## I'm not a bot



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Ballet, like all dance styles, relies heavily on proper use of warming up the muscles, strengthening, and getting ready for each exercise. There are several different orders to how the ballet barre combinations should follow, and they're different for several reasons. I'm going to share with you my favorite way to have the ballet barre combinations
flow that leads to a fully warm and ready dancer. Floor Exercises and Foot Progressions. All my classes begin with a short floor exercises, push ups, or any exercises that are specific to the age group that is being taught. Since it's not safe to
stretch with cold muscles we do not add any stretches to this first part of class, unless they're dynamic stretches. Pliés come next and we never have a class that doesn't have pliés. Even Jazz and Modern includes a plié combination of sorts. I'll normally have a total of 1 or 2 tendu combinations. A slower one to gently warm up the ankles and metatarsals,
and then a faster tempo. By the time dancers get to battements dégagés their muscles and bodies are starting to get warmer and are able to move at a quicker tempo. Ronds de jambe à terre is a wonderful exercise to make sure that dancers hips are warming up and able to move at a quicker tempo. Ronds de jambe à terre is a wonderful exercise to make sure that dancers hips are warming up and able to move at a quicker tempo. Ronds de jambe à terre is a wonderful exercise to make sure that dancers hips are warming up and able to move at a quicker tempo. Ronds de jambe à terre is a wonderful exercise to make sure that dancers hips are warming up and able to move at a quicker tempo. Ronds de jambe à terre is a wonderful exercise to make sure that dancers hips are warming up and able to move at a quicker tempo. Ronds de jambe à terre is a wonderful exercise to make sure that dancers hips are warming up and able to move at a quicker tempo. Ronds de jambe à terre is a wonderful exercise to make sure that dancers hips are warming up and able to move at a quicker tempo. Ronds de jambe à terre is a wonderful exercise to make sure that dancers hips are warming up and able to move at a quicker tempo. Ronds de jambe à terre is a wonderful exercise to make sure that dancers hips are warming up and able to move at a quicker tempo. Ronds de jambe à terre is a wonderful exercise to make sure that a part of the part of t
the leg on the ground". Traditionally you'll add some stretches and balances to these combinations as well for more advanced students. Beginners should stick with solely ronds de jambes since it takes a lot of control and concentration on not twisting and turning the hips. Battement Frappés are a quick and exciting dance movement, which help prepare
dancers for petit battements and allegro combinations. Battement Fondus are personally one of my favorite combinations at barre. The legs must be timed perfectly together so that they bend and stretch at the same time in any direction. I call these the "ballet squats" since they work the glute and leg muscles more than any of the other barre
combinations. Grands Battements translated is "Big Beat" and that's exactly what it should look like, a fast and large kick in the air with the leg completely straight so that it looks like you're beating the air. Grands battement combinations are a lot of fun and by the time you reach it you should be fully warm and almost time to leave the barre. Sometimes
I'll skip an adagio combination at barre if I have a lot of things planned for center work, since dancers still not in correct alignment or not using their muscles correctly I will have them do an adagio since they're showing me that they're not ready to leave barre yet. The point of using the barre is to
make sure that the body is in complete alignment and warm, so dancers should continue using it until they are prepared. For the beginner dancers it's important that they learn and eventually achieve a flat back cambré front, and a cambré side and back. Once dancers become more advanced they will do the cambrés,
along with jambe à la barre, main, and other stretches as well. Depending on the level and the day I'll also include a jumps, petit battements, and pirouette at barre, but listed above are the 10 barre combinations and their order that I have dancers follow from Level 2 and up. Level 1's will follow the same order, but won't do Battement Frappés or
Battement Fondus yet. I'd love to answer any questions you have about my order, the different steps, or anything on this topic so feel free to email me at anytime! virginiaacademyofdance@gmail.com Ballet is a challenging form of sport and art. It is demanding in regard to both aesthetic and athletic factors. Ballet is similar to sports that involve non-
steady state, intermittent types of activity like gymnastics. Therefore, ballet requires not only muscular strength, but both aerobic and anaerobic capabilities. Barre Work All classical ballet classes begin at the barre. The exercises performed at the barre are meant to prepare dancers for what they will later do without support in the center of the floor.
