforce our intellectual property rights to the fullest extent of law., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,017 articles in English Margaret Sanger (September 6, 1966) was an American birth control activist, sex educator, and nurse. She opened the first birth control clinic in the United States founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control pill. She was an important first-wave feminist and believed that women should be able to decide if and when to have children. arrests. She endorsed both the Malthusianism and eugenics movements, believing that they would generate support for birth control. She established a network of dozens of birth control clinics, which provided services to hundreds of thousands of patients. Her activism led to the Griswold v. Connecticut decision, which legalized contraception. (Full article...) Recently featured: TRAPPIST-1 iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Archive By email More featured articles About Vincent de Groof's flying machine ... that Vincent de Groof's flying machine featured articles About Vincent de Groof's flying machine ... that Vincent de Groof's flying machine (pictured) in 1874, only to die after crashing it 10 days later? ... that the theatre which premiered a play about sex offenders had to hire additional security for its run? ... that visitors from various countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? ... that previous countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? ... that previous countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? ... that previous countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? ... that the theatre which previous countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? ... that previous countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? ... that previous countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? ... that previous countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? ... that previous countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? ... that previous countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing? Cannes Film Festival? ... that a Destroy Lonely concert promoting an edition of his debut album, some fans entered his car? ... that in 1917 more than 8,000 African Americans protested lynchings by marching down New York City's Fifth Avenue in silence accompanied only by the sound of muffled drums? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that Costa Rica's most famous bull killed two men and loved mangos? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article José Mujica Former president of Uruguay José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Nominate an article May 18: Haitian Flag Day in Haiti (1803); Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Crimean Tatar Genocide in Ukraine The Bath School after the explosions 1302 - Armed insurrectionists massacred the occupying French garrison in Bruges, Flanders, killing approximately 2,000 people. 1695 - An earthquake measuring Ms7.8 struck Shanxi Province in northern China, resulting in at least 52,600 deaths. 1927 - Disgruntled school board treasurer Andrew Kehoe set off explosives with timers and a rifle (aftermath pictured), causing the Bath School disaster in the Bath School disaster in the Bath School disaster in the history. 2009 - The Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lankan civil war. Thomas Midgley Jr. (b. 1889)Ester Boserup (b. 1910)Jean-François Théodore (d. 2015) More anniversaries: May 17 May 18 May 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About El Tatio is a geothermal field with many geysers, hot springs, and associated sinter deposits. These hot springs eventually form the Rio Salado, a major tributary of the Rio Loa, and are a major source of arsenic pollution in the river. The vents are sites of populations of extremophile microorganisms such as hyperthermophiles, and El Tatio has been studied as an analogue for the early Earth and possible past life on Mars. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Short-beaked echidna Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions 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. Help desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. 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 of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית حسائل المراجي حسائل المعرفي المعرف Azərbaycanca []]]] Bosanski اردو Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių []]]] Makegoncku []]]] Norsk nynorsk []]]] Norsk nynorsk []]]] Norsk nynorsk []]]] Norsk nynorsk []]] 1820s Years 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 vte December 20: U.S. increases in size with Louisiana purchase 1803 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Brazil Canada Denmark France Germany New Zealand Norway Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Establishments Disestablishments and disestablishments calendar1803MDCCCIIIFrench Republican calendar125264rmenian calendar1252 calendar壬戌年 (Water Dog)4500 or 4293 — to —癸亥年 (Water Pig)4501 or 4294Coptic calendar1519-1520Discordian calendar159-1860 - Shaka Samvat1859-1860 - Shaka Samvat1724-1725 - Kali Yuga4903-4904Holocene calendar11803Igbo calendar803-804Iranian calendar1181-1182Islamic calendar1217-1218Japanese calendarKyōwa 2(享和 2 年)Javanese calendar1729-1730Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar335Thai solar calendar2345-2346Tibetan calendar4136Minguo calendar4136 (female Water-Pig)1930 or 1549 or 777 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1803. January 5: steamboat Charlotte Dundas is demonstrated. September 23: Battle of Assaye Completing the Louisiana Purchase from France . 1803 (MDCCCIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1803rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 3rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 3rd year of the 19th century, and the 4th year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1803, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 - The first edition of Alexandre Balthazar Laurent Grimod de La Reynière's Almanach des gourmands, the first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 30 - Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up completing the Louisiana Purchase. [1] February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes the Swiss Confederation to replace the Helvetic Republic. Under the terms of the act, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Thurgau, the Ticino and Vaud become Swiss cantons. Ohio is admitted as the 17th U.S. state [2] February 20 - Kandyan Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British detachment. February 21 - Edward Despard and six others are hanged and beheaded for plotting to assassinate King George III of the United Kingdom, and to destroy the Bank of England. February 24 - Marbury v. Madison: The Supreme Court of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review. February 25 - A major redistribution of territorial sovereignty within the Holy Roman Empire is enacted, via an act known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 - Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March-April - The france germinal is introduced in France. April 5 — Ludwig van Beethoven puts on a big Akademie concert at the Theater an der Wien, in Vienna consisting of the premieres of his second symphony, third piano concerto, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 30 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May - First Consul of France, Citizen Bonaparte, begins making