## Continue



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This article describes target-specific details about AArch64 in ELFlinkers. AArch64 is the 64-bit execution state for the Arm architecture. The AArch64 execution states use very different instruction sets, somany pieces of software use two ports for the two execution states of the
Arm architecture. There were the "ARM architecture" and the "ARM instruction set", leading to many software projects using "ARM" or "arm" as their portnames. In 2011, ARMv8 introduced two execution states, AArch32 and AArch32 and AArch32 and "T32", respectively. In 2017, the
architecture was renamed to the "Arm architecture" to reflect the rebranding of the company name. So, the "ARMv8-A" architecture profile is now named "Armv8-A". For the AArch64 execution state, while many projects use "AArch64" as their port name, for legacy reasons, macOS, Windows, the Linux kernel, and some BSD operating systems
unfortunately use "arm64". (Support forAArch64 was added to the Linux kernel in version 3.7. Initially, thepatch set was named "aarch64", but it was later changed at the request of kerneldevelopers.) ABI documents Global Offset Table Tools of the Linux kernel in version 3.7. Initially, thepatch set was named "aarch64", but it was later changed at the request of kerneldevelopers.)
 offsets. The symbol GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE is defined at the beginning of the .got section. GNU ld reserves a single entry for .got and .got[0] holds the link-timeaddress of DYNAMIC for a legacy reason Versions of glibcprior to 2.35 have the DYNAMIC requirement. See Allabout Global Offset Table ..got.plt[1] and .got.plt[2] are for lazybinding PLT.
Linkers communicate the address of .got.plt tortld with the dynamic tag DT_PLTGOT. The registers x16 (IP0) and x17 (IP1) arethe first and second intra-procedure-call temporary registers. They maybe used by PLT entries and veneers. The PLT header looks like: 123456bti c // If BTIstp x16, x30, [sp,#-16]!adrp x16, &.got.plt[2]ldr x17, [x16, :lo12:
&.got.plt[2]]add x16, x16, :lo12: &.got.plt[2]br x17The Nth PLT entry looks like: 123456bti c // If BTIadrp x16, &.got.plt[N + 3]add x16, x16, :lo12: &.got.plt
sequenceincludes autia1716 before br x17.x16 is used by the lazy PLT resolver. Forld -z now, setting x16 is unneeded. making x16 setting optimization. There are a few optimization schemes beside GOT optimization, e.g.12345add x2, x2, 0 //
R_ADD_ABS_LO12_NC=>nop1234567adrp_x0, symbol--no-relax disables the optimization. Thread Local StorageAArch64 uses a variant of TLS Variant I: the static TLS blocks are placed above the thread pointer. The thread pointer
points to the end of the thread control block. The linker performs TLS optimization. The traditional general dynamic and local dynamic and local dynamic TLS models are obsoleted and not supported by ld. lldSee Allabout thread-local storage. Program Property section contains program program program program progr
 linker and thedynamic loader. The linker parses input .note.gnu.property sections andrecognizes command line options -z force-bti and-z pac-plt to compute the output file if all the input relocatable object files have the
corresponding feature set.12345678910111213141516171819202122 for (ELFFile Base *f: ctx.objectFiles) { uint32_t features = f->and Features
property"); else if (config->zBtiReport == "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z bti-report: file does not have GNU PROPERTY AARCH64 FEATURE 1 BTI)) { if (config->zBtiReport == "none") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f) + ": -z force-bti: file does not have "warning") warn(toString(f
 "GNU_PROPERTY_AARCH64_FEATURE_1_BTI property"); features |= GNU_PROPERTY_AARCH64_FEATURE_1_BTI; } if (config->zPacPlt &&!(features & GNU_PROPERTY_AARCH64_FEATURE_1_PAC)) { warn(toString(f) + ": -z pac-plt: file does not have " "GNU_PROPERTY_AARCH64_FEATURE_1_PAC property"); features |=
GNU_PROPERTY_AARCH64_FEATURE_1_PAC; } ret &= features;}Range extension thunksFunction calls typically use B and BLinstructions. The two instructions have a range of +/-128MiB and may use2 relocation types: R_AARCH64_CALL26 and R_AARCH64_JUMP26. The range is larger than the branch rangefor many other instruction sets. If the
destination is not reachable by a single B/BL, linkers may insert a veneer(range extension thunk).-no-pie links may use a thunk with absolute address space. 12345678910111213: bl AArch64AbsLongThunk nonpreemptible b AArch64AbsLongThunk nonpreemptible: ldr x16, .+8 br x16: .word
0x00000000 .word 0x00000010:-pie and -shared links need to use a thunkwith PC-relative addressing targeting a range of +/-4GiB.12345678: bl __AArch64ADRPThunk_nonpreemptible br x16The branch target of a thunk may be a PLT entry:
123456789101112131415: bl __AArch64ADRPThunk_preemptible: adrp x16, preemptible@plt add x16, x16, :lo12: &.got.plt[N + 3] add x16, x16, :lo12: &.got.plt[N + 3] br x17In many situations we don't need the long code sequence(ldr/br or adrp/add/br). Instead, the