Dancers hold on to the barre with one hand (switching sides after each combination) and complete about 10 total combinations before moving on to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slow degages, ronds de jambeen to the following: plies, slow tendus, slo
a terre with port de bras, frappes with releves, fondus, ronds de jambe en l'air, adagio, grande battements, and a stretch for the body and legs on the barre. In a 90-minute ballet class, barre work will comprise approximately 45 minutes. Center Work-Part One Once barre is completed, dancers move into the center of the floor. The exercises completed in
the center will vary widely depending on the instructor and level of the students. Exercises executed during an average ballet class will follow an order similar to the following: adagio, tendus, from corner to corner (e.g., waltzs, pirouettes, traveling turns like piques, chaines,
soutenus). This section of class may take 30 minutes to complete. The final part of a ballet class consists of jumping and is the portion of class primarly in which dancers utilize aerobic metabolic pathways. Jumping will begin with a series of small jumps to warm up the feet, ankles, knees, and muscles activated during a jump. Once these are completed,
dancers will perform one to two petite allegros (small, quick movements), and medium jump (a bit larger jump to slower music), a traveling jump (such as brise or emboite), and class usually finishes with a grande allegro (largest and slowest jump yet). If time and skill allows, dancers may be asked to perform a series of turns called fouettes. Dancers will
jump for about 15 to 20 minutes in a typical ballet class. Thomson Branch 244E Upper Thomson Rd Singapore 574369 thomson@theballetacademy.com.sg +65 9785 5989 Toa Payoh Branch 293 Toa Payoh Branch 244E Upper Thomson Rd Singapore 374369 thomson@theballetacademy.com.sg +65 9785 5989 Toa Payoh Branch 293 Toa Payoh Branch 294 Whether you're a ballet dancer looking to
add some women's online workouts into your routine, or a workout enthusiast looking to change things up, ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you. Below you'll find all the information you need on ballet barre workouts might be just for you.
dance, yoga, and functional muscle training. Whether you're a trained dancer or have never danced a minute in your life, ballet barre workouts are for people of all skill levels. Ballet or dance as a workout is nothing new. Ballet barre workouts are for people of all skill levels. Ballet barre workouts are for people of all skill levels. Ballet or dance as a workout is nothing new.
these days, or even some ballet schools have specific barre workout classes for trained ballerinas and just workout for the first time, then don't worry. Ballet style workout sand exercises can be challenging for newbies because they rely on several muscle groups that you may not be used to training or
even using. But doing ballet type workouts can have enormous benefits for your core strength and physique. But if you have an underlying health condition, especially related to your blood sugar or oxygen levels, make sure that you do not put excessive stress on your body. It'd also help if you took a blood pressure monitor and an oximeter with you to
practice. Here are some general tips for starting ballet barre workouts and exercises: 1. Focus on making small improvements. You will not perform every movement or motion perfectly the first time around. Keep practicing and focus on getting the technique right. As you get better and better, you'll notice yourself becoming more toned and stronger. 2.
Practice your tuck. The tuck is one of the crucial elements in ballet exercises. It's a pelvic tilt where you shift your pelvis forward and pull your contract your ab muscles. This is one of the fundamentals of barre workouts!3. Stretch and warm up. Warming up is essential to performing barre exercises without injuring yourself. You'll be required to engage in
exercises that revolve around ballet movements, which for most people requires stretching and straightening your limbs. Trying to do moves that need this level of flexibility without warming up is begging for a pulled or strained muscle.4. Stay under control. Fast jerky movements are also a recipe for injury. Focus on controlling every movement as much
as possible. Oh and don't be afraid of the shaking that comes with trying to control your body. What to wear to a ballet barre workout classWe recommend wearing workout clothes like workout leggings or yoga pants with a tight fitting top. Loose clothing tends to become an annoyance as you perform the movements, and also affects your ability to see
your technique in the mirror. And trust me. You'll want to be able to see your technique as that is how you improve. Maybe you're getting ready for your first class and would like to know what you're getting yourself into, or perhaps you just got done and are looking for some extra credit. Regardless, we have you covered. Here is a sample workout with
some common exercises that you can expect to do in your barre workout class. The Knee Bend The knee bend is a ballet barre exercise that is easy to do but is highly on a chair, or barre, with your feet parallel and hip-distance apart. Slowly bend into a small lunge, and hold
it for 5 seconds. Afterwards, rise up and keep your hips square and level. Your knee should be over your ankle the entire time. Repeat this exercises 12-15 times on each leg. High Fifth High fifth is an exercise in barre workouts that target your glutes and core. Start by placing your legs apart, in a wide plie, while facing the barre with your hands placed on
the barre lightly. Make sure your toes are turned outwards, and make sure your toes. Straighten your toes. Straighten your toes are turned outwards, and then return into a deep plie. Repeat this barre exercise for 12-15 reps Rond De Jambe A rond de jambe is
a simple exercise and part of a regular ballet class. This is a highly effective ballet exercises focusing on sculpting those butt muscles. Start by placing your heels together with your toes turned out as close to 90 degrees as you can get. Make sure to keep both your
