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Seoul example itinerary

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Opens on Dec. 229,917City Hall > Mayor's Office > History20,330[Photos] (March) Eungbongsan Mountain18,561[Photos] (January) Seoul Winter Festa18,008 International Relations NewsEconomy & Investment NewsEnvironment & Energy newsWelfare, Health & Security NewsAllInternational Relations
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 Powered Creativity, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,207 articles in English Margaret Sanger (September 14, 1879 - September 14, 1879 - S
 instrumental in the development of the first birth control pill. She was an important first-wave feminist and believed that women should be able to decide if and when to have children. Sanger campaigned for the legalization of contraceptives by giving speeches, writing books, and breaking laws - leading to eight arrests. She endorsed both the
Malthusianism and eugenics movements, believing that they would generate support for birth control. She established a network of dozens of birth control clinics, which provided services during her lifetime. Her activism led to the Griswold v
Connecticut decision, which legalized contraception. (Full article...) Recently featured: TRAPPIST-1 iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Archive By email More featured articles About Vincent de Groof's flying machine ... that Vincent de Groof successfully tested his bat-like flying machine (pictured) in 1874, only to die after crashing it 10 days later? ...
that the theatre which premiered a play about sex offenders had to hire additional security for its run? ... that visitors from various countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing Xing? ... that Fatima Hassouna was killed shortly after a documentary about her was announced for the 2025 Cannes Film Festival? ... that at a Destroy
Lonely concert promoting an edition of his debut album, some fans entered his car? ... that in 1917 more than 8,000 African Americans protested lynchings by marching down New York City's Fifth Avenue in silence, accompanied only by the sound of muffled
drums? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that Costa Rica's most famous bull killed two men and loved mangos? Archive Start a new article JJ Austria, represented by JJ (pictured) with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song
Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside
his coalition government. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war t
in Ukraine The Bath School after the explosions 1302 - Armed insurrectionists massacred the occupying French garrison in Bruges, Flanders, killing approximately 2,000 people. 1695 - An earthquake measuring Ms7.8 struck Shanxi Province in northern China, resulting in at least 52,600 deaths. 1927 - Disgruntled school board treasurer Andrew
 Kehoe set off explosives with timers and a rifle (aftermath pictured), causing the Bath School in United States history. 2009 - The Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lankan civil war. Thomas Midgley Jr. (b. 1889)Ester Boserup (b. 1910)Jean-François Théodore (d. 2015) More anniversaries: May 17 May 18 May 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About El Tatio is a geothermal field with many geysers located in the Andes Mountains of northern Chile at 4,320 metres
(14,170 ft) above mean sea level. It is the third-largest geyser field in the world and the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The geothermal field has many geysers, hot springs, and associated sinter deposits. These hot springs eventually form the Rio Salado, a major tributary of the Rio Loa, and are a major source of arsenic pollution in the river. The
vents are sites of populations of extremophile microorganisms such as hyperthermophiles, and El Tatio has been studied as an analogue for the early Earth and possible past life on Mars. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Short-beaked echidna Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central
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Battle of Assaye Completing the Louisiana Purchase from France . 1803 (MDCCCIII) was a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1803rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 803rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 3rd year of the
19th century, and the 4th year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1803, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 - The first edition of Alexandre Balthazar Laurent Grimod de La Reynière's Almanach des gourmands, the first guide to restaurant cooking, is
published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat", in Scotland. January 30 - Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up completing the Louisiana Purchase.[1] February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes
the Swiss Confederation to replace the Helvetic Republic. Under the terms of the act, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Thurgau, the Ticino and Vaud become Swiss cantons. Ohio is admitted as the 17th U.S. state.[2] February 20 - Kandyan Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British detachment. February 21 - Edward Despard and six others are hanged and
beheaded for plotting to assassinate King George III of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review. February 24 - Marbury v. Madison: The Supreme Court of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review.
