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## Mound family practice

As a faith-based, nonprofit healthcare system, Kettering Health's mission is to live God's love by promoting and restoring health. We're made up of 14 medical centers and more than 120 outpatient locations throughout western Ohio, as well as Kettering Health, healing, and hope of our community. Primary 3535 Southern Blvd. Kettering, OH 45429, US Get directions 405 W Grand Ave Dayton, OH 45405, US Get directions 3535 Pentagon Blvd Beavercreek, OH 45431, US Get directions 4000 Miamisburg-Centerville Rd Washington Township, OH 45459, US Get directions 1141 N Monroe Dr Xenia, OH 45385, US Get directions 405 W Grand Ave Dayton, OH 45401, US Get Get directions 600 W Main St Troy, Ohio 45373, US Get directions 33,868 followers Sunflower Sunday! Congratulations to Ro'ah Wahdan, Kettering Health Washington Township's Sunflower Award winner! Ro'ah works in inpatient therapy and was nominated by a patient's family member. "She was very encouraging and warm in her time with mom," says the nominated by a patient's family member. "She was very encouraging and warm in her time with mom," says the nomination. "She happily answered our many questions and warm in her time with mom," says the nominated by a patient's family member. "She was very encouraging and warm in her time with mom," says the nominated by a patient's family member. "She was very encouraging and warm in her time with mom," says the nominated by a patient's family member. "She was very encouraging and warm in her time with mom," says the nominated by a patient's family member. "She was very encouraging and warm in her time with mom," says the nominated by a patient's family member. "She was very encouraging and warm in her time with mom," says the nominated by a patient's family member. "She was very encouraging and warm in her time with mom," says the nominated by a patient's family member. "She was very encouraging and warm in her time with mom," says the nominated by a patient's family member. "She was very encouraging and warm in her time with mom," says the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a patient was a say that the nominated by a say that the nominated by a say that the n is very compassionate!" 33,868 followers 4d Welcome, Jenny Ingle, APRN-CNP, to Kettering Health Medical Group Primary Care! Jenny is a nurse practitioner specializing in family practice. She has special interests in family and pediatric care, lifestyle, and whole-person wellness. She sees patients in Beavercreek and is currently accepting new patients. make me feel good like exercising, spending time with my family, and getting enough sleep," says Angela. "Challenging myself to carve out that time made my stress levels go down, which made me a better colleague and caretaker." While selflessness makes nurses deeply compassionate caregivers, Angela knows from experience how easy it is to lose sight of your own well-being in the process. "You can't pour from an empty cup," Angela says. "A lot of times, nurses are so hard on themselves both at work and burned out." As a charge nurse, angela models a healthy work-life balance by encouraging her team to recharge during their time off and fostering a supportive, positive culture on her floor. "Nursing is hard," shead to feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, angela models a healthy work-life balance by encouraging her team to recharge during their time off and fostering a supportive, positive culture on her floor. "Nursing is hard," shead to feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, angela models a healthy work-life balance by encouraging her team to recharge during their time off and fostering a supportive, positive culture on her floor. "Nursing is hard," shead to feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out." As a charge nurse, and the feeling completely overwhelmed and burned out. says. "That's why my advice for nurses is to have each other's back. Not many people understand the pressures of nursing. It's important to have that sense of community, so we can overcome the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses to remember their "why." "Despite the challenges and celebrate the joys together." Angela also encourages nurses the proper than the ing them get better, advocating for them, or providing comfort through a difficult moment. That's why we do it." 33,868 followers 6d Happy Hospital Week to each one of Kettering Health's remarkable team members! 🛚 🕶 No matter what team you serve on, you have a direct impact on the compassionate care we provide to patients every day. Thank you for all you do! If you have a direct impact on the compassionate care we provide to patients every day. Thank you for all you do! If you have a direct impact on the compassionate care we provide to patients. life, take a moment to say an extra "thank you" to them today. Swipe to see photos from last year's celebrations! 33,868 followers 1w "I've always known that nursing is my calling," says Lexxie Pace, ICU nurse at Kettering Health Dayton. "I've learned from personal experience how important it is to have someone show up for you at those low, scary points in life. I want to be that person for my
patients." "One of the most meaningful parts of my job is advocating for patients and their families. I've always felt that's one of the main responsibilities of a nurse, especially in the ICU: being the voice for patients who may not be able to speak for themselves. 33,868 followers 1w Happy Nurses Week! Thank you to all of the remarkable nurses who go above and beyond every day to provide compassionate care to each of our patients! If you're looking the voice for patients who may not be able to speak for themselves. for a way to show your appreciation to nurses this week, you can use the link in the comments to send a personal "Thank You" to a Kettering Health nurse! 33,868 followers 2w It's Sunflower Sunday! Congratulations to Talecia was nominated by a patient who was struggling with eating. According to the nomination, Talecia helped the patient plan out meals and the best ways to eat them. "She showed me how I could still have drinks that were thickened and still be good," said the nomination. "That meant a lot to me. It changed my attitude and the way I was feeling." The patient also said, "I think Tey is top-notch and is entitled to this award." 33,868 followers 2w Let's take a minute to learn about the number on your sunscreen tube because sunburn prevention is skin. protection. 