knees slightly bent. Next, you'll lift one foot off of the ground and place it around 15 cm in from of you while maintaining a pointed foot. Move your leg slowly from the front of your back in a circular motion. Keep your foot level the entire time without wavering from high to low. Now, reverse and bring your back foot to the front in the same
way as before. Make sure to focus on the movement of your leg, and not your standing foot or knee. Do 15 reps for each leg. Plie Bend and Stretch The plie bend and stretch is a barre exercise that focused on the inner and outer thigh muscles. Start by taking a large step away from the barre. Then, place your hands lightly on the barre, or chair. Next,
begin to bend at your knees and move downwards, holding the motion for 5 seconds. It helps to imagine you're sliding down a wall. After you're sliding down to flat-footed plie. Repeat this exercise 12-15 times Curtsy Lunge PulseWhen you're in a
curtsy lunge, make sure to keep your weight evenly distributed. Keep your hips aimed forward and wrap your inner thighs toward one another. Start by standing behind a chair with your feet hip-width apart, and hands lightly resting on top of the chair. Step your left foot behind you to your right side and lower your body into a demi-plié or half squat. Lift
your arms up overhead in third position and pulse your legs for 10-15 reps before switching sides. Reverse Lunge to Passé ComboThis lunge combo is more of an intermediate move and will work your hip mobility and balance. Note: When going into passé, firmly press on your front foot to push off the ball of the back foot and bring your toes to the inner
knee of the front leg. Begin with your feet in first position (heels together and toes turned outwards 45 degrees) while standing parallel to a chair on your feet in first position. With your left foot pointed, tap it to your left side and then come up to relevé on
both feet. Then, lift your left knee bent out to the side, and with your left toes pointed, touch your right knee in a passé position. Do 10-15 reps before switching sides. RainbowThis barre exercise is mainly for your thips, but keep them
pointed down. Get in a tabletop position with your leg. Finish the movement by bringing your right leg out to the side with your knees under your hips square and knees under your hips square and knees under your right leg back to
the starting position. This is one rep. Do 10-15 reps and then switch sides. We know you might want a better idea of what to expect, or maybe a barre workout videos that you can do at home. We've compiled a list of barre workout videos that you can practice and use at home. Ballet barre workout classes are a great way to build core strength and sculpt your legs.
Have you had the chance to try a barre exercises may not be taught in this order, but by the end of the term, the
barre will contain most of the exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in this chapter. Different methods of ballet execute the barre exercises in the barre ex
video clip presents the exercise. Also included is a self-check list for performing the exercises or with the basic exercises are followed by variations. Barre exercises begin in classical foot positions. In the beginning ballet class, you learn
exercises starting in first position and then move to starting in either third position or fifth position or fifth position and execute a preparation is a port de bras, but for some exercises, foot movements accompany the port de bras as part of the preparation. In
a beginning ballet class, the preparation may use four or two bars of music before the exercise begins. Demi-Plié [duh-MEE plee-AY] Definition Half bend of the knees Purpose Warms up the hip, knee, and ankle joints Increases strength and flexibility of the lower leg Applies the principles of alignment, stance, turnout, and weight distribution Description
To execute a demi-plié, stand in a classical position of the feet. Descend as far as the knees can bend with the entire foot remaining on the floor, then return to the starting position. Perform the demi-plié in first, second, third, fourth, then fifth position. Maintaining turnout from the hips, bend the knees directly above the second and third toes of each foot
In second position, bend the legs half as much as for a grand plié. Grand Plié [grahn plee-AY] Definition Large bend of the knees Purpose Stretches the muscles of the inner thigh in addition to those of the lower leg Applies the principles of alignment, turnout, weight distribution, squareness, and counterpull Description First, execute a demi-plié and then
descend deeper to where the thighs are parallel to the floor. The heels release from the floor only as necessary on the descent and return as soon as possible on the ascent. Both knees bend and straighten simultaneously. Performed in all foot positions, the grand plié is a continuous vertical movement, using the same number of measures for the descent
and the ascent. The body weight is equally distributed over both legs. As you descend, the body counterpulls upward. On the ascent, the body remains lifted, appearing to float over the legs. In second position, the space between the feet varies from one and 1/2 lengths of your foot to shoulder width. In this position you descend until the thighs are parallel
to the floor, but the full foot remains on the floor throughout the grand plié. Battement Tendu [bat-MAHN than-DEW] Definition Stretched beating Purpose Increases flexibility of the ankle Develops full extension and proper alignment of the foot with the leg Applies principles of alignment, stance, turnout, weight distribution, weight transfer, and
squareness Description Start in first position at the beginning and later start in third or fifth position. In the pointed position, the tips of the first three toes rest on the floor and the heel is lifted high and forward. On
the return path the foot flexes first through the toes, then the metatarsals, the arch, and finally to the full-foot position as it slides back to the closing. Practice battement tendu devant, à la seconde, and then derrière. For the battement tendu devant, a la seconde, and then derrière battement tendu devant, a la seconde, and then derrière.
