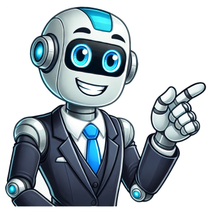
I'm not a bot



In Painting, Art Blog, Angelo Accardi, David Kracov, Yoel Benharrouche, Dorit Levinstein, Eduardo Kobra When we talk about art, many people’s minds will jump first to paintings. Paintings are some of the most well-known, highest valued, and recognizable artworks in existence. But as art has moved into mixed media and digital art, the definition of what a painting is has become blurred. Painting is defined as the process of applying paint, or another medium, to a solid surface – usually a canvas. Paints or other forms of color are commonly applied to using a paintbrush. However, artists do use different tools such as sponges, spray paint, or even knives. In the art world, the term “painting” is used to describe both the act of painting and the resulting artwork created by the action. An artist can both be painting as action and create an object known as a painting. Painting Definition Painting is the act or process of using paint. The paint can create an artwork known as a painting, or it can be used more practically as a protective coating or form of decoration. Paintings are a form of visual art that captures the expression of ideas and emotions on a two-dimensional surface. Artists use the elements of shape, colors, line, tones, and textures in unique ways to produce paintings that convey sensations of movement, volume, space, and light – traditionally on a flat surface. A painting can represent a natural scene or object, describe a narrative, or be wholly abstract. The Origin of Painting Paintings are one of the oldest known forms of visual expression. The oldest paintings are thought to be approximately 40,000 years old. Some of the oldest paintings from the Neolithic period are those found in caves. Prehistoric cave paintings have been found in western Europe and Indonesia. However, painting has been a part of history and culture across all countries in the world. The original cave paintings were rudimentary with just a few colored pigments available to the original artists. These first cave paintings are thought to be more instructional and created for the purpose of storytelling. Over time the tools and mediums available to artists became more advanced, and paintings moved off cave walls and onto paper, canvas, ceramics, and wood. The subject matter of paintings expanded and these artworks became primarily decorative. Paintings could then be maintained, collected, and displayed for wider enjoyment. Painting Techniques Painting has evolved over many centuries to encompass a wide range of styles and techniques. Some of these painting techniques are traditional, others unconventional or innovative. Painting techniques are usually characterized not by the materials used, but by the method that the paints are applied. So although many techniques or styles are named by material, what really defines the style of a painting is the length and direction of strokes and the mixing of colors. Many modern and contemporary paintings may also use multiple techniques and mediums within one artwork. For example, the painting “Flowers on Black” by Angelo Accardi uses oil, acrylic, and ink. The Common Painting Techniques Are: acrylic painting action painting aerial perspective anamorphosis camaieu casein painting chiaroscuro easel painting divisionism encaustic painting foreshortening fresco painting graffiti gouache grisaille impasto miniature painting mural oil painting panel painting panorama perspective sand painting scroll painting sfumato sgraffito sotto in su tachism tempera painting tenebrism tromp l’oeil plein-air painting Artists continue to innovate and create new painting styles. Paints and painterly techniques are used in mixed media and three-dimensional artworks that push the boundaries of what we traditionally define as a painting. Most Famous Paintings The art world is full of famous paintings all from different eras and in different styles. Many of the world’s most recognizable artworks are paintings, and many painters are household names. | To name just ten of the most famous paintings only skims the surface of the vast collections of paintings in existence. However, here are ten of the most renowned paintings in history. 10 Most Famous Paintings Mona Lisa, by Leonardo Da Vinci Girl with a Pearl Earring, by Johannes Vermeer The Birth of Venus, by Sandro Botticelli The Starry Night, by Vincent van Gogh Arrangement in Grey and Black No. 1, by James Abbott McNeill Whistler The Kiss, by Gustav Klimt The Arnolfini Portrait, by Jan van Eyck The Garden of Earthly Delights, by Hieronymus Bosch A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte, by Georges Seurat Les Demoiselles d’Avignon, by Pablo Picasso The definition of painting will continue to be redefined as artists continue to explore and innovate. Just as the perception of what art is has changed over time, so too has the concept of painting. Even as they evolve, paintings continue to be a popular choice for art collectors and can be enjoyed in both gallery collections and private homes. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,457 articles in English Ian Carmichael (18 June 1920 – 5 February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies—and the early stages of his career—were curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Full article...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Archive By email More featured articles About Pallas Athena ... that Pallas Athena (pictured) marked Gustav Klimt's transition to his iconic "golden phase" style? ... that a legislator, a civil servant, and a soldier led the campaign for a new district on Sumba Island? ... that the cover for Brazilian supergroup Tribalistas' debut album used chocolate syrup to illustrate the trio? ... that Jeremy Crawshaw was the only punter selected in the 2025 NFL draft? ... that HMS Sheffield earned twelve battle honours during World War II? ... that a South African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in Africa? ... that the Five Domains model seeks to ensure that animals have a "life worth living"? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Ralph Riggs made his professional stage debut when he was a baby? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Stella Chen Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Nominate an article June 18: Autistic Pride Day Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon 1898 – The Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 – English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival. 1967 – American musician Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival in California. 1981 – The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 – The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. Rogier van der Weyden (d. 1464)Ambrose Philips (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969–75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centu 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1870s 1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s Years 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 vte 1898 by topic Humanities Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Film Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Venezuela Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347ԹՎ ՌՅԽԷAssyrian calendar6648Bahá’í calendar54–55Balinese saka calendar1819–1820Bengali calendar1304–1305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61 Vict. 1 – 62 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar7406–7407Chinese calendar丁酉年 (Fire Rooster)4595 or 4388 — to 一戊戌年 (Earth Dog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar1614–1615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar1890–1891Hebrew calendar5658–5659Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1954–1955 - Shaka Samvat1819–1820 - Kali Yuga4998–4999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898–899Iranian calendar1276–1277Islamic calendar1315–1316Japanese calendarMeiji 31(明治３１年)Javanese calendar1827–1828Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC民前14年Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar2440–2441Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871 — to 一阳土狗年(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898. 1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 – New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 – Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse…!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 – The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1] February 15 – Spanish–American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later.February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23 – Émile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse…!. March 1 – Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 14 – Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 – In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 – Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 – The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 – Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 – Spanish–American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 – Spanish–American War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish–American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 26 – An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5] April 29 – The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6] May 1 – Spanish–American War – Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 – Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7–9 – Bava Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 – The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 – Spanish–American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 – The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 – The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 – Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographic negative.The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 – The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 – William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen.[8] June 9 – The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 – Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 11 – The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10] June 12 – Philippine Declaration of Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 – Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson chosen as its capital. June 19 – Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey.[page needed] June 21 – Spanish–American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 – Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 – Spanish–American War: Battle of San Juan Hill – United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 3 Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba – The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 – En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 – The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General William R. Shafter take the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 – "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale.[11] July 25 – Spanish–American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 – Spanish–American War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba. August 13 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Manila – By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 – The Gornergrat railway opens, connecting Zermatt to the Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 – Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 – The Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 – Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement of the Curtis Act of 1898. August 25 – 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan State. August 28 – American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 – Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing British dominance in the Sudan. 11,000 Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle.[12] September 10 – Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 – Fashoda Incident: A powerful flotilla of British gunboats arrives at the French-occupied fort of Fashoda on the White Nile, leading to a diplomatic stalemate, until French troops are ordered to withdraw on November 3. September 21 Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated supercentenarian. October 1 – The Vienna University of Economics and Business is founded, under the name K.u.K. Exportakademie. October 3 – Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota. October 6 – The Sinfonia Club, later to become the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia fraternity, is founded at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston by Ossian Everett Mills. October 15 – The Fork Union Military Academy is founded, in Fork Union, Virginia.