preparations to invade England. May 18 - The Napoleonic Wars begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France, after France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 - Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg agrees a ceasefire following the French Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 - Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military camps to defend the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-Omer, Compiègne Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 5 - The convention of Artlenburg leads to the French occupation of Hanover (which had been ruled by the British king). July 23 - Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 26 - The wagonway between Wandsworth and Croydon is opened, being the first public railway line in England. August 31 - The Lewis and Clark Expedition begins as Lewis and a crew of 11 depart on the Ohio River. September 6 - John Dalton, British scientist, begins using symbols to represent the atoms of different elements. September 21 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Delhi - British troops under General Lake defeat the Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Lake defeat the Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 23 -Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye - British-led troops defeat Maratha forces. October 14 - Orissa, an area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British under the British under the British East India Company, after the Second Anglo-Maratha War.[5] The Maratha Empire formally cedes the area in the Treaty of Deogaon, signed on December 17.[6] October 20 - The Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 30 The Balmis Expedition starts in Spain, with the aim of vaccinating millions against smallpox in Spanish America and the Philippines. At the Cabildo in New Orleans, Spanish representatives Governor Manuel de Salcedo and the Marqués de Casa Calvo officially transfer Louisiana (New Spain) to French representative Prefect Pierre Clément de Laussat.[7] Barely three weeks later, France transfers the same land to the United States. December 9 - The proposed Twelfth Amendment to the united States Constitution, requiring that electoral ballots distinctly list the choice for president, is approved by Congress for submission to the states for ratification; passed in the wake of the problems in the 1800 presidential election, the amendment is ratified by 13 of the 17 states and is proclaimed in effect on September 20 - The Louisiana Purchase is completed as the French prefect, de Laussat, formally transfers ownership of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains to the United States, by way of commissioners William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson.[9] Claiborne is appointed as the area's first American governor.[10] Major breakthroughs in chemistry occur, with the identification of the elements rhodium and palladium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by Wilhelm Hisinger, Jons Jakob Berzelius and Martin Heinrich Klaproth)[11] Ralph Waldo Emerson Justus von Liebig Osgood Johnson February 2 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 5 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 5 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 5 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 5 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 5 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 5 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 5 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 5 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 5 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 5 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 6 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 7 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 7 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1867)[12] February 8 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 8 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 8 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 8 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 8 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 8 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 8 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867)[12] February 8 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educat John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1861) March 13 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 - Charles Lafontaine Swiss mesmerist (d. 1892) April 7 - Flora Tristan, French feminist (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1889) June 8 - Amalia Assur, Swedish dentist (d. 1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1887) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1887) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1889) June 24 - George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1889) June 8 - Amalia Assur, Swedish dentist (d. 1889) June 8 - Amalia Assur, Swedish dentist (d. 1889) June 24 - George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1889) June 8 - 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Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1895) September 4 Anna Nielsen, Danish mezzo-soprano (d. 1856) Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of the United States (d. 1891) September 27 - Samuel Francisca Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1865) September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 30 - Gustav von Alvensleben, Prussian general (d. 1881) October 5 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1859) November 11 - Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1879) November 29 Christian Doppler, Austrian mathematician (d. 1853) Gottfried Semper, German architect (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 11 - Hector Berlioz, French composer (d. 1869) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (d. 1847) Anders Chydenius Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock Toussaint Louverture January 1 - James Woodforde, English clergyman, diarist (b. 1740) January 13 - Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1743) January 13 - Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1743) January 13 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1768) February 9 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 11 - Jean-François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1739) February 18 - Johann Wilhelm Ludwig Gleim, German poet (b. 1719) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) February 22 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French Father of the American Revolution (b. 1726) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1751) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1713) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1713) April 2 - Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician, judge (b. 1721) April 6 - William Hamilton, British diplomat, antiquary (b. 1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette, Danish statesman, landscape architect (b. 1752) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 - Christoph Anton Migazzi, Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1714) April 24 - Adélaïde Labille-Guiard, French portrait painter (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1714) June 26 - Matthew Thornton, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1714) June 26 -Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) Johann Gottfried Herder