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## Pearl milling pancake mix instructions

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for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Original Mix Make any moment memorable when you serve a stack of pancakes made with our Pearl Milling Company® Original Pancake & Waffle Mix. They're perfectly fluffy, delicious and contain no added colors or flavors, so
you can feel good about serving them to your family. Nutrition Information Preparation Instructions What You'll Do Heat skillet over medium-low heat or electric griddle to 375° F. Combine all ingredients and stir until large lumps disappear (do not beat or over mix). Let stand 3-4 minutes to
thicken.. Pour slightly less than 1/4 cup batter for each pancake onto lightly greased skillet. Turn when pancakes bubble and bottoms are golden brown. Waffles View All Original Mix Recipes > Jump To Recipe Print RecipeHere are super simple Pearl Milling Companys Aunt Jemima complete pancake mix directions for four thick and spongy 7-8 inch
American style pancakes. (Makes about 10-12 small pancakes, great for breakfast or any time of the day. If you're in the mood for pancakes but don't want to go through the hassle of making a batter from scratch, don't worry,
The Pearl Milling Company has you covered with their Complete Pancakes are light and fluffy, and they taste great with syrup or honey. Set your griddle to
preheat at 375°F (190°C), and make sure to grease it lightly with cooking oil or shortening to prevent the batter from sticking. However, I do like to use a large frying pan on medium heat instead of the griddle and clarified butter instead of the griddle and clarified butter instead of cooking oil. In a large mixing bowl, incorporate Aunt Jemima Complete Pancake Mix and water. If you prefer your
pancake batter to be runnier, feel free to add more water. Still, less water means thicker, fluffier pancakes. Carefully blend the pancake mix and the water until most large lumps disappear. You can do it by hand using a whisk. However, if you use an electric mixer, keep in mind you should only use the low-speed setting and avoid overmixing—stop as soon
as the large clumps have dissolved. Once the batter is combined, let it sit on the counter at room temperature for about 5 minutes before using. Once the batter has set and the frying pan or griddle is hot and ready, pour the mix onto the hot surface. To make one 8-inch pancake, use a 5 oz ladle and pour the batter into the center of the pan. Let each side
cook for approximately two minutes till golden brown. Flip the pancake and cook the other side till golden brown. If you love a sweet, drizzle the pancake with honey or maple syrup. If the pancake are browning too quickly, you should turn the heat down a
bit and cool the pan for a minute before continuing. This will help to prevent the pancakes from burning and will allow them to cook more evenly. If you over-mix the batter for your pancakes, the gluten will develop from the flour, making the pancakes chewy instead of light and fluffy. To avoid this, mix the batter just until the ingredients are combined -
no more! If you flip the pancakes more than once, you risk overcooking them and making them tough. You want your pancakes to be nice and fluffy, so flipping them only once is key. Check Out @FoodHow on Pinterest. Tap the image for more infoAccording to the nutrition facts label of Aunt Jemima Complete Pancake Mix, a serving size is 1/3 cup or 46 g
of the mixture, which yields approximately two 4 in (10 cm) pancakes. However, keep in mind these portion sizes are only referencial. If you prefer pancakes large, thick, and fluffy than this, you'll need a bit more pancake mix (about 1/2 cup) to make one large pancakes. However, keep in mind these portion sizes are only references, as long
as you keep the general ratio of water dry mix as recommended. Don't forget the instructions mentioned above only apply to Aunt Jemima's Original pancake
mix and many other brands like Betty Crocker Bisquick require you to also add milk, oil, and egg(s). Whether it is a complete mix or you need to add a few additional ingredients, as long as you follow the instructions of the specific mix, the result will be fluffy, soft, delectable pancakes. The ratio of the just-add-water or complete mix to water is typically
1:3/4, meaning that for every 1 cup of Aunt Jemima pancake mix, you would add 3/4 cup of water. This ratio may vary slightly depending on the desired consistency of the pancakes. TAP ON IMAGE TO VIEW PRICEIn June 2021, PepsiCo discontinued the Aunt Jemima brand name, with all products such as pancake ad waffle mixes, syrup, quick grits, and
corn meal being rebranded as Pearl Milling Company. Although the name has been changed, the pancake mix is still the formula. Read Also: 6 Substitutes For Flour In Pancakes That Won't Affect The Taste And Texture. Aunt Jemima Complete Pancake mix is definitely worth keeping on hand. It's not only a time saver, but it also guarantees
delicious pancakes every time! So next time you're feeling lazy in the mornings or need to whip up a quick breakfast for guests, be sure to give this mix a try. NOTE: If you still have a box of Aunt Jemima pancake mix and you are confused, all these tips apply to that mix, too. In fact, it is the same mix, only the name has changed. Pearl Milling pancake mix