[13] October 21 – General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation guaranteeing personal rights to the Cuban people.[14] October 22 – In a race riot near Harperville, Mississippi in the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one white person are killed.[14] October 23 – An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14] October 24 – The last Spanish soldiers in Puerto Rico, led by General Ortega, depart on ships to return to Spain.[14] U.S. President William McKinley extends the deadline for all Spanish troops to leave Cuba. Set to expire on December 1, the last day to depart is extended to January 1, 1899.[14] Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.[14] October 26 – A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60 Japanese sailors.[14] The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain.[14] October 27 – The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court grants the request on October 29. October 29 – France's Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on the Dreyfus case.[14] Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and his wife arrive at Jerusalem in Ottoman-ruled Palestine and visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.[14] October 30 – The Imperial Russian government announces that the leaders of the world's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Tsar to take part in a proposed conference on disarmament.[14] October 31 – The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics.[14] Count Ōkuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation along with that of his cabinet of ministers.[14] November 1 – Charles Dupuy forms a new government as Prime Minister of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson.[14] November 3 – With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14] November 5 – Negros Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros revolt against Spanish rule and establish the short-lived Republic of Negros.[14] In China, an admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy and 40 sailors are denied permission by the Chinese government to proceed from Tientsin to Beijing. In the U.S., the collapse of a theater under construction in Detroit kills 11 workmen.[14] November 6 – The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14] November 7 – The final meeting of the Cuban Assembly of the República de Cuba en Armas, which had been founded in 1895 during the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto García in the city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Méndez Capote is elected as president of the assembly. November 8 – Elections are held in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state legislature of 25 of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the state of New York.[14] Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a new government as Prime Minister of Japan.[14] November 9 – In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched.[14] November 10 – The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a coup d'état by the white Democratic Party of the U.S. state of North Carolina against the Republican Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day, a building housing a negro newspaper is burned and eight African Americans are killed.[14] The new United Central American States, a merger of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, places its capital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega.[14] Bartolomé Masó, the President of the República de Cuba en Armas that had been founded during the Cuban War of Independence, resigns.[14] November 11 – In Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are forced to leave the city by new government.[14] November 12 – The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.[14] November 17 – Fighting begins in Pana, Illinois, between striking white coal miners and black miners hired to replace them.[14] November 18 – The wreck of the ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon kills 28 of the 30 crew aboard.[14] November 19 – In U.S. college football, Harvard University defeats Yale University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten.[14] November 21 – At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the Philippines from Spain.[15] November 24 – Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15] November 26 – General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Adolfo Jiménez Castellanos.[15] A two-day blizzard known as the Portland Gale piles snow in Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts fishing industry and several coastal New England towns.[15] The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American legation at Beijing.[15] November 27 – All 115 people aboard the American steamer SS Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 –The Spanish peace commissioners in Paris announce that they accept the offer of the U.S. to purchase the Philippines.[15] November 30 – The United Central American States, a merger of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[15] December 1 – President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] The French government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the United States.[15] December 2 – The French Chamber of Deputies declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote failing 228 to 243.[15] President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 – The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador and Honduras collapses.[15] December 4 – President Zelaya of Nicaragua appoints a new cabinet free of ministers from El Salvador or Honduras.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] December 5 – A fire at a factory in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania) kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows.[15] December 6 – The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the German Army.[15] December 9 – The first of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by John Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later, after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10 – The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the Spanish–American War. December 12 – The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.[15] December 15 – A warrant issued in Paris for the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15] The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.[15] December 18 – Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15 km/h (39.24 mph) over 1 km (0.62 mi) in France. December 21 – Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 25 – Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16] December 26 – Marie and Pierre Curie announce the discovery of an element that they name radium.[16] December 27 – The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16] December 28 – The Swiss village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[16] December 29 – The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton Chekhov opens.[17] King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16] December 31 – Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled to become King of Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16] French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18] The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta. Gracie Fields Kaj Munk Sergei Eisenstein Randolph Scott Denjirō Ōkōchi Bertolt Brecht Leó Szilárd Enzo Ferrari Soong Mei-ling Eben Dönges January 1 – Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944) January 3 – John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 6 – James Fitzmaurice, Irish aviation pioneer (d. 1965) January 7 – Art Baker, American actor (d. 1966) January 9 – Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979) January 10 – Katharine Burr Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979) January 13 – Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 16 – Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 2002) January 20 – Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 22 Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 – Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 – Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946) January 25 – Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 – Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1993) January 31 – Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, American journalist and author (d. 1949) February 1 – Leila Denmark, American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012) February 3 – Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976) February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d.1969) February 6 – Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956) Joseph Kessel, French journalist and author (d. 1979)[19] Margot Sponer, German philologist and resistance fighter (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972) Leó Szilárd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979) February 14 Eva Novak, American actress (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1967) Allen Woodring, American runner (d. 1982) February 18 Enzo Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988) Luis Muñoz Marín, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 24 – Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1983) February 25 – William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963) Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1992) March 2 – Amélia Rey Colaço, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1990) March 3 – Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962) March 4 – Georges Dumézil, French philologist (d. 1986) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1976) Soong Mei-ling, First Lady of China (d. 2003) March 6 – Therese Giehse, German actress (d. 1975) March 8 – Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1968) March 9 – Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 – Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 13 – Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 14 – Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1954) March 21 – Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1989) March 23 Erich Bey, German admiral (d. 1943) Madeleine de Bourbon-Busset, Duchess of Parma (d. 1984) March 30 – Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993) Paul Robeson Jim Fouché April 1 – William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944) April 2 – Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1990) April 3 George Jessel, American comedian (d. 1981) Henry Luce, American magazine publisher (d. 1967) April 4 – Agnes Ayres, American actress (d. 1940) April 5 – Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976)[20] April 9 Paul Robeson, African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976) Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1977) Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1962). April 12 – Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 14 Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1983) April 19 – Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973) April 26 Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1984) John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972) Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970) April 27 – Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1962) April 29 – E. J. Bowen, British chemist (d. 1980) May 2 – Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1989) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1978)[21] Septima Poinsette Clark, American educator and civil rights activist (d. 1987) May 5 Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959) Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958) May 6 – Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Nazi leader (d. 1945) May 13 – Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960) May 15 Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1992) Tom Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1949) May 