 thunk(short range thunk) canuse one single b/bl to reach the destination. BTI thunksRange extension thunks perform an indirect branch. If the branchdestination does not start with a BTI compatible instruction.--fix-cortex-a53-843419This option enables a linker workaround for Arm Cortex-A53 Errata843419. Full details are available in the ARM-EPM-
048406 document.Linkers scan adrp in the last two instructions of a 4KiBpage, followed by a load or store instructions. Once a erratum condition is detected, linkers try torewrite it into an alternative code sequence. See the comments in theimplementations for detail. In Id. lld this is implemented as a thunk, similar to a
rangeextension thunk. ld.lld additionally sets a workaroundwhen relocating R AARCH64 JUMP26.--android-memtag-{mode, stack, heap} The options instruct ld.lld to createDT AARCH64 MEMTAG * dynamic tags. See MemtagABI Extension to ELF for the Arm 64-bit Architecture (AArch64). PAuth ABI-z pac-plt enables PAC PLT and sets
theDT AARCH64 PAC PLT dynamic tag. Products Markets Partners Developers Support & Training Company, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.112,025 active editors 7,010,256 articles in EnglishIan Carmichael (18June 1920 5February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he
trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies and the early stages of his careerwere curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in
1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P.G. Wodehouse, the writer who created by Dorothy L. Sayers.
Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Russet sparrowEmmy NoetherThe Combat: Woman Pleading for the VanguishedBoulderDeer Creek Pass... that BoulderDeer Creek Pass (pictured) is home to "Togo"
wolves and is a potential habitat for grizzly bears?... that Wang Yungui lifted her family out of poverty, then helped hundreds of other people in her home village to do likewise?... that Inua Ellams created the antagonist for "The Story & the Engine" after learning that "ghost writer" translates to 'Black person' in French?... that Regina George was once
voted the "meanest high school film character of all time"?... that The Guardian recommended Buried Alive! as a book to help children make friends?... that Pope John PaulI broke with tradition by declining to be crowned with a tiara at his
inauguration?... that Robin Adair Harvey reached 17 state championships in 24 years as a high school field hockey coach?... that British troops during the sack of Yogyakarta looted all the court archives and manuscripts except for a single Quran? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleMelissa HortmanIn the US state of Minnesota, state
representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC
Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of Ukrainetimeline Sudanese civil wartimeline Sudanese civil wartimelin
DayCadaver Tomb of Ren of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival. 1981 The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed
around stealth technology, made its maiden flight.1994 The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people.2022 A disputed party massacred over 500 Amhara civilians in Gimbi, Ethiopia.Rogier van der Weyden (d.1464)Ambrose Philips (d.1749)Lou Brock
(b.1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d.2014)More anniversaries: June 17June 18June 
has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its
fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 196975, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in
the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site
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calendarand a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 98th year of the 19thcentury, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, and the 9th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 98th year of the 2nd
 which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world mapJanuary 1 New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 Novelist mile
Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in
 Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1]February 15 SpanishAmerican War: The USSMaine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on
 Spain, two months later. February 15: USSMaine is sunk. February 23 mile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse!. March 1 Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in MinskMarch 14 Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March
16 In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia. [2] March 24 Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26
The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would
provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3]April 22 SpanishAmerican War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USSNashville captures a Spanish merchant ship.April 23 SpanishAmerican War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide
 to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 SpanishAmerican War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westflisches Elektrizittswerk RWE is founded.