is a great solution to make pancakes when you don't feel like making the entire thing from scratch. However, Pearl Milling pancakes fluffier? Adding extra baking powder, sifting the mix, separating the white from the yolk, and using buttermilk instead of
regular milk are good ideas to make Pearl Milling pancakes fluffier. Adding extra flour to the mix will definitely dry up the batter if it's too wet and make the pancakes fluffier. Fluffy pancakes are everyone's favorite. Airy, light, and full of flavor, they are a true delight, sweet as well as savory. Still, as simple as it seems, making fluffy pancakes, especially
using a ready pancake mix, such as Pearl Milling, can be challenging. In the following paragraphs, I will share some ideas on making Pearl Milling pancakes fluffier and why they turn out flat. Pin For the pancakes to be fluffy, the batter should not be overly wet; you should stir it gently and mix until everything homogenizes. If you do all of this, you will
have fluffy pancakes, but you can make them even fluffier if that's not enough. Essentially, the more air it has, the fluffier the pancake is. Therefore, you should make sure not to make the batter overly dense and let the air bubbles do their magic. Sifting the pancake mix before mixing it with the rest of the ingredients is often overlooked, while it should
be a mandatory part of the pancake-making process. Sifting makes the pancake mix softer; it helps dissolve the rougher parts, making the mixture smooth and airy. Moreover, the softer the mix is, the easier it will be to homogenize it with the rest of the ingredients. It is sufficient to mix Pearl Milling pancakes mix with still water, but replacing it with
sparkling water will make all the difference in the world when it comes to making them even fluffier. The air bubbles contained in the sparkling water will make your pancakes as light and fluffy as a cloud. If you want to get rid of all the lumps, you should do it gently and carefully. Stirring the ingredients roughly will make the bonds break, which means
that your pancakes will fall apart in the pan, and you won't be able to turn them over. Also, stirring too rough and too long could make the batter too runny, which means your pancakes will turn out crispy and dry instead of soft and fluffy. Even though you made your pancakes will turn out pancakes will probably turn out fluffy, it is always a
good idea to add some extra flour to make them even fluffier. Before cooking them, sift a quarter of a cup of flour and mix it in the batter and make the pancakes even lighter. Although your pancakes even lighter. This extra flour will absorb any excess moisture from the batter and make them will make them
even fluffier. Separate the white and yolk, and beat them separately. Whites should become foamy and light. You can mix egg yolks together with the rest of the wet ingredients with wet ingredients. Once you get a nice, even texture, use a wooden spoon to gently stir foamy
whites into the rest of the batter. Because the yolk is heavier and denser than the white, it won't allow the formation of as many air bubbles. Therefore, beating them separately and then together will result in a much foamier consistency of the eggs, contributing to fluffier pancakes. Since it isn't liquid but creamy, buttermilk will make your Pearl Milling
pancakes even fluffier as it won't add moisture to them. It is good to whip the buttermilk before adding it to the batter to make it lighter and airier. As pancakes don't contain any natural oils, they contain flour, which is very oil-absorbent; they tend to dehydrate and stick if you use butter. Butter is excellent for cooking, but it tends to burn very quickly,
and therefore, it isn't recommended for cooking food that doesn't contain natural oil. The oil doesn't burn as quickly as the butter, and it creates a protective barrier between the pancakes tend to be a bit denser than regular batter pancakes, and therefore making them too big
won't allow for the center to cook at the same time as the edges. So to avoid having burnt edges or uncooked center, try making the pancakes a bit smaller than you usually would. If your pantry for a while, it would have probably lost
some of its features. The baking powder will leaven the batter, meaning that it will allow more air inside it, which will make your Pearl Milling pancakes as fluffy and airy as a cloud. Your Pearl Milling pancakes can turn out flat because your batter is overly wet. Pearl Milling mix is denser than regular pancake batter, which is more absorbent. Adding
too many wet ingredients will result in a wet batter, which in turn will give you flat pancakes. Another reason why your Pearl Milling pancakes turn out flat could be the lack of leavening agent. Sometimes the baking powder consisted in the mixture has been sitting in your pantry for some time. However, that doesn't have
to be the case. Sometimes, the ingredients themselves neutralize the leavening agent's action, and your pancake batter won't rise as much as it should. In this situation, you should add some extra baking powder. Your pancakes can go flat for several reasons. Overheating the pancake batter is the most common factor. When you overbeat the batter, you