16 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1956) May 17 Anagarika Govinda, German buddhist lama (d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992) May 19 – Julius Evola, Italian philosopher (d. 1974) May 21 – Armand Hammer, American entrepreneur, art collector (d. 1990) May 23 – Frank McHugh, American actor (d. 1981) May 24 – Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 25 – Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975) May 28 – Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d.1992) May 31 – Norman Vincent Peale, American clergyman (d. 1993) June 3 – Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983) June 4 – Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 – Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001) Jim Fouché, 5th President of South Africa (d. 1980) June 10 – Michel Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1993) June 11 – Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) Harry Patch, British World War I soldier, the last Tommy (d. 2009) June 22 Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982) Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22] June 23 – Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935) June 26 Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor (d. 1985) Josef Jakobs, German spy (d.1941) Stefanos Stefanopoulos Isidor Isaac Rabi Regis Toomey Leopold Infeld Alfons Gorbach Howard Florey George Gershwin July 2 George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988) Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975) July 3 Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1988) Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982) July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1998) Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952) July 6 – Hanns Eisler, German composer (d. 1962) July 7 Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011) Arnold Horween, American Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985) July 8 – Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor and radio comedian (d. 1964) July 14 Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991) Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1982) July 17 – Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1991) July 18 – John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1979) July 22 Stephen Vincent Benét, American writer (d. 1943)[23] Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976) July 25 – Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1995) July 29 – Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988) July 30 – Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986) August 5 – Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1983) August 11 – Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968) August 12 Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978) August 13 Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1991) Regis Toomey, American actor (d. 1991) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966) Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 2002) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 19 – E

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. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'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. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798–1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'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 Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: 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 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right 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 1787–1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid–18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791–1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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(Photo: (clockwise from top left) (1) The Met via Wikimedia Commons, Public domain; (2) The Art Institute of Chicago via Wikimedia Commons, Public domain; (3) Argentina. Revista Vea y Lea via Wikimedia Commons, Public domain; (4) via Wikimedia Commons, Public domain)This post may contain affiliate links. If you make a purchase, My Modern Met may earn an affiliate commission. Please read our disclosure for more info. When we think about the "greatest" of all time, what does that really mean? What earns someone that title? Is it sheer genius and innovation? Hard work and perseverance? In the history of art, there are a lot of incredible painters. But there are some who stand just a hair above the rest and have created a lasting legacy that endures well beyond their lifetime. So who are the greatest painters of all time? Not only are they technically skilled, but these artists have all made important contributions that have changed Western culture. Many of these artists were considered avant-garde because they pushed boundaries and made startling innovations. Most were already considered geniuses during their lifetimes and enjoyed unparalleled success, while others weren't acknowledged until after their death. To be considered one of the greatest painters of all time, one needs to possess a special combination of technical skills, outlandish creative thinking, and determination. Blended together, all of these attributes produce outstanding works of genius that continue to thrill, some hundreds of years after their initial creation. We've put together our list of the 16 greatest painters of all time, taking into consideration all of these factors, as well as their best-known masterpieces. While you may have a few names you'd like to see on this list, there's no denying that the artists selected have made an indelible impact on art and culture as we know it. 16 Greatest Painters of All Time Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci April 15, 1452 (Vinci, Italy) May 2, 1519 (Amboise, France) Not only did Leonardo da Vinci experiment with mediums, but he also innovated different ways of creating striking compositions. In fact, his signature triangular composition is still used today and is widely considered one of the most visually pleasing painting layouts. He was also an early advocate of studying