method) or in line with the supporting leg (the working leg does the out and in movement, while the
supporting leg does the down and up movement) Description The battement tendu with demi-plié is two exercises combined. On the return path of the demi-plié when the working foot reaches the closed position. From the demi-plié, the next battement
tendu begins with each leg simultaneously straightening on the extension section ending when the working foot is fully pointed. Battement Tendu Relevé [bat-MAHN than-DEW ruhl-VAY] Definition Stretched and raised beating Purpose Develops skills in transferring weight from two feet to one foot and back to two feet Challenges balance Description The
battement tendu relevé begins with the extension of the working leg to a point. Shift the weight from the supporting leg, it pulls up to accept the weight as the working foot points and brushes back to the
beginning position. You can perform battement tendu relevé without or with a demi-plié when the weight shifts to both legs in the full-foot position in demi-plié. Learn more about Beginning Ballet. More Excerpts From Beginning Ballet With HKPropel Access
Do you want a ballerina's body? Try a ballet barre exercise and you could be getting one sooner than you think. In today's post, we will be helping you achieve your goals by showing you some of the best barre exercises that won't take up too much of your time, the best barre workout clothes and just how you can improve your technique. Ballet barre
combinations, barre workout clothes, barre workout clothes, barre workout do's and don'ts can just cause confusion, even to the best of us. What should I be doing? How can I improve? What should I wear?! Plus, that all important question: Is a barre workout worth it? Stay with us, because we're even going to gift you with a 30-minute barre exercise that you can do anywhere
and if you're a trained dancer, then we have a few barre combinations for you, too! Result! What are ballet barre workouts? Dance as a workout is nothing new, it's something that has been around for a while. But, barre workout craze
that is shaking the fitness world up, in the most graceful way that only ballerinas could. Barre, pronounced as "bar", in our best French accent, is a fitness challenge with a dancer's twist. The ballet barre workouts have a heavy focus on legs, glutes and the core muscles, so yes, you will get the great bum, and six-pack abs! Read on to find out what every
girl and guy needs to know before jumping to the barre. Just to make it better, no tights or even dancing experience is needed! Something we can all get on board with! A barre workout without any previous dance experience, it can be
tailored to be "as ballet" or as little ballet as you like. A barre workout can be fun, active and intense, providing intense mind and body exercises. Think brain training combined with body training. Want to feel a muscle burn without
the hip bones and the rib cage. The tuck is what protects your lower back from damage during exercising! Do dress appropriately. Barre workout clothes are important. It can be the difference between encouraging and strengthening your performance, or it could hinder it. If you're struggling to reach your maximum potential, then it might be time to take
their work out to be cut short by a pulled muscle or twisted ankle! Don't dehydrate. Keep plenty of water at hand, the intense intricate workout is essential, choose something beneficial such as a trail mix or a fruit salad
Don't jerk around. Just like all exercises, heavy, jerking movements will only cause pain and injury. Don't be scared of 'The Shaking means you're working. Reaching the shaking it's time to move on to another muscle group. Ballet barre workout clothes So, you're
ready to take the plunge, but do you look the part? Dancewear is ultimately a beautiful look. It's all about choosing what is right for you and your performance and what is holding you back? What is good to wear: A trusty low-medium impact sports bra
with a tank top or a t-shirt. Choose something that allows you to move without restriction. Pair this with a great pair of leggings with the signature Lia Black Top? What isn't good to wear: Avoid wearing shorts, loose or baggy clothing. These will hold you
workout. (Yes, half an hour! That means no excuses!) With every barre exercise, it's essential to adapt to meet your own body's needs. Work until you feel pain. If at any point you feel pain. If at any point you feel pain as opposed to working muscles, stop exercising immediately. Exercise one: The Knee Bend This easy to do exercise will
pinpoint and work muscles in your lower body, specifically the glutes and abs. It's also a great drill to work on good posture and balance. Place your palms lightly on a chair, or barre, with the feet parallel and hip-distance apart. With one foot placed behind, bend into a small lunge slowly and hold for 5 seconds. Rise again keeping hips square and level
 The knee should be over the ankle the entire time. Repeat for 12 reps on both legs. Exercise Two: High Fifth Time to target those glutes and core muscles. This exercise should be repeated for 12 reps on both legs. Exercise Two: High Fifth Time to target those glutes and core muscles. This exercise should be repeated for 12 reps. To begin, place your legs apart, in a wide plié position, facing the barre with your hands placing lightly. Keep your toes turned out taking care not to let
your knees bend over your toes. Straighten your legs and rise onto your toes, into a demi-pointe position. Hold for 5 seconds. Return to a deep plié. Continue for 12 reps. Exercise Three: Rond de Jambe The simple but effective exercise will have you working those glutes and inner thighs. Prepare to tune into some muscles that you might not have worked
way, completing a C shape. Focus on moving your leg as opposed to your feet or knees. Complete 15 reps. Switch sides and repeat on the barre and outer thigh muscles, it's sure to work you effectively. Take a large step away from the barre and
place your hands lightly. Bend your knees and imagine yourself to be sliding down a wall, slowly. Hold for 5 deep breaths. Rise back up to plié and elevate onto demi pointe. Hold for 5 deep breaths. Lower back down to flat-footed plié. Repeat for 15 reps. Exercise Five: Raised Tuck There's that word! The tuck. It's time to incorporate it into our 30-minute
 ballet barre workout. Face the barre with your feet facing forward, shoulder width apart. Place your hands lightly on the barre. Tuck and hold for 5 seconds. Raise onto demi-pointe. In demi pointe, tuck and hold for 5 seconds. Raise onto demi-pointe. In demi pointe, tuck and hold for 5 seconds.