tear the bonds and get runny, sticky, and flat pancakes. To prevent this from happening, go easy on the batter and stir until it homogenizes, not more, and not less. Another reason is making the batter too early. If you make the batter a few hours before cooking the pancakes, it will turn soggy, and you won't be able to repair it. Therefore, you should
make the batter and cook the pancakes soon after. You should, however, let the batter rest for about 15 minutes before cooking. During this time, the starch granules in the flour will expand through the batter rest for about 15 minutes before cooking. During this time, the starch granules in the flour will expand through the batter rest for about 15 minutes before cooking. During this time, the starch granules in the flour will expand through the batter rest for about 15 minutes before cooking. During this time, the starch granules in the flour will expand through the batter rest for about 15 minutes before cooking.
not, if your baking powder has been sitting in your pantry, it will have probably lost its leavening potency to some extent. Always use fresh baking powder to avoid flat pancakes. Even though your pantry, it will have probably lost its leavening potency to some extent. Always use fresh baking powder to avoid flat pancakes. Flipping your Pearl Milling pancakes too early also results in flat pancakes. Even though your pantry, it will have probably lost its leavening powder to avoid flat pancakes.
Let the color be your guide. We're going for golden brown. Flipping the pancakes roughly could be the reason your pancakes turn flat. You should always be gentle when you flip your pancakes with Pearl Milling CompanyAre you looking for a delicious and
easy-to-make breakfast recipe? Look no further! With Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes that will satisfy your taste buds. In this article, we will guide you through the process of making pancakes that will satisfy your taste buds. In this article, we will guide you through the process of making pancakes that will satisfy your taste buds. In this article, we will guide you through the process of making pancakes that will satisfy your taste buds. In this article, we will guide you through the process of making pancakes that will satisfy your taste buds. In this article, we will guide you through the process of making pancakes with Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes that will satisfy your taste buds. In this article, we will guide you through the process of making pancakes with Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes with Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes with Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes with Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes with Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes with Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes with Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes with Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes with Pearl Milling Company's high-quality flour and simple steps, you can create mouth-watering pancakes with pa
sure you have the following ingredients and equipment:Pearl Milling Company's all-purpose flour (2 cups)2 teaspoons of melted butterButter or oil for greasing the panNon-stick pan or griddleStep 2: Mix Wet IngredientsIn a large bowl, whisk together the milk, egg, and melted
butter until well combined. Step 3: Mix Dry Ingredients Add the dry ingredients Add the dry ingredients Add the dry ingredients and whisk until smooth batter forms. The batter should still be slightly lumpy. Step 5: Cook the Pancakes Heat the non-stick pan or griddle over
medium heat. Grease the pan with butter or oil. Using a 1/4 cup measuring cup, scoop the batter onto the pan. Tips and VariationsUse a thermometer: If you have a thermometer, use it to ensure the pan is at the right temperature (375°F). Don't overmix: Stop whisking once the batter is smooth and lumpy. Overmixing can result in tough pancakes. Add
flavor: Try adding vanilla extract, cinnamon, or chocolate chips to the batter for added flavor. Top with your favorite toppings. Troubleshooting Common IssuesPancakes are too thick: Add a little more milk to the batter. Pancakes are too thin: Add a little more flour to the
batter. Pancakes are too dark: Adjust the heat or cooking time. Pancakes are too light: Increase the heat or cooking time. Tips for Perfect Pancakes in batches to ensure they have enough room to cook evenly. Don't flip too soon: Cook for 2-3 minutes
on the first side, then flip and cook for another 1-2 minutes. Keep them warm in a 200°F oven. Nutrition Information for these pancakes: NutrientAmountCalories 220Fat8gSaturated
Fat2gCholesterol30mgSodium250mgCarbohydrates35gFiber2gSugar5gProtein4gConclusionMaking pancakes with Pearl Milling Company is a simple and delicious process. With these easy steps and tips, you can create mouth-watering pancakes that will satisfy your taste buds. Whether you're a beginner or an experienced baker, Pearl Milling
Company's high-quality flour will help you achieve perfect pancakes every time. So, go ahead and give it a try! © 2025 The Quaker Oats Company. All rights reserved., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,157 articles in English Margaret Sanger (September 14, 1879 - September 6, 1966) was an American birth control
