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Ballet, like all dance styles, relies heavily on proper use of warming up the muscles, strengthening, stretching, 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-to-go barre. Floor Exercises and Foot Progressions. All my classes begin with a short warm exercise segment to warm up and strengthen the body. Normally we'll do some planks, abdominal exercises, push ups, or any exercises that are specific to the sets 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 first and we never have a class that doesn't have pliés. Every 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 in circular motions, hence the name being translated from French is "circle of the leg on the ground". Traditionally you'll add some stretches and fondus 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 are normally fully warm by this point. If I notice 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 completely warmed up and the muscles are ready to move. But if dancers are not using their muscles and are beginning to tire, then they will be tired and eventually achieve flat back carriage from the barre and lose their technique. Once dancers become more advanced, they will use 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! virginiaacademydance@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 center floor work. Barre work exercises are conducted in a specific order, often similar to the following: pliés, slow tendus (sometimes with fondu), fast tendus, slow degagés, fast degagés, ronds de jambe à 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. Exerctise executed during an average ballet class will follow an order similar to the following:adagio,tendus, fondus with ronds de jambe à terre, pirouettes in center, travelling work from corner to corner (e.g. walzps, pirouettes, traveling turns like pique, chainé, etc), soutsenus). 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 primarily 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 embolte), 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 fouettés. 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 Tay Payoh Branch 293 Tay Payoh Lorong 6, SAFRA Tay Payoh #02-01 Singapore 319387 safra.tay@theballetacademy.com.sg +65 8876 7962 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, including a free home ballet barre workout that you can do anytime, anywhere.A ballet barre workout is a combination of pliates, 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 became popular after the release of the movie Black Swan in 2009. Barre workouts can be found at most gyms and studios, or even some ballet schools have specific barre workout classes for training ballerinas and just workout enthusiasts. If you're doing a ballet barre workout for the first time, then don't worry. Ballet style workouts and 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 oemeter 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 perfect 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 fitted 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 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 exercis 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 effective. It also helps with posture and balance. Start by placing your pelvis lightly on a chair, or barre, with your feet apart and your heel apart. Slowly bend your knees, one at a time, until you feel a stretch in the back of your legs. Hold 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 plié, while facing the barre with your hands placed on the barre lightly. Make sure your toes are turned outwards, and make sure your knees do not bend over your toes. Straighten your legs and rise all the way up to your toes. This is called the demi-pointe position. Hold in this position for 5 seconds, and then return into a deep plié. 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 exercise to work the glutes and inner thighs. You might be noticing a trend with 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 body to the back in a circular motion. Keep your foot level the entire time without wavering from high to low. Now, reverse and bring your foot back 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, bend your knees and lean forward, keeping your back straight. 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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 body to the back in a circular motion. Keep your foot level the entire time without wavering from high to low. Now, reverse and bring your foot back 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, bend your knees and lean forward, keeping your back straight. Hold for 15 seconds. Then, 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 plié, while facing the barre with your hands placed on the barre lightly. Make sure your toes are turned outwards, and make sure your knees do not bend over your toes. Straighten your legs and rise all the way up to your toes. This is called the demi-pointe position. Hold in this position for 5 seconds, and then return into a deep plié. 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 exercise to work the glutes and inner thighs. You might be noticing a trend with ballet exercises focusing on sculpting those butt muscles. Start by placing your heels together with your toes turned



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 sources: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uano in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795–1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796–1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798–1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'état brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft. c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Eleyg 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 Mihajl Šilobod Bošić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759–1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile; or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugutsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776–1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779–1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787–1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1766: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791–1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey, Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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