barre workouts. If you're not familiar with what the tuck is or how to achieve the perfect tuck, then we've got you covered. The idea of the tuck is to remove the over-arching of the lower back. Fundamentally, it works on our body posture. Tucking helps to build the core strength and engages the abdominal muscles. To achieve the perfect tuck ensure
barre combinations for the trained dancer Are you looking for the ultimate ballet barre combinations to warm up for dance class? Then, read on to get inspiration for what to do to warm up those muscles and get you prepared for class. Battement Degages - Intermediate Starting in 5th position, facing away from the barre, complete 3 degages devant, 1
degage a la seconde, 3 degages derriere, 1 degage a la seconde. Keep your toes pointed and your legs lengthened. Hold, then reverse the exercise. Once you've completed on both sides, turn and face the barre and repeat the drill through. Tendu Warm up - Intermediate Place your feet into the perfect 1st position. Stretch your leg into tendu devant, hold
for 3 seconds then flex the foot and hold for 3 seconds. Now, raise to pointe, hold for 3 seconds then close back to 1st. Repeat on both legs. Battemont Frappes - Intermediate to Advanced Complete frappe devant
twice, then three frappe a la seconde, then two frappe derriere then finally 3 more frappe a la seconde. Next, rise to releve, double frappe on croie, retire and balance for 5 seconds. Repeat on both legs. Is a barre workout truly worth it? Should I bother with practicing barre
time to move on. If you never reach that, you've never reached the maximum point. You've never truly fined the muscle to the standard of the best barre workouts pull out the elements of ballet positions without incorporating serious dance moves, or serious cardio. A barre
workout that is worth it will maximise your flexibility, endurance and strength. The ballet barre workouts that are worth it is focusing on strengthening muscles with isometric movements. Ballet barre workouts can burn many calories during workout and the rest period. It can improve your strength, concentration, posture, balance and even tune your
mind and body together. You'll be connecting the dots between your mind and body to give a finely tuned working system. Barre exercises are a great way to build up core strength and sculpt the lower body, but they shouldn't be the only style workout that you do. Neither should they be used as a 'rest day' as they are far from one. Barre classes have a
unique way of touching and fining those hard to get to muscles so be prepared for an ache or two in places you never knew you had! Ballet exercises and barre workouts can help you to build muscle, improve cardio endurance and boost your flexibility and endurance. With constant repetition of finer exercises, it will build considerable strength and muscle
desperately crave by doing a ballet barre workout! Comments will be approved before showing up., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,583 active editors 7,025,032 articles in English Site map of Great Wilbraham in
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an article Muhammadu Buhari Former president of Nigeria Muhammadu Buhari (pictured) dies at the age of 82. Clashes between Druze militias and the Syrian Armed Forces result in hundreds of deaths. The International Criminal Court issues arrest warrants for Taliban leaders Hibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul Hakim Haqqani over their alleged
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the Earth Smiled, with Earth as a pale dot between Saturn's rings 1845 - A fire in Manhattan, New York, destroyed 345 buildings, killed 30 people, and caused at least $5 million in damage. 1903 - French cyclist Maurice Garin won the first edition of the Tour de France. 1919 - Following Peace Day celebrations marking the end of the First World War
English ex-servicemen unhappy with unemployment and other grievances rioted and burned down Luton Town Hall. 1997 - The Troubles: The Provisional Irish Republican Army announced that it would resume its ceasefire, ending its 28-year campaign against British rule in Northern Ireland. 2013 - The NASA spacecraft Cassini took a photograph of
Saturn with Earth in the distance (detail pictured), for which people were invited to "wave at Saturn". Margaret Fuller (d. 1850) Micola Sturgeon (b. 1970) Janusz Zajdel (d. 1985) More anniversaries: July 18 July 19 July 20 Archive By email List of days of the year About The passion fruit is the fruit of a number of plants in the
genus Passiflora. They are round or oval, and range from a width of 1.5 to 3 inches (3.8 to 7.6 centimetres). The fruits have a juicy, edible center composed of a large number of seeds. They are native to subtropical regions of South America from southern Brazil through Paraguay to northern Argentina. This photograph shows two passion fruits of the
species Passiflora edulis, one whole and one halved. The picture was focus-stacked from 22 separate images. Photograph credit: Ivar Leidus Recently featured: Basilica of St Paul, Rabat Clouded Apollo Anne of Cleves Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village
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are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español العربية Erançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara שׁנְישׁנִי Հայերեն Magyar
Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 20th century 1848 vte September 9: Potato crops ruined in Ireland, starting the Great Famine. March 1: U.S. annexes territory of the Republic of Texas. 1845 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art
Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Denmark France Germany Netherlands New Zealand Norway Russia Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and