activist, sex educator, and nurse. She opened the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control pill. She was an important first-wave feminist and believed that women should be able to decide if and when to have children. 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 to hundreds of thousands of
patients. She discouraged abortion, and her clinics never offered abortion 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 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?
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Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz 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 timeline Recent deaths: Meta Velander Alena Veselá William Luers Rich Rollins Sharpe James
Matthew Best Nominate an article May 18: Haitian Flag Day in Haiti (1803); Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Crimean Tatar Genocide in Ukraine The Bath School after the explosions 1302 - Armed insurrectionists massacred the occupying French garrison in Bruges, Flanders, killing approximately 2,000 people. 1695 - An earthquake measuring
Ms7.8 struck Shanxi Province in northern China, resulting in at least 52,600 deaths. 1927 - Disgruntled school board treasurer Andrew Kehoe set off explosives with timers and a rifle (aftermath pictured), causing the Bath School 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
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Commons has media related to 1803. January 5: steamboat Charlotte Dundas is demonstrated. September 23: Battle of Assaye Completing the Louisiana Purchase from France . 1803 (MDCCCIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the 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 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 of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1803, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1803, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 12 days ahead of the 3 days ahead of the 
Balthazar Laurent Grimod de La Reynière's Almanach des gourmands, the first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 30 - Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up
completing the Louisiana Purchase. [1] February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes the Eviss 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. February 24 - Marbury v. Madison: The Supreme Court of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review.
25 - A major redistribution of territorial sovereignty within the Holy Roman Empire is enacted, via an act known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 - Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March-April - The franc germinal is introduced in France. April 5 — Ludwig van Beethoven puts on a big Akademie concert at the Theater an der Wien, in
Vienna consisting of the premieres of his second symphony, third piano concerto, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 30 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May - First Consul of France,
Citizen Bonaparte, begins making preparations to invade England. May 18 - The Napoleonic Wars begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France, after France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 - Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg agrees a
ceasefire following the French Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 - Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River,
Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military camps to defend the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-Omer, Compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 (and the coast of France) are compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 (and the coast of France) are compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 (and the coast of France) are compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 (and the coast of France) are compiègned in the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 (and the coast of France) are compiègned in the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 (and the coast of France) are compiegned in the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands are considered in the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands are considered in the coast of France, located at the coast of th
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 6 - John Dalton, British scientist, begins using symbols to represent the atoms of
different elements. 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 23 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye - British-led troops defeat Maratha forces. October
14 - Orissa, an area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British under the British under the British East India Company, after the Second Anglo-Maratha War.[5] The Maratha Empire formally cedes the area in the Treaty of Deogaon, signed on December 17.[6] October 20 - The Senate ratifies the
Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 18 - Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 18 - Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon.