known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 - Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March-April - The france germinal is introduced in France. April 5 — Ludwig van Beethoven puts on a big Akademie concert at the Theater and er Wien, in Vienna consisting of the premieres of his second symphony, third piano concerto, and his oratorio Christ on
the Mount of Olives. April 26 - The L'Aigle meteorite falls in Normandy, causing a shift in scientific opinion on the origin of meteorites. April 30 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May - First Consul of France, Citizen Bonaparte, begins making preparations to invade England. May 18 - The Napoleonic Wars begin, when
the United Kingdom declares war on France, after France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 - Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg agrees a ceasefire following the French Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into
exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 - Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3]
June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military camps to defend the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-Omer, Compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American
people. July 5 - The convention of Artlenburg leads to the French occupation of Hanover (which had been ruled by the British king). July 23 - Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 26 - The wagonway between Wandsworth and Croydon is opened, being the first public railway line in England. August 3 - The British begin the Second Anglo-
Maratha War, against the Scindia Dynasty of Gwalior. August 31 - The Lewis and Clark Expedition begins as Lewis and a crew of 11 depart on the Ohio River. September 11 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Delhi - British troops under
General Lake defeat the Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 23 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye - British-led troops defeat Maratha forces. October 14 - Orissa, an area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of
Odisha, is occupied by the British under the British East India Company, after the Second Anglo-Maratha War.[5] The Maratha Empire formally cedes the area in the Treaty of Deogaon, signed on December 17.[6] October 20 - The Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 - Haitian Revolution
the Marqués de Casa Calvo officially transfer Louisiana (New Spain) to French representative Prefect Pierre Clément de Laussat.[7] Barely three weeks later, France transfers the same land to the United States. December 9 - The proposed Twelfth Amendment to the United States Constitution, requiring that electoral ballots distinctly list the choice for
president and the choice for vice president, is approved by Congress for submission to the states for ratification; passed in the wake of the problems in the 1800 presidential election, the amendment is ratified by 13 of the 17 states and is proclaimed in effect on September 25, 1804.[8] December 20 - The Louisiana Purchase is completed as the French
prefect, de Laussat, formally transfers ownership of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains to the United States, by way of commissioners William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson.[9] Claiborne is appointed as the area's first American governor.[10] Major breakthroughs in chemistry occur, with the identification of the
 elements rhodium and palladium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by Wilhelm Hisinger, Jons Jakob Berzelius and Martin Heinrich Klaproth)[11] Ralph Waldo Emerson Justus von Liebig Osgood Johnson February 2 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 -
Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1871)[12] February 15 Karl Friedrich Schimper, German botanist, naturalist and poet (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1871)[12] February 26 - Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1861) March 12 - Guillaume de Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1871)
March 13 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1844) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1888) Albrecht von Roon, Prime Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 12 - Justus
von Liebig, German chemist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 26 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 27 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 28 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 28 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 29 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 29 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 29 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 29 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 29 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 29 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 29 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 29 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 29 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and Philanthropist (d. 1854) May 29 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and Philanthropist 
dentist (d. 1889) June 24 - George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887) Christian Doppler Susannah Moodie Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 10 - William Todd (1803-1873), American businessman, Canadian senate nominee July 20 - John Hymers, English mathematician (d. 1887) July 24 - Adolphe Adam, French
composer (d. 1856) July 31 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Paxton, English gardener, architect and Member of Parliament (d. 1865) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French
general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1861) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 23 Jan Erazim Vocel, Czech poet, archaeologist, historian and cultural revivalist (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter
 (d. 1874) August 27 - Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1895) September 4 Anna Nielsen, Danish mezzo-soprano (d. 1856) Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 27 - Samuel Francis Du Pont, American admiral
(d. 1865) September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 30 - Gustav von Alvensleben, Prussian general (d. 1871) September 30 - Gustav von Alvensleben, Prussian general (d. 1872) September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1874) October 5 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1844) October 16 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1859)
 November 11 - Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 10 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 10 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 7 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1879) December 7 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 7 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 7 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Russian Romantic poet (d. 1879) December 8 - Fyodor Russian Russ
1885) December 11 - Hector Berlioz, French composer (d. 1869) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (d. 1847) Anders Chydenius Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock Toussaint Louverture January 1 - James Woodforde, English clergyman, diarist (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 23 - Arthur
Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1725) February 1 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1739) February 1 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 1 - Jean-François de Guzmán y de Guzmán y de la Cerda (b. 1729)[14