33,868 followers 2w Welcome back, Dr. Anna Parizh, to Kettering Health Medical Group OB-GYN! Dr. Parizh is a board-certified obstetrician and gynecologist with special interests in routine and high-risk obstetrician and gynecologist with special interests in routine and high-risk obstetrician and gynecologist with special interests in routine and high-risk obstetrician and perimenopausal disorders. She will once the contract of th again be seeing patients in Hamilton, and she is currently accepting new patients. Outside of work, Dr. Parizh loves spending time with her family, traveling, hiking, and being in nature. Her favorite form of exercise is kickboxing. She is also bilingual in English and Russian. Learn more about her: 33,868 followers 2w Community partnerships help us identify regional challenges and come up with collaborative solutions to address them. Kettering Health and the Dayton Metro Library noticed the number of patients and patrons experience by enhancing their ability to use don helping people adapt to the digital shift in healthcare and experience by enhancing their ability to use the number of patients and patrons experience by enhancing their ability to use the number of patients. This collaboration focused on helping people adapt to the digital shift in healthcare and experience by enhancing their ability to use the number of patients. MyChart to access their health information, communicate with their care team, manage prescriptions, and make appointments. The Kettering Health Digital Experience team created mock patient profiles used in the curriculum. Instructors from Dayton Metro Library conduct the courses in both group settings and 1:1 sessions at various branches year-round. We're grateful for our partnership with the Dayton Metro Library and the impact it makes in our community! Kettering Health's Community Outreach team also offers a MyChart Education booth to your workplace, visit the link in the comments. 1012 E Central AveMiamisburgOH 45342-2556 (937) 866-0741 (9 a team dedicated to making a difference in the lives of our patients through compassionate care. Discover your next career opportunity in healthcare today. If you have a compliment, complaint, or suggestion about requesting copies of your records, allowing access to records and more Email Medical Records Request Contact your provider, request appointments, access your medical records and more. If you need the fax number for a specific provider or location, please call that location Our Locati (September 14, 1879 - September 6, 1966) was an American birth control activist, sex educator, and nurse. She opened 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 the theatre which premiered a play about sex offenders had to hire additional security for its run? ... 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 Carl Jorgensen and Gust Zarnas were the first NFL players from Denmark and Greece? ... that in 1917 more than 8,000 African Americans protested lynchings by marching down New York City's Fifth Avenue in silence, accompanied only by the sound of muffled drums? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that Costa Rica's most famous bull killed two men and loved mangos? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article JJ Austria, represented by JJ (pictured) with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope 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 Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Azmun Jaafar Bob Cowper Meta Velander Alena Veselá William Luers Rich Rollins 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 insurrectioning the matarage of St. The Rolling Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Azmun Jaafar Bob Cowper Meta Velander Alena Veselá William Luers Rich Rollins 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 insurrectioning the explosions 1302 – Armed insurrectioning the Bath School board treasurer Andrew Kehoe set off explosives with timers and a rifle (aftermeth 1805). An artiful to the School in Michigan, killing approximately 2,009 – The 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 Southern Hemisphere. The geothermal field has many geysers, hot springs, and associated sinter deposits. These hot springs eventually form the Rio Salado, a major tributary of the Rio Loa, and are a major source of arsenic pollution in the river. The vents are sites of populations of extremophile microorganisms such as hyperthermophiles, and El Tatio has been studied as an analogue for the early Earth and possible past life on Mars. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Short-beaked echidna Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central 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 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 projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library Wikispecies Directory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree travel guide WikiversityFree learning tools Wikiversit 44 Geo. 3Buddhist calendar2347Burmese calendar1165Byzantine calendar7311-7312Chinese calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar5563-5564Hindu calendar5563-5564Hindu calendar5563-5564Hindu calendar1803Igbo calendar803-804Iranian calendar1181-1182Islamic calendar1217-1218Japanese calendar1217-1218Japanese calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar1803Igbo calendar803-804Iranian calendar1181-1182Islamic calendar1217-1218Japanese calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar1803Igbo calendar803-804Iranian calendar1181-1182Islamic calendar1217-1218Japanese calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar5563-5564Hindu calendar5563-5564Hindu calendar5563-5564Hindu calendar1795-1796Hebrew calendar179 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 Gregorian calendar, the 1803rd year of the 2nd millennium the 3rd year of the 19th century, and the 4th year of the France and a common year starting on Alexandre Balthazar Laurent Grimon de La Reynière's Almanach des gourmands, the "first practical steamboat", in Scotland. January 30 - Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up completing the Eurisian Purchase [1] February 20 - Kandyan Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British detachment. February 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 france common year starting on the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on the Gregorian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 - The first edition of Alexandre Balthazar Laurent Grimon de La Reynière's Almanach des gourmands, the first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first guide to restaurant cooking, is published i second symphony, third piano concerto, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 26 - The L'Aigle meteorite falls in Normandy, causing a shift in scientific opinion on the origin of meteorites. April 30 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May - First Consul of France, Citizen Bonaparte, begins making preparations to invade England. May 18 - The Napoleonic Wars begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France, after France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 - Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg agrees a ceasefire following the French Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 - Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military camps to defend the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-Omer, Compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 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 Clark Expedition begins as Lewis and a crew of 11 depart on the Ohio River. September 11 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Delhi - British troops under General Lake defeat the Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 23 - Second Anglo-Maratha forces. October 14 - Orissa, an area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British under the British East India Company, after the Second Anglo-Maratha War.