Philippines. At the Cabildo in New Orleans, Spanish 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 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 (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by William Hyd
February 2 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) 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) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American
politician (d. 1888) Albrecht von Roon, Prime Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1870) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1874) May 21 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1874) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1874) May 21 - Justus von Liebig, German chemist (d. 1874) May 22 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1874) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1874) May 26 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1874) May 27 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 28 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 28 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 28 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1874) May 29 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 
1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1882) June 8 - Amalia Assur, Swedish 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) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and
archaeologist, historian and cultural revivalist (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 27 - Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1856) Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of the United States (d. 1891) September 11 - Francisca Zubiaga y Bernales, 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 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 27 - Samuel Francis Du Pont, American admiral (d. 1872) September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 20 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 20 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 20 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) Sept
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. 1885) December 11 - Hector Berlioz, French composer (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. 1768) February 9 - Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 11 - Jean-
 François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1739) February 22 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French Father of the American Revolution (b. 1726) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress
opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary (b. 1751) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1713) April 2 - Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician, judge (b. 1721) April 6 - William Hamilton, British diplomat, antiquary (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British revolutionary (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1751) March 29 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British 
1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette, Danish statesman, landscape architect (b. 1752) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 - Christoph Anton Migazzi, Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1714) April 24 - Adélaïde Labille-Guiard, French portrait painter (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and
musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 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 - 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 composer (b. 1766) September 23 - Joseph Ritson, English antiquary (b. 1771) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1722) October 8 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatis
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 entomologist (b. 1725) December 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 25 - Joseph Wilton, English entomologist (b. 1725) December 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1752) December 15 - Dru Drury, English entomologist (b. 1725) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher,
writer (b. 1744) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1714) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1715) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1716) August 1716 (b. 1716) August 1716 (b. 1717) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1718) Moscho Tzavel
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Pelo, June. "Anders Chydenius". Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 9, 2020. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 18th 
 leaders 17th century 18th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1750s 1760s 1750s 1760s 1750s 1760s 1760s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1780s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1780s
engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, 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 their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-
1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events. [3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in
1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the
excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the 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 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, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Oing 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 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 Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great
 Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 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 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 Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the 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: Siege of Marseille. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Marseille. 1720: Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Siege of Marseille. 1720: Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ottoman Empire. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Marseille. 1720: Ottoman Empire. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Marseille. 1720: Ottoman Empire. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Marseille. 1720: Ottoman Empire. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Marseille. 1720: Ottoman Empire. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Marseille. 1720: Ottoman Empire. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Marseille. 1720: Ottoman Empire. 1721: Ottoman Empire. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Shia populati
Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to 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 Shah. 1722-1723: 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: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit
temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raidszerial raid
into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader
Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years.
Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Maryel'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:
First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad
Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748-1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 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 War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes which was not the Carnatic War and recognizes which was not the Carnatic War and recognizes which was not the Carnatic War and recognized which was not the Carnatic War an
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 against the English and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han,
Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters.
French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great 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. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish
missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending
the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770-1771: The Valmyk 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. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776:
Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second
Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata
Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to
the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is
abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim
Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native
Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Turkish War. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Turkish War. 1788-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Turkish War. 1788-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788
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 1789: George
Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the
Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792-1802: The French 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 World during the World during the W
1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people
in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia.
1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795–1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers
the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804:
The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 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 Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are
established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel
Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by John Hadley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine
while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod
invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt
enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered
many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James
Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by 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: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence
Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of
economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776-1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The
Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake
1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience
by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xuegin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London
stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the Coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent
British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck,
performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1788: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn first
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OCLC 174866045., "Introduction" by P. J. Marshall, page 1 ^ O'Gorman, Frank (1997). The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History of Britain Series). A Hodder Arnold Publication. ISBN 978-0-340-56751-7. OCLC 243883533. ^ a b Chandra, Bipin. Mordern India. India. ^ Campbell, John; Watts,
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