[4]April 26 An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works. [5]April 29 The Paris Auto Show, the first battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war,
as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 79 Bava Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 The first games
of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 Spanish American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the
Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7]May 28 Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographs of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is
of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska June 7 William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it
from liquid nitrogen.[8]June 9 The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 12 Philippine Declaration of
Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 19 Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey. [pageneeded] June 21 Spanish American War: The United States captures
Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-ColaJuly 1 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of San Juan Hill
 United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo
 circumnavigation of the world. July 4 En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SSLa Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 The United States General Williams and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 The United States General Williams and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 17 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General Williams and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 17 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General Williams and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 17 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General Williams and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 17 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General Williams and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 17 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General Williams and sinks off the Coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 18 Spanish American War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General War: Bat
R. Shafter take the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish.July 18 "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 12 SpanishAmerican War: Hostilities
end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba. August 13 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Manila By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 The Gornergrat railway opens, connecting Zermatt
to the Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 The Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement of the Curtis Act of
1898. August 25 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan State. August 28 American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by Horatio Kitchener defeat
 Sudanese tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing British dominance in the Sudan. 11,000 Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle.[12]September 10 Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 Fashoda Incident: A powerful
 Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated supercentenarian. October 3 Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota. October 6 The Sinfonia
Club, later to become the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia fraternity, is founded at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston by Ossian Everett Mills.October 21 General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation guaranteeing personal
rights to the Cuban people.[14]October 22 In a race riot near Harperville, Mississippi in the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one white person are killed.[14]October 23 An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14]October 24 The last Spanish soldiers in Puerto Rico, led by
General Ortega, depart on ships to return to Spain.[14]U.S. President William McKinley extended to January 1, 1899.[14]Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.
[14]October 26 A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60 Japanese sailors. [14]The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain. [14]October 27 The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new
trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court grants the request on October 29 France's Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court grants the request on October 30 The Imperial Russian government announces
that the leaders of the world's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman
Catholics.[14]Count kuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation of Henri Brisson.[14]November 3 With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the Russian fleet
at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14]November 5 Negros Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros.[14]In China, an admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy and 40 sailors are denied permission by the Chinese government to
proceed from Tientsin to Beijing. In the U.S., the collapse of a theater under construction in Detroit kills 11 workmen. [14] November 7 The final meets with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager at Beijing. [14] November 6 The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.
 in 1895 during the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto Garca in the city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Mndez Capote is elected as president of the assembly. November 8 Elections are held in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state legislature of 25 of the 45
states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the state of
New York.[14]Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a new government as Prime Minister of Japan.[14]November 10 The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a coup d'tat by the white Democratic Party of the U.S.