[5] The Maratha Empire formally cedes the area in the Treaty of Deogaon, signed on December 17.[6] October 20 - The Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 30 The Balmis Expedition starts in Spain, with the aim of vaccinating millions against smallpox in Spanish America and the 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 choice for president and the united States. December 9 - The proposed Twelfth 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 as appointed as the area's first American governor.[10] Major breakthroughs in chemistry occur, with the identification of the elements rhodium and palladium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by Wilhelm Hisinger, Jons Jakob Berzelius and Martin Heinrich Klaproth)[11] Ralph Waldo Emerson Justus von Liebig Osgood Johnson February 2 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1871)[12] February 15 Karl Friedrich Schimper, German botanist, naturalist and poet (d. 1861) March 12 - Guillaume de Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1871) March 13 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 - Charles Lafontaine, Swiss mesmerist (d. 1879) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1882) July 24 - Adolphe Adam, French composer (d. 1889) July 24 - Adolphe Adam, French composer (d. 1889) July 31 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Paxton, English gardener, architect and Member of Parliament (d. 1889) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer (d. 1881) August 23 Jan Erazim Vocel, Czech poet, archaeologist, historian and cultural revivalist (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 27 - Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1895) September 4 Anna Nielsen, Danish mezzo-soprano (d. 1856) Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of the United States (d. 1870) September 27 - Samuel Francis Du Pont, American admiral (d. 1865) September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooperator Co American sea captain (d. 1872) September 30 - Gustav von Alvensleben, Prussian general (d. 1881) October 5 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1879) November 29 Christian Doppler, Austrian mathematician (d. 1853) Gottfried Semper, German architect (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1847) Anders Chydenius Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock Toussaint Louverture January 1 - James Woodforde, English clergyman, diarist (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit
Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 23 - Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1725) February 1 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 11 - Jean-François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1739) February 18 - Johann German poet (b. 1719) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) February 22 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French Father of the American Revolution (b. 1726) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) 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. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary (b. 1751) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary (b. 1751) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary (b. 1751) March 14 - 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Jacques-Donatien Le Ray (b. 1768) February 29 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray (b. 1768) February 20 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray ( 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. 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. 1736) June 24 - Matthew Thornton, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1736) June 24 - James (b. 1736) June 24 - Matthew Thornton, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1736) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) June 24 - James (b. 1736) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) June 26 - 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John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 11 - Raphael Cohen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1722) November 11 - Raphael Cohen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1722) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1722) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1721) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1721) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1721) November 19 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1721) November 19 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1722) November 19 - 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Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer (b. 1713) Moscho Tavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1713) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer (b. 1713) Moscho Tavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1713) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer (b. 1713) Moscho Tavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1713) M OnThisDay.com". Historyorb.com. Archived from the original on June 30, 2015. Retrieved August 4, 2016. A "Ohio Statehood | OhioHistoryCentral.org". Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. A Edviewed October 7, 2019. A Edviewed October 7, 2019. A State of America; from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1815 (Weightman, 1815) p714 Frederick C. Schneid, Napoleon's Conquest of Europe: The War of the Third Coalition Chandan Kumar Sadangi and Sanjay Mohapatra, Change Management for Organizations: Lessons from Political Upheaval in India (Emerald Group Publishing, 2017) p x ^ Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Murland, Baillie-Ki-Paltan: Being a History of the 2nd Battalion, Madras Pioneers 1759-1930 (Andrews UK Ltd., 2012) p122 ^ Robert S. Levine, Dislocating Race and Nation: Episodes in Nineteenth Century American Literary Nationalism (University of North Carolina Press, 2009) pp. 7 ^ The Constitution of the United States of American Domination (Pelican Publishing, 1972) ^ C. A. Goodrich, History of the United States (Huntington and Hopkins, 1823) p. 306 of the United States of American Domination (Pelican Publishing, 1972) ^ C. A. Goodrich, History of the United States (Huntington and Hopkins, 1823) p. 306 of the United States of American Domination (Pelican Publishing, 1972) ^ C. A. Goodrich, History of the United States (Huntington and Hopkins, 1823) p. 306 of the United States of American Domination (Pelican Publishing, 1972) ^ C. A. Goodrich, History of the United States (Huntington and Hopkins, 1823) p. 306 of the United Stat Andrew Ede, The Chemical Element: A Historical Perspective (Greenwood, 2006) pp129-131 ^ Glonar, Joža (2013). "Höffern, Antonija, pl. (1803-1871)". Slovenian Biographical Lexicon (in Slovenian). Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Archived from the original on May 5, 2023. Retrieved May 5, 2023. Active Edel of Sciences and Arts. Archived from the original on May 5, 2023. The New York Mirror: A Weekly Gazette of Literature and the Fine Arts. Vol. 12 (Public domain ed.). G. P. Morris. pp. 22-. Archived from the original on December 7, 2023. Retrieved From 1701