Ludwig Gleim, German poet (b. 1719) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 22 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 22 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 23 - Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 24 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 25 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 26 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 27 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 27 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 27 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 27 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 27 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 27 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 27 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 27 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 27 - Incompany Russian serf actress (b. 1768) February 27
(b. 1751) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1713) April 6 - William Hamilton, British diplomat, antiquary (b. 1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette, Danish statesman, landscape
architect (b. 1752) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 - Christoph Anton Migazzi, Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1735) May 29 - Louis-Antoine
Caraccioli, French writer (b. 1719) June 24 - Matthew Thornton, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1714) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) Johann Gottfried Herder August 24 - James Napper Tandy, Irish republican September 5 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general de Laclos de 
John Barry, officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later in the United States Navy (b. 1745) September 16 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian Catholic cardinal (b. 1719) François Devienne, French composer (b. 1754) September 15 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1719) François Devienne, French composer (b. 1759) September 16 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian Catholic cardinal (b. 1719) François Devienne, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian Catholic cardinal (b. 1759) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian Catholic cardinal (b. 1759) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian Catholic cardinal (b. 1759) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, François Devienne, Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian Catholic cardinal (b. 1759) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, François Devienne, Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian Catholic cardinal (b. 1759) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, François Devienne, Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian Catholic cardinal (b. 1759) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, François Devienne, Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian Catholic cardinal (b. 1759) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, François Devienne, Fra
composer (b. 1766) September 23 - Joseph Ritson, English antiquary (b. 1752) September 27 - Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1771) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1722) October 8 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1749) October 14 - Louis Claude de Saint-Martin, French
 philosopher (b. 1743) October 26 - Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford, English politician (b. 1721) October 31 - Pandara Vanniyan, last King of Vanni (defeated by Lt. von Driberg) November 11 - Raphael Cohen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine
 Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 25 - Joseph Wilton, English eculptor (b. 1722) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer (b. 1744) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian
 writer (b. 1713) December 30 - Francis Lewis, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) "Historical Events for Year 1803 | OnThisDay.com". Historyorb.com. Archived from the original on June 30, 2015. Retrieved August 4, 2016. "Ohio Statehood | OhioHistoryCentral.org"
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from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 9, 2020. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 18th c
19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 176
 was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic
 Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew
in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined as 1715–1789, denoting the period
of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7]
 France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of
Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the War of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and 
 saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government
 system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire was not exposed to Europe's military
improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the
region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer
eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and
prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishment of the acts as well as scientific
 knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene
Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the
 United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac
 Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough
1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe. [12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703
 Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin
1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies
merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright
 legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor
acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the most reliable and accurate thermometer, which remains the mercury-in-glass thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the British halt th
 Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the
Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shize
population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian
invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724:
and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Tur
 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's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great
Awakening to New England 1740-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742:
Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen
at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought 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 Second Carnatic War. 1748: 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. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great
 Britain.[22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and 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 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. 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 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 famin
expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate
back to 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. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the f
 administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-183: Britain loses several
 islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish
 settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen
 warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus and military bases in the Caucasus and military bases are settlers and military bases and military bases are settlers and military bases and military bases are settlers are settlers and military bases are settlers are settlers are settlers are settlers are settlers are settlers.