death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works vte 1845 in various calendar1294@4 \(\Omega\)U\\Omega Assyrian calendar1-2Balinese saka calendar1766-1767Bengali
calendar1251-1252Berber calendar2795British Regnal year8 Vict. 1 - 9 Vict. 1 Buddhist calendar1837-1838Hebrew calendar1207Byzantine calendar1561-1562Discordian calendar3011Ethiopian calendar1837-1838Hebrew calendar5605
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calendar and a common year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1845th year of the 2nd millennium, the 45th year of the 19th century, and the 6th year of the 1840s decade. As of the start of 1845, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which
remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 - The Philippines began reckoning Asian dates by hopping the International Date Line through skipping Tuesday, December 31, 1844. That time zone shift was a reform made by Governor-General Narciso Claveria on August 16, 1844, in order to align the local calendars in the country with the
rest of Asia as trade interests with Imperial China, Dutch East Indies and neighboring countries increased, after Mexico became independent in 1821. The reform also applied to Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands, and Palau as part of the Captaincy General of the Philippines.[1] January 10 - Elizabeth Barrett receives a love letter
from the younger poet Robert Browning;[2] on May 20, they meet for the first time in London. She begins writing her Sonnets from the Portuguese. January 23 - The United States Congress establishes a uniform date for federal elections, which will henceforth be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. January 29 - The Raven by
Edgar Allan Poe is published for the first time, in the New York Evening Mirror. February 1 - Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas, signs the charter officially creating Baylor University (the oldest university in the U.S. state of Texas, signs the charter officially creating Baylor University (the oldest university in the U.S. state of Texas, signs the charter officially creating Baylor University (the oldest university in the U.S. state of Texas, signs the charter officially creating Baylor University (the oldest university in the U.S. state of Texas, signs the charter officially creating Baylor University (the oldest university in the U.S. state of Texas, signs the charter officially creating Baylor University (the oldest university in the U.S. state of Texas, signs the charter officially creating Baylor University (the oldest university in the U.S. state of Texas, signs the charter officially creating Baylor University (the oldest university in the U.S. state of Texas, signs the charter officially creating Baylor University (the oldest university in the U.S. state of Texas, signs the charter officially creating Baylor University (the oldest university (the oldes
Portland Vase, which takes months to repair. February 28 - The United States to annex the Republic of Texas, subject to approve the annexation of Texas, subject to approve the territory claimed includes all of the future U.S. state of Texas, as well as
portions of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. March 3 Florida is admitted as the 27th U.S. state. For the first time, both houses of the United States Congress vote, by a two-thirds majority, to override a presidential veto in order to pass legislation.[3] March 11 - The New Zealand Wars open with the Flagstaff War. Chiefs Kawiti and
 Hone Heke lead 700 Maoris in the burning of the British colonial settlement of Kororareka (modern-day Russell, New Zealand). March 17 - Stephen Perry patents the rubber band, in the United Kingdom.[4] April 7 - An earthquake destroys part of
Mexico City, along with the nearby towns of Tlalpan and Xochimilco. April 10 - Ramón Castilla becomes president of Peru. May 2 - Yarmouth suspension bridge in Great Yarmouth, England, collapses leaving around 80 dead, mostly children. [5] May 19 - HMS Erebus
and HMS Terror, with 134 men, comprising Sir John Franklin's expedition to find the Northwest Passage, sail from Greenhithe on the Thames. They will last be seen in the summer, entering Baffin Bay.[6] May 25 - A theater fire in Canton, China, kills 1,670. May 30 - Fatel Razack, 'Victory of Allah the Provider', Arabic: قتح الرزاق) is the first
ship to bring indentured labourers from India to Trinidad and Tobago, landing in the Gulf of Paria with 227 immigrants.[7] May - Frederick Douglass's autobiographical Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave is published by the Boston Anti-Slavery Society. June 8 - Former U.S. President Andrew Jackson, 78, dies at The Hermitage
(Nashville, Tennessee). July 26-August 10 - Isambard Kingdom Brunel's iron steamship Great Britain makes the transatlantic crossing from Liverpool to New York, the first screw propelled vessel to make the passage.[8][9] July 28 - HMS Terror and HMS Erebus of the Franklin Expedition go missing in the Davis Strait west of Greenland, while searching
for the Northwest Passage. August 4 - British emigrant barque Cataraqui is wrecked on King Island (Tasmania) with 400 people killed and only 9 survivors.[10] August 9 - The Aberdeen Act is passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, empowering the British Royal Navy to search Brazilian ships, as part of the abolition of the slave trade from Africa
August 19 - A tornado kills 200 people in France at Montville while destroying two large factories. The first issue of Scientific American August 28 - The journal Scientific American begins publication. September 18 - The Anglo-French blockade of the Río de la Plata is