to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 18th century 19th Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutions in Europe. The American Revolutions in Europe. The American Revolutions in Europe. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China. [2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes 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 Revolution for Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the 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, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military compaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal 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 was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and idating 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 flour erritorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consol 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 invention include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe. [12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession. French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies. 1708: The Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies. 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies. 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies. Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: 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 most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Preston. 1716-1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession. [15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 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 invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723-1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revoltance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: 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. kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England. [19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, 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. 1748-1754: 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. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September to 13 September to 13 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 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 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 Ashanti army at the Battle of Panipat. 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. 1766-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Maps New Zealand and Maps New Zealand and Maps New Zealand and Ma plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Ealmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousands. 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. 1772-1779: 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. 1776-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1776-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776-1783: American Revolutionary War. 17 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: He United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from Smith publishes. 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 South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to ned 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). 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 mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia [24] 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. 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1790) 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 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1790) 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 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1790) 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 1788-1790. northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The United States; he serves until 1799. 1789: The United States; he serves until 1799. 1789: The forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1795: George Vancouver Expedition. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792-1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: The New York Stock Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Wars, which was the New York Wars, which was t Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of
110.[27][28] 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 Australia clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney river river in Sydney river in Sydney river river river river river river river river river riv 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. 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 Language India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 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 suicides. 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 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 John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie and Invented by John Kay 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie and Invented by Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie and Invented by Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie and Invented by Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie and Invented by Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie and Invented by Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie and Invented by Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Europeans encountered rubber - 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The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe 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: Chushingura (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 History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The History of Tom Jones French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by
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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. 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