 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 territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788
First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788-1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in
northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central
Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the World during the Vancouver explores the World during the Vancouver explores the World during the World du
into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic
in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian
clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene
and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British
eject the Dutch from Cevlon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798-1800: The Ouasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under
Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of t
formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic 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 Franklin 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, 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 nitrous 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", 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", 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", 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", 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", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Pacific Chengde, completed nitrous air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed nitrous air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed nitrous air "phlogisticated nitrous air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed nitrous air "phlogisticated nitrous air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed nitrous air "phlogisticated nitrous air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed nitrous air "phlogisticated nitrous air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed nitrous air "phlogisticated nitrous air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple nitrous air "phlogisticated nitrous air", oxygen Temple nitrous air "phlogisticated nitrous air", oxygen Temple nitrous air "phlogisticated nitrous air", oxyg
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 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: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by
Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: Emile: or, On E
Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by
Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and
John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: 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: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship
attributed to Cao Xuegin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711; Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721; Brandenburg Concertos by I.S. Bach 1727; St Matthew Passion by I.S. Bach 1727; St Matthew Passion composed by I.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 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 Mozart 1786: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1781: 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 Nolkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-
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and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture,
porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list). See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and
millennia (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) 17th century (links
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50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/18th century" KoreaToDo has put together a step-to-step detailed trip itinerary for first timers (or any busy travellers with little time for planning) to Seoul, Korea. It offers ONE central page of information for all your key travel needs to Seoul. They include, where to stay, important mobile apps to
use, how to get from Incheon International Airport to your hotel in Myeongdong (the most popular and central place to stay in Seoul), day-by-day itinerary with detailed transport/walking guides on getting from one attraction to another, recommended tours, shops and restaurants. The itinerary covers 8 out of 9 Korea's Top 100 Must-Visit Places in
Korea (2023-2024) in Seoul (e.g. N Seoul Tower, Gyeongbokgung Palace, Hongdae), as released by Korean Tourism Organization. It also covers previous attraction winners like Myeongdong Shopping District Hongdae (Hongik University Area) Ikseondong Hanok Village Ikseondong Ikseondon
RestaurantsIkseondong Hanok Village - CafesThe Garden of Morning Calm Present/Past Top 100 Must-Visit Destinations in Korea1. Recommended Activities, Tours & Tickets to pre-purchase before trip (optional)max 3 devices / 24 hrs pick upQR via email
local nbr option.data, calls & texts/24 hrs pick upMyeongdong, Dongdaemun, etc2. Recommended Hotel Location: anywhere near Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Myeongdong Station, preferably on the same side of the road as 'Nine Tree Hotel Mye