and seven professors. October 13 - A majority of voters in the Republic of Texas approve a proposed constitution that, if accepted by the United States Congress, will make Texas a U.S. state. October 19 - Richard Wagner's opera Tannhäuser debuts at the Dresden Royal Court Theater. October 21 - The New York Herald becomes the first newspaper to
forces are victorious over those of the Sikh Empire. December 27 Anesthesia is used for childbirth for the first time, by Dr. Crawford Long in Jefferson, Georgia. American newspaper editor John L. O'Sullivan claims (in connection with the annexation of the Oregon Country) in The United States Magazine and Democratic Review that the United States
should be allowed "the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions". It is the second time he uses the term manifest destiny (first in connection with the Republic of Texas in July - August), and it will have a huge influence on American imperialism in the
following century. December 29 - Texas is admitted as the 28th U.S. state.[13] December 30 - Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway are incorporated in Ireland. The Republic of Yucatán separates from Mexico for a second time. Ephraim Bee reveals that the Emperor of China has given him a special dispensation: that he has entrusted him with
certain sacred and mysterious rituals through Caleb Cushing, the U.S. Commissioner to China, to "extend the work and influence of the Working Class in England is published in Leipzig as Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England.
Heinrich Hoffmann publishes a book (Lustige Geschichten und drollige Bilder), introducing his character, Struwwelpeter, in Germany. The Ancient and Accepted Rite for England and Wales and its Districts and Chapters Overseas is founded[vague] in Freemasonry. Eugénie Luce founds the Luce Ben Aben School in Algiers.[15] George Reid Georg Cantor
 Alexander III of Russia Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen Gustaf de Laval January 7 - King Ludwig III of Bavaria (d. 1921) January 29 - Pyotr Bezobrazov, Russian admiral (d. 1903) February 15 - Elihu Root, American statesman, diplomat,
recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1937) February 25 - Sir George Reid, 4th Prime Minister of Australia (d. 1918) March 3 - Georg Cantor, German mathematician (d. 1918) March 10 - Emperor Alexander III of Russia (d. 1894) March 20 -
Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1915) March 27 - Wilhelm Röntgen, German physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1918) April 5 - Jules Cambon, French diplomat (d. 1935) April 22 - Carlo Caneva, Italian general (d. 1922) April 24 - Carl Spitteler,
 Swiss writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1924) May 4 - William Kingdon Clifford, English mathematician, philosopher (d. 1879) May 9 - Gustaf de Laval, Swedish engineer, inventor (d. 1924) May 12 - Gabriel Fauré, French composer (d. 1879) May 12 - Gabriel Fauré, French composer (d. 1924) May 14 - Charles J. Train, American admiral (d. 1906) May 15 - Élie Metchnikoff, Russian microbiologist, recipie
of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1916) May 17 - Jacint Verdaguer, Catalan poet (d. 1902) May 25 - Eugène Grasset, Swiss-born artist (d. 1917) May 30 - King Amadeo I of Spain (d. 1890) May 31 - R. E. B. Crompton, British electrical engineer, industrialist and inventor (d. 1940) June 7 - Leopold Auer, Hungarian violinist, composer (d. 1930)
June 18 - Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, French physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1922) June 22 - Richard Seddon, 15th Prime Minister of New Zealand (d. 1906) Jacinta Parejo July 4 - Thomas John Barnardo, Irish philanthropist (d. 1905) July 19 - Horatio Nelson Young, American naval hero (d. 1913) August 9 - André
Bessette, Canadian religious leader and saint (d. 1937) August 10 - Abai Qunanbaiuly, Kazakh poet (d. 1921) Jacinta Parejo, First Lady of Venezuela (d. 1914) August 19 - Edmond James de Rothschild, French physicist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1934) August 20 -
Albert Chmielowski, Polish painter, Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (d. 1932) September 2 - Warner B. Bayley, United States
Navy rear admiral (d. 1928) September 11 - Emile Baudot, French telegraph engineer and inventor (d. 1903) October 13 - Charles Stockton, American admiral (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American admiral (d. 1924) October 13 - Charles Stockton, American poet (d. 1912) November 3 - Inoue Yoshika, Japanese admiral (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1912) November 3 - Inoue Yoshika, Japanese admiral (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1924) October 21 - William McK
(d. 1883) November 10 - Sir John Thompson, 4th Prime Minister of Canada (d. 1894) November 25 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1909) November 25 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1909) November 25 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1909) November 25 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1909) November 25 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 26 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 27 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 28 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José Maria de Eça de Queirós, Portuguese writer (d. 1908) December 29 - José M
 - Etheldred Benett, British geologist (b. 1776) January 24 - Emiliano Madriz, acting Supreme Director of Nicaragua (b. 1800) January 28 - Mary Ann Browne, British poet and writer of musical scores (b. 1812) February 13 - Henrik Steffens, Norwegian philosopher (b. 1773) February 22 - William Wellesley-Pole, 3rd Earl of Mornington, British politician (b.