state of North Carolina against the Republican Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day, a building housing a negro newspaper is burned and eight African Americans are killed.[14]The new United Central American States, a merger of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, places its capital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega.[14]Bartolom Mas, the
President of the Repblica de Cuba en Armas that had been founded during the Cuban War of Independence, resigns.[14] November 11 In Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are forced to leave the city by new government.[14] November 17 Fighting
 begins in Pana, Illinois, between striking white coal miners and black miners hired to replace them.[14]November 18 The wreck of the ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon kills 28 of the 30 crew aboard.[14]November 19 In U.S. college football, Harvard University defeats Yale University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten
[14] November 21 At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the Philippines from Spain. [15] November 26 General Ramn Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor
 General of Cuba and is replaced by General Adolfo Jimnez Castellanos.[15] two-day blizzard known as the Portland Gale piles snow in Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts fishing industry and several coastal New England towns.[15] The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American legation at
 Beijing.[15]November 27 All 115 people aboard the American steamer SS Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the caost of Cape Cod.[15]November 28 The Spanish peace commissioners in Paris announce that they accept the offer of the U.S. to purchase the Philippines.[15]November 30 The United Central American States, a merger of
Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15]The French government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the
United States.[15]December 2 The French Chamber of Deputies declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote failing 228 to 243.[15]President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15]December 3 The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its
return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador and Honduras collapses.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] December 5 A fire at a
factory in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania) kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows.[15]December 6 The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the German Army.[15]December 9 The first of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by
John Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later, after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10 The French Chamber of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 15 A warrant issued in Paris for these signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 15 A warrant issued in Paris for these signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 15 A warrant issued in Paris for these signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War. December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed.
 arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[15]A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15]The French Indochina.[15]December 18 Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed
record in an automobile, averaging 63.15km/h (39.24mph) over 1km (0.62mi) in France George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16]December 25 Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British
colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16]December 27 The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16]December 28 The Swiss
 village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[16]December 29 The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton Chekhov opens.[17]King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16]December 31 Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled
to become King of Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16]French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18]The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta.Gracie FieldsKaj MunkSergei EisensteinRandolph ScottDenjir kchiBertolt BrechtLe SzilrdEnzo FerrariSoong Mei-
lingEben DngesJanuary 1 Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944)January 3 John Loder, British actor (d. 1965)January 9 Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979)January 10 Katharine Burr
 Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979)January 13 Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944)January 16 Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 2002)January 13 Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944)January 16 Margaret Booth, American cinematographer (d. 1964)Shah Ahmad Shah
Qajar of Persia (d. 1930)January 22 Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1948)Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001)January 23 Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987)January 24 Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946)January 25 Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d.
1926) January 28 Milan Konjovi, Serbian painter (d. 1993) January 31 Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, American journalist and author (d. 1949) February 3 Leila Denmark, American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012) February 3 Leila Denmark, American journalist and author (d. 1949) February 3 Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976) February 3 Alvar Aalto, Finnish Aalto, Finnish Aalto, Finnish Aalto, Finnish Aalto, Finnish Aalto, F
and editorialist (d.1969)February 6 Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966)February 10Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1945)February 11Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix
de guerre recipient (d. 1972)Le Szilrd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964)February 12Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966)Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1974)February 15Tot, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1967)Allen
 Woodring, American runner (d. 1982) February 18Enzo Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988) Luis Muoz Marn, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 24 Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1983) February 25 William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 28 Hugh
O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963)Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1962)March 2 Amlia Rey Colao, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1963)Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1963)Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1963)Morch 3 Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1976)Soong Mei
ling, First Lady of China (d. 2003)March 6 Therese Giehse, German actress (d. 1968)March 1 Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968)March 13 Henry Hathaway, American film director,
producer (d. 1985)March 14 Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1954)March 21 Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1984)March 30 Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993)Paul RobesonJim FouchApril 1 William James Sidis, American
 mathematician (d. 1944)April 2 Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1990)April 3 George Jessel, American actress (d. 1940)April 5 Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976)[20]April
9Paul Robeson, African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976)Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1962). April 12 Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976)April 14Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American electrical
 engineer (d. 1983)April 19 Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973)April 26 Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1970)April 27 Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1962)April 29 E. J.