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Apps a) Korea Subway Info App - Metroid HD (/KakaoMap/Naver Map) b) Location/Walking Direction Map - KakaoMap or Naver MapAt Incheon Airport (where applicable). Recommend to purchase T-money Card at any convenience store at the arrival hall of Terminal 1 (T1) or Terminal 2 (T2). Card deposit is \(\pi\4,000\). Suggest to top up at least \(\pi\20,000\) to \(\pi\30,000\) as the airport limousine bus to city, bus, taxi, subway and convenience stores. Top up at any downtown convenience stores or subway stations. More details...) If you can't get the card at the convenience store, you can walk a bit further to the subway station to purchase the card. Alternatively, you can get it at most convenience stores when you arrived in Myeongdong. Different stores carry different designs and you can pick your favourite too!CU Convenience Store at Incheon AirportGS25 Convenience Store at Incheon7-Eleven Convenience Store at IncheonTake Airport Limousine Bus from Incheon Airport (T1/T2) to City (i.e. Myeongdong Station Bus Stop) Bus #: 6015 Interval: 2-6 departures per hour Duration: 80 mins Fare: \(\pi\)17,000 (discount may apply when used with T-money Card) No reservation required. Just join the queue and it is free seating on board. Departing from T1 to Myeongdong Station: First bus 05:40 | Last Bus 23:00 Walk outside of arrival hall (1F) at Gate 5, look for Bus #6015 to Myeongdong Station: First bus 05:20 | Last Bus 22:40 Go to Basement 1 for platform No. 28 Tab the T-money Card on boarding. alternatively, bus ticket can be purchased at counters/machines (recommended) outside arrival hall (T1, 1F), bus waiting area (T2, B1) or by cash to driver. Notes: Refer to Incheon International Airport official website on the latest bus schedule and updates. Alternative ways to get to Myeongdong from Incheon International Airport: a) book your Private Airport Transfer by Car OR b) take the non-stop AREX Airport Railroad express train from Incheon International Airport direct to Seoul Station (Terminal 1: 43 mins, 2 stops, \(\pi\)1,400). Luggage carrying up/down the stairs might be required. There are taxi stands outside Seoul Station too. Check into accommodation booked after alighting from Airport Limousine Bus at Myeongdong Station, 4 mins. Myeongdong's main shopping area is right at Myeongdong Station's exit 5-8. Depart 9:00 or earlier [in time for the 10:00 changing of guard ceremony at palace] Using KakaoMap or Naver Map, take an easy leisure walk from your accommodation to Seoul (hotel). The very popular Lotte Department Store (main branch) and the established Lotte Hotel Seoul that every taxi drivers know even in English are located nearby too. Walk along the straight road, Sejong-daero at the side of Seoul Plaza (passing by City Hall Station, line 1, exit 4/5) towards Gyeongbokgung Palace (20 mins), bypassing Cheonggyecheon Stream and Gwanghwamun Square along the way. This is a nice, spacious and modern area in Seoul. To arrive before 10:00 for the Changing of the Royal Guard Ceremony is at 14:00. For those who wish 'conserve' energy, you can take a taxi direct from Myeongdong to Gyeongbokgung Palace (20 mins, \notin 7,200) or subway to Gyeongbokgung Palace (15 mins, \notin 1 transfer (15 mins, \notin 1,400). Use subway mobile app Metroid HD or KakaoMetro for the lines and transfer station. 3 mins walk fr. Gyeongbokgungincl. basic hairstyling & inner skirtWalk from Gyeongbokgung Palace to the popular Tosokchon Samgyetang (Ginseng Chicken Soup) Restaurant. 10 mins. Walk back to Gyeongbokgung Station (line 3). Take the subway from Gyeongbokgung Station (line 3). Take the subway from Bukchon Hanok Village back towards Anguk Station to Insadong. 3 mins walk from exit 6. Dinner at one of the quaint restaurants at Insadong. After dinner, walk back to Anguk Station (line 4, 1 line transfer, 10 mins). Alternatively, at any point along Insadong, you can take a taxi back to Myeongdong Station (line 4, 1 line transfer, 10 mins). Alternatively, at any point along Insadong, you can take a taxi back to Myeongdong Station (line 4, 1 line transfer, 10 mins). Euljiro 4-ga Station (line 2/5, 1 line transfer, 11 mins, exit 4). 5 mins walk to Gwangjang Market. Take the subway from Euljiro 4-ga Station to Hongik Univ. Station (line 2, 14 mins journey, exit 9). with English speaking expertonsite English transferm your beauty routineKorea's longest running showWalk back to Hongik Univ. Station. Take the subway to Jongno 3-ga Station (line 1/3/5, 1 line transfer, 23 mins, exit 4/6). After visiting the hanok village, take the Airport Limousine Bus, #6015 (or #6001) from the same drop off stop (Myeongdong Station) to Incheon Airport (T1/T2) Bus stop location: near exit 8 of Myeongdong Station and right in front of KB Bank. Interval: 2-6 departures per hour Duration: 80 mins (T1) / 90 mins (T2) Fare: \(\frac{1}{2}\) 7,000 (discount may apply when used with T-money Card) No reservation at bus stop for the latest schedule)Alternatively, you can book on a private car transfer to Airport as well.