anatomical models to perfect his art, something that was illegal at the time. Although legendary for paintings like Mona Lisa and The Last Supper, da Vinci's artistic output was relatively small; only 17 surviving works can be attributed to him. Famous works of art: Lady With an Ermine (1489–91), Vitruvian Man (c. 1492), The Last Supper (1498), Mona Lisa (1503–1516) Best Places to View da Vinci: Michelangelo (1475–1564) Michelangelo, "The Creation of Adam," c. 1511 (Photo: Public domain via Wikimedia Commons) Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni March 6, 1475 (Caprese, Italy) February 18, 1564 (Rome, Italy) Sistine Chapel ceiling, David While Michelangelo may have viewed himself as a sculptor, his placement on this list shows his true genius. Though relatively few Michelangelo paintings survive, those that do are considered some of the best in the world. His ability to quickly master fresco painting and take it to new heights is evident in both the Sistine Chapel Ceiling and The Last Judgment, which continue to inspire artists today. Famous works of art: Pietà (1498–99) David (1501–4), Sistine Chapel ceiling (1508–12), The Last Judgment (1536–1541) Best Places to View Michelangelo: Vatican Museums (Buy tickets) Uffizi Galleries (Buy tickets) Raphael (1482–1520) Raphael, "Self Portrait," 1504–1506 (Photo: Wikimedia Commons, Public domain) Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino March 28 or April 6, 1483 (Urbino, Italy) April 6, 1520 (Rome, Italy) Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, best known simply as Raphael (1482–1520), is held today as a master of form and composition. Although he died at just 37 years old, the Italian architect and painter left behind a vast body of work. He is primarily known for his Madonna paintings, including his vivid Madonna in the Grass, as well as his large-scale mural, The School of Athens, which celebrates philosophy. Famous works of art: Wedding of the Virgin (1504), School of Athens (1511), The Transfiguration (1520) Best Places to View Raphael: Vatican Museums (Buy tickets) Uffizi Galleries (Buy tickets) Artemisia Gentileschi (1593–C. 1656) Artemisia Gentileschi, "Judith Slaying Holofernes," 1614-1620 (Photo: via Wikimedia Commons, Public domain) July 8, 1593 (Rome, Italy) Judith Slaying Holofernes This powerhouse of Baroque painting is also one of the first female artists to see great success. She was also young and producing professional art by the age of 15. Through the course of the 17th century, Artemisia Gentileschi created dynamic and explosive paintings that feature her trademark chiaroscuro and rich colors. While her art was sometimes overshadowed by her Baroque peer Caravaggio, over time her incredible skill and role in pioneering female artists have come to be appreciated. Famous works of art: Judith Slaying Holofernes (1614–1620) Best Places to View Artemisia Gentileschi: Rembrandt (1606–1669) Rembrandt, "The Anatomy Lesson of Dr Nicolaes Tulp," 1632 (Photo: Mauritshuis online catalogue via Wikimedia Commons) Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn July 15, 1606 (Leiden, Netherlands) October 4, 1669 (Amsterdam, Netherlands) Rembrandt van Rijn is so famous that even today we call this Dutch master by his first name. Painting everything from genre scenes to landscapes to great historical and mythological paintings, Rembrandt was the dominant force in Dutch art for much of the 17th century. Not only did he create some of the most significant group portraits of the Dutch Golden Age but he also left behind about 80 self-portraits in the form of paintings, etchings, and drawings. His masterful use of light, as well as his refined and expressive approach to painting, have made him a favorite amongst art lovers to this day. If you want to see his work in person, look for his portraits or illustrations from the Bible as they are among his most well-regarded. Famous works of art: Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp (1632), The Night Watch (1642) Best Places to View Rembrandt: J.M.W. Turner (1775–1851) JMW Turner, "'Fishermen at Sea," 1796 (Photo: via WikiArt, Public domain) Josph Mallord William Turner April 23, 1775 (London, England) December 19, 1851 (Chelsea, England) Rain, Steam and Speed — The Great Western Railway British Romantic painter J.M.W. Turner is known as a forerunner of modern art. Coming from traditional Neoclassical painting, Turner began striving for realism in his work—which was unheard of at the time. Through thousands of watercolors and oil paintings, he experimented with light, color, and brushwork. He even worked on his oil paintings outside, something that would later influence the Impressionists. Famous works of art: Rain, Steam and Speed — The Great Western Railway (1844) Best Places to View Turner: Tate Britain (Visit) Yale Center for British Art (Visit) Fitzwilliam Museum (Visit) Paul Cézanne (1839–1906) Paul Cézanne, "Mont Sainte-Victoire," c. 1895 (Photo: via Wiki Art, Public domain) January 19, 1839 (Aix-en-Provence, France) October 22, 1906 (Aix-en-Provence, France) Mont Sainte-Victoire, The Card Players Leading Post-Impressionist painter Paul Cézanne has enjoyed a lasting legacy thanks to his innovative approach to perspective, vivid color palette, and use of painterly brushstrokes that were meticulously arranged into geometric forms. In fact, his preference for breaking down forms and using bold tones has often led him to be called a precursor to Cubism. Famous works of art: The Card Players series (early 1890s), The Bathers series (1898–1905) Best Places to View Cézanne: Claude Monet (1840–1926) Claude Monet, "Water Lilies," 1906 (Photo: via Art Institute of Chicago, Pubic domain) November 14, 1840 (Paris, France) December 5, 1926 (Giverny, France) From bringing his easel out of the studio and into the environment to his landmark studies of time and light, Claude Monet is perhaps the most beloved of all Impressionist painters. In fact, his painting Impression, Sunrise is credited with launching the entire art movement, and his series of water lilies is a part of his lasting legacy with over 250 iterations of the subject. Famous works of art: Impression, sunrise (1872), Water Lilies series (1883–1926) Best Places to View Monet: Mary Cassatt (1844–1936) Mary Cassatt "The