August 24 - James Napper Tandy, Irish republican September 13 - John Barry, officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later in the United States Navy (b. 1745) September 13 - John Barry, officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later in the United States Navy (b. 1745) September 13 - John Barry, officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later in the United States Navy (b. 1745) September 13 - 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Raphael Cohen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1722) December 7 - Gerrit Paape, Dutch politician, writer (b. 1752) December 15 - Dru Drury, English entomologist (b. 1725) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer (b. 1713) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 30 - Francis Lewis, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1713) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1714) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1714) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 26 - 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Levine, Dislocating Race and Nation: Episodes in Nineteenth-Century American Literary Nationalism (University of North Carolina Press, 2009) p27 ^ The Constitution of the United States of America, As Amended, ed. by Jack Brooks (U. S. House of Representatives, 1992) pp15-16 ^ Charles Etienne and Arthur Gayarré, History of the United States (Huntington and Hopkins, 1823) p306 ^ Andrew Ede, The Chemical Element: A Historical Perspective (Greenwood, 2006) pp129-131 ^ Glonar, Joža (2013). "Höffern, Antonija, pl. (1803-1871)". Slovenian Biographical Lexicon (in Slovenian). Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Archived from the original on May 5, 2023. A Woodworth, Samuel; Morris, George Pope; Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1834). The New York Mirror: A Weekly Gazette of Literature and the Fine Arts. Vol. 12 (Public domain ed.). G. P. Morris. pp. 22-. Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 9, 2020. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Century 18th century 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 French 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 mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts 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 Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of 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 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. 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 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 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 Son 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 and Swedish Empires. 1701: Theorem War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Theorem War between the Russian Empire into a Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian and Swedish Empires. 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. [13] 1706-1713: The W 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. 1708-1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's form the United Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies. 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. 1710-1711: 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 British halt the British halt the British halt the Brit 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. 1718-1720: 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. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 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 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 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. 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. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Premiere of George an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 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 Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 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 to 13 September to 13 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 between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Bengal. 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Catherine Carnetic War is fought between the British conquest of Benga 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 defeated at Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765-1767: 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. 1769-1770: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1770: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1772: War of the Ba 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. nnaire raisonne 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: 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 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: 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 traditists, who followed the traditionalists, who followed the trad Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787-1792: 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. 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 Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The States and Sta re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791-1802: 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 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. 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 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 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 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 electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first electric 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 Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques 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 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: Charlese puppet play, composed play, compos 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 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 French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: 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 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 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 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 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 French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: A Dictionary of the Engli Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1776: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 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 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: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Monaby Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by 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 Monaby Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Monaby Edmund Burke 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmu 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 1727: St Matthew Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion 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 1791-1795: London symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1788: 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. A Baines, Paul (2004). 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does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) Ioth century (links | edit) Ioth century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1800 (links | edit) 1788 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1800 (links | edit