1763) March - Nicolás Espinoza, Head of State of El Salvador (b. 1774) April 10 - Dr. Thomas Sewall, American anatomist (b. 1778) March 18 - Johnny Appleseed, American pioneer (b. 1774) April 10 - Dr. Thomas Sewall, American anatomist (b. 1778) March 18 - Johnny Appleseed, American pioneer (b. 1773) May 12 János Batsányi,
Hungarian poet (b. 1763) August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1767) May 15 - Braulio Carrillo Colina, Costa Rican Head of State (b. 1767) Charlotte Ann Fillebrown Jerauld July 12 Friedrich Ludwig
Persius, German architect (b. 1803) Henrik Wergeland, Norwegian writer (b. 1808) July 17 - Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1756) August 3 - Charlotte Ann Fillebrown Jerauld, American poet and story writer (b. 1820) August 23
Thomas R. Gray, American author and diplomat (b. 1780) October 12 - Elizabeth Fry, British humanitarian (b. 1780) October 18 - Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1748) October 18 - Lady Nairne, Scottish songwriter (b. 1766) November 17 -
Sir Salusbury Pryce Humphreys, British admiral (b. 1778) November 18 - King Aleamotu'a of Tonga (b. 1738) Wazir Akbar Khan, Afghan prince and general (b. 1785) CURRENT PH CALENDAR BEGINS". Facebook, Project Vinta, January 1, 2021. Retrieved April 19, 2023. Jones, Neal T., ed. (1984). A
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delivery was renamed to Fath Al Razack. The ship left Calcutta on February 16. ^ Fox, Stephen (2003). Transatlantic: Samuel Cunard, Isambard Brunel, and the Great Atlantic Steamships. HarperCollins. ISBN 978-0-06-019595-3. ^ "Great Britain". The Ships List. Archived from the original on May 28, 2010. Retrieved 2010-10-01. ^ "Dreadful Shipwreck!"
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Sir Gerard Henry Uctred Noel GCB, KCMG". Admirals.org.uk. Retrieved 23 December 2014. ^ "Died". Richmond, Virginia. 28 August 1845. p. 3. Retrieved 2 July 2025 - via Newspapers.com. Louis Heilprin (1885).
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17th century 18th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 18th century 18th century 19th 
Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe.
century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of
the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the 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 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, flourishment of the arts
as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the
Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figure head. 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 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. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Indies. 1708–1709: Famine kills one-third of East Indies. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Indies. 17
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 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. 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 Plaque of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Great Plaque of Marseille. 1721: 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. 1722-1723: 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 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 defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years.
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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: 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 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. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1760s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 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 America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and t 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 Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 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 Buxar. 1765: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attut 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. 1766–1772: 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, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1770: James Cook explores and James New Zealand and James New Zealand and Australia and James New Zealand and James New French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Oing 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 1772-1795: 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. 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 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 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 Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account to the caucasus and military bases are also account t Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange 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: The Brabant 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. 1791–1804: 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. 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. 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 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: 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, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century inventions § 18 was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by 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 Alimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill 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 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: Charissa; 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: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Edward Gibbon 1779. Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 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 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the London stage of the L by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Mozart 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera 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) Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed Nolkov, 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). 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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 (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links | ed | edit) Romania (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1756 (links century (links | edit) 1860s ( (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 170s (links | edit) 170s (links | edit) 1840s (links | edit) copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. 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