Child's Bath," 1893. (Photo: via Wikimedia Commons, Pubic domain) May 22, 1844 (Allegheny City, PA, USA) June 14, 1926 (Le Mesnil-Theribus, France As part of the Impressionist group, Mary Cassatt had a significant role in shaping the movement's legacy. The American artist broke boundaries with her loose brushstrokes and luminous colors and is well known for her focus on mothers and children as her subjects. Her intimate depictions showing even the most ordinary moments in motherhood were revolutionary at the time and had helped forge her legacy and pave the way for future female artists. Famous works of art: Little Girl in Blue Armchair (1878), Child's Bath (1893) Best Places to View Mary Cassatt: Vincent van Gogh (1853–1890) Vincent van Gogh, "Starry Night," 1889 (Photo: via Wikimedia Commons, Public domain) March 30, 1853 (Zundert, The Netherlands) July 29, 1890 (Auvers-sur-Oise, France) The Starry Night, Sunflowers Though he is seen today as one of the most influential painters in Western art, Vincent van Gogh was not commercially successful during his lifetime. Since the early 20th century, however, his masterful paintings have been prized for their expressive emotion. Filled with dramatic brushstrokes and bold color, the Post-Impressionist painter's artwork is a roadmap to modern art. Van Gogh's work, particularly Starry Night, remains so iconic that it is celebrated today as immersive art installations and recreated using drone technology. Famous works of art: The Starry Night (1889), Sunflowers (1887) Best Places to View Van Gogh: Gustav Klimt (1862–1918) Gustav Klimt, "The Kiss," oil and gold leaf on canvas, 1907–1908 (Photo: Belvedere via Wikimedia Commons, Public domain) July 14, 1862 (Baumgarten, Austria) February 6, 1918 (Vienna, Austria) Vienna Secession, Art Nouveau A leader of the Vienna Secessionist artistic movement (which was associated with Art Nouveau), Austrian artist Gustav Klimt left behind thousands of drawings and a vast portfolio of painted works. He is most well-known for the collection of glistening, gilded works he produced during his Golden Phase. Famous works of art: The Kiss (1907–8) Best Places to View Gustav Klimt: Pablo Picasso (1881–1973) Pablo Picasso, "Le Demoiselles d'Avignon," 1907. (Photo: MoMA via Wikimedia Commons, Fair Use) Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Ruiz y Picasso October 25, 1881 (Málaga, Spain) April 8, 1973 (Mougins, France) Les Demoiselles d'Avignon, Guernica In an 80-year career that moves through multiple styles and over 20,000 works, Pablo Picasso is undoubtedly one of the most recognized names in Western art. His role in launching Cubism would be enough to cement his status in the history books, but Picasso did much more. He is recognized for showing how Classical art can be mastered—and then manipulated—to become something new, fresh, and modern. Famous works of art: Les Demoiselles d'Avignon (1907), Guernica (1937) Best Places to View Picasso: Georgia O'Keeffe (1887–1986) November 15, 1887 (Sun Prairie, WI, USA) March 6, 1986 (Santa Fe, NM, USA) Cow's Skull: Red, White, and Blue Pioneering artist Georgia O'Keeffe managed to turn a standard type of painting on its head with her creative vision. While flower painting is a long-held tradition, no one had ever done it quite like O'Keeffe. Not only was she one of the first American artists to create abstract drawings, but her zoomed-in depictions of flowers have remained unique throughout history. Drawn to the American Southwest, O'Keeffe's explosive artwork helped bring attention to a new part of the country at a time when modern art was focused in New York City. "As soon as I saw it, that was my country," she said of New Mexico, where she eventually made her home. "I'd never seen anything like it before, but it fitted to me exactly." Famous works of art: Jimson Weed (1936), Sky Above Clouds IV (1965) Best Places to View Georgia O'Keeffe: Tamara de Lempicka (1898–1890) Tamara Rosalia Gurwik-Górska May 16, 1898 (Warsaw, Poland) March 18, 1980 (Cuernavaca, Mexico) Autoportrait (Tamara in a Green Bugatti) Polish artist Tamara de Lempicka was a superstar of the early 20th century. Rubbing elbows with the avant-garde in Paris, she turned away from Impressionism—the popular style of the time—and focused on blazing her own trail. The graphic quality of her work and their rich, vivid colors made her a leader of Art Deco painting and earned her the nickname "The Baroness with a Brush." Today, her work continues to be used as inspiration for designers and is emblematic of this Golden Age. Famous works of art: Autoportrait (Tamara in a Green Bugatti) (1928) Best Places to View Tamara de Lempicka: Frida Kahlo (1907–1954) Magdalena Carmen Frida Kahlo y Calderón July 6, 1907 (Coyoacán, Mexico City, Mexico) July 13, 1954 (Coyoacán, Mexico City, Mexico) Surrealism, Magic Realism Her highly intimate series of self-portraits and the embracement of her cultural heritage are just some of the things that make Frida Kahlo one of the greatest painters of the 20th century. Today she has become a pop culture icon, but this shouldn't overshadow her great skill as a painter and her innovations in bringing Mexican culture to a wider audience. Her deeply personal self-portraits also point to a new direction for modern artists, where art was about expressing inner emotion rather than attempting to please a collector or patron. Famous works of art: The Two Fridas (1932), Self-Portrait with Thorn Necklace and Hummingbird (1940) Best Places to View Frida Kahlo: Jackson Pollock (1912–1956) January 28, 1912 (Cody, Wyoming) August 11, 1956 (Saratoga Springs, New York) American painter Jackson Pollock is best known for his innovative painting technique. By dripping paint on the canvas, the Abstract Expressionist created dynamic, abstract artwork that revolutionized the art scene. Pollock used the force of his whole body to splash and pour paint on his canvases, upending traditional notions of how painters were meant to operate. His studio often came with him in his work with some paintings containing nails or cigarette butts within the pigment. Famous works of art: No. 5 (1948), Autumn Rhythm: Number 30 (1950) Best Places to View Pollock: This article has been edited and updated. 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