Bowen, British chemist (d. 1980)May 2 Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1989)May 3Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1989)May 5Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959)Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958)May 6 Konrad Henlein,
Sudeten German Nazi leader (d. 1945)May 13 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960)May 15Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1949)May 16Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980)Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1956)May 17Anagarika Govinda, German
 buddhist lama (d. 1985)A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992)May 19 Julius Evola, Italian philosopher (d. 1974)May 21 Armand Hammer, American entrepreneur, art collector (d. 1986)May 25 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 21 Armand Hammer, American entrepreneur, art collector (d. 1986)May 25 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 24 Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986)May 25 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 24 Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986)May 25 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 26 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 27 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 28 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French historian and Writer (d. 1981)May 29 Robert Aron, French histo
1975)May 28 Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1932)June 3 Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1933)June 4 Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929)June 5 Federico Garca Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936)June 6Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer
 founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001)Jim Fouch, 5th President of South Africa (d. 1980)June 10 Michel Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1972)Harry Patch, British World War I soldier, the last Tommy (d. 2009)June 22Weeratunge Edward Perera,
 Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982)Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22]June 23 Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935)June 30George Chandler,
American actor (d. 1985) Josef Jakobs, German spy (d.1941) Stefanopoulos Isidor Isaac RabiRegis Toomey Leopold Infeld Ifons Gorbach Howard Florey George Gershwin July 2 George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988) Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975) July 3 Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1986) Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975) July 3 Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1986) Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975) July 3 Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1986) Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1986
1988)Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982)July 4Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1962)July 7Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011)Arnold Horween, American
 Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985)July 8 Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor (d. 1979)July 14Happy Chandler, American photographer (d. 1991)Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1982)July 17 Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1991)July 18 John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1979)July 22Stephen
 Vincent Bent, American writer (d. 1943)[23]Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1986)July 25 Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1986)July 29 Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988)July 30 Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986)August 5 Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1983)August 11 Peter Mohr Dam
2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968) August 12 Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1971) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966) Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and
 politician (d. 2002) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 19 Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1973) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1993) August 19 Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1973) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1968) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1968) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish (d. 1968) August 21 Herbert Mundin, English (d. 1968) August 21 Herbert Mundin, En
1939) August 26 Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 29 Preston Sturges, American actress (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and
dancer (d. 1936)September 2 Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972)September 9 Walter B. Rea, American university administrator and basketball player (d. 1976)September 13Lszl Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1946)Emilio Nez
 Portuondo, Cuban diplomat, lawyer and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Cuba (d. 1978)September 19 Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988)September 24 Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968)September 26 George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937)September
29 Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976)September 30Rene Adore, French actress (d. 1933)Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Mongasque princessWilliam O. DouglasPeng DehuaiKarl ZieglerGunnar MyrdalOctober 6Arthur G. Jones-Williams, British aviator (d. 1929)Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972)Clarence
 Williams, American jazz pianist, composer (d. 1965)October 9 Joe Sewell, American professional baseball player (d. 1990)October 15 Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1959)October 16 William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
of the United States (d. 1980)October 17 Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1993)October 28 Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd Secretary-General of the Arab League (d. 1992)October 29 Vera Stanley
Alder, English painter and mystic (d. 1984) November 11 Ren Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981) November 12 Leon tukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999) November 13 Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1956) November 14 Benjamin
 Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944)November 15 Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1989)November 21 Ren Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967)November 22 Gabriel
Gonzlez Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980)November 23 Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984)November 24 Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1963)November 26 Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973)November 26 Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973)November 26 Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973)November 27 Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1963)November 28 Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1963)November 29 C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963)November 20 C. S. Lewis, Bri
 baseball pitcher (d. 1976)Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972)December 2 Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1947)December 6Alfred Eisenstaedt, American photojournalist (d. 1995)Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist, economist and Nobel Prize
laureate (d. 1987)December 9 Emmett Kelly, American circus clown (d. 1979)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1980)December 14 Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980)December 14 Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980)December 15 Cheng Chen
Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959)December 27 Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese politician (d. 1960)December 28 Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1967)[25]Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom
fighter (d. 1974)Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992)Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1953)Henryk Sucharski, Polish military officer (d. 1953)Henryk Suchars
general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1832) January 14 Lewis Carroll, British House of Commons (b. 1802) January 18 Henry Liddell, English Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811) January 26
 Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830) February 1 Tsuboi Kz, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 6 Abdul Samad of Selangor, Malaysian ruler, 4th Sultan of Selangor (b. 1804) February 1 Tsuboi Kz, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) March 1 George Bruce Malleson, Indian
officer, author (b. 1825)March 6 Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1821)March 10 Warie-Eugnie de Jsus, French religious (b. 1817)George Mller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1817)George Mller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1817)March 10 Marie-Eugnie de Jsus, French religious (b. 1817)George Mller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1805)March 11 William Rosecrans, California congressman, Register of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819)March 15 Sir Henry
 Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813)March 16 Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1872)[26]March 18 Matilda Joslyn Gage, American feminist (b. 1817)March 28 Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1850)April 13 Aurilla Furber, American author (b. 1847)April 15 Te Keepa
Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leaderApril 18 Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1826)April 29 Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842)May 19 William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1843)June 4 Rosalie
Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1823) June 10 Tuone Udaina, Croatian-Italian last speaker of the Dalmatian language (b. 1830) June 25 Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1828) Otto von Bismarck Theodor Fontane Saint
Charbel MakhlufJuly 1Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831)Joaqun Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841)July 8 Soapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860)July 14 Louis-Franois Richer Laflche, Roman
Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivires, Native American missionary (b. 1818)July 30 Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1854)August 8 Eugne Boudin, French painter (b. 1833)September 2 Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1807)September 5 Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841)September 9 Stphane Mallarm, French poet (b. 1837)September 16 Ramn Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican
politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1812)September 20 Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1812)September 20 Theodor Fontane, German
German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1824)November 24 Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824)November 2 George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1826)November 24 Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern
Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828)December 25 Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832)December 29 Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29]Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist, politician (b. 1831)^ Penguin Pocket On This Day, Penguin Reference Library, Penguin 2006, ISBN 0-14-102715-0.^ LaNauze, J. A.
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Whitney Leaving Dock. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-20 (needs Flash)1898 U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion (needs Flash)1898 U.S. Cavalry
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General Shafter. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-05 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from " 30nets Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-05 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-05 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-05 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-05 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-05 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-05 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-07. 1898-09-07. 1898-09-07. 1898-09-07. 1898-09-07. 1898-09-07. 1898-09-07. 1898-09-07. 1898-09-07
hundred years, from 1701 to 1800For other uses, see 18th century 18th 
Establishments Disestablishments Disestablishmen
18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial
Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the American and other parts of th
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 17151789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly
interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain
and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution
they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the 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 PolishLithuanian 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, [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 theHigh Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the
vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the
Konbaung Ayutthaya Wars and the Ty Sn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figure head. The
Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Independence 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. Tpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th
century. See also: Georgian eraEurope at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough17001721: 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.17011714: The War of the Spanish Succession is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkczi uprising against the
Habsburg monarchy, 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 17061713: 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 to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies.17081709: Famine kills one-third of East Indies.
Prussia's population.1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire.1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava.1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov.1711:
Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 17111715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the
mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era.1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.17161718: Austro-
Venetian-Turkish War.1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America.17181720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.17181730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire.1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15]1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great
Plague of Marseille.1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet.1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War.1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins.1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221725: 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]17231730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of
Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 17231732: The Oing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Oinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726.17271729: Anglo-Spanish War ends
inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America.17321734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17]17331738: War of the Polish Succession.Qianlong Emperor17351739: Austro-Russo-Turkish
War.17351799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.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.17391740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman.17411751:
Maratha invasions of Bengal.17401748: War of the Austrian Succession.1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19]1742: Anders Celsius in his honor.1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah.17431746:
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 Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 17441748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 17441748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [2
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Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland.1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani.1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War.17481754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age.1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September.1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic.1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22]17541763: 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. 17551763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population

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