## I'm not a bot



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Undertale > General Discussions > Topic Details Best food to get for the undying fight! So, I can't back track where the quiche and ballet shoes are ;(. All I know is that you can have crab apples from gerson(?)'s shop. Would like to know if theirs better food to get the last few hits to get on on undyne. (Saving my pie for sans) Note: This is
ONLY to be used to report spam, advertising, and problematic (harassment, fighting, or rude) posts. Welcome to the most informative encyclopedia on Undertale! Following a community vote, most of the Wiki's editors have moved to a new host. As a result, this Wiki's content may be outdated or incorrect. You can help by undoing any vandalism you
see, as well as removing any incorrect information.[1]We are currently maintaining 321 articles and 1,232 files, and you can help!Please be sure to thoroughly read the Rules and Guidelines before you begin editing. This wiki recommends refraining from reading most, if not all, of the articles to avoid spoilers unless you've reached all three main
endings. Undertale is a role-playing game where you don't have to kill anyone! Undertale was created by Toby Fox and the full game can be bought on Steam, GOG.com, Nintendo Switch, Xbox, and PlayStation.Read more... Feel free to
add anything relevant and accurate to the pages. Anything that is added that is false will be removed; if you add information, back it up. Please do not make any unnecessary changes to the wiki. Please read and observe the Rules & Guidelines to avoid adding incorrect edits. If anyone is caught vandalizing, they will be immediately banned. 1Learn the
rules. There are a few rules you need to know before fighting Sans. They are as follows: The only way to progress, and he will attack you with his next attack. This will make phase 1 longer. Whenever you get hit by one of Sans' attacks, you take Karmic
damage. It's like poison damage. It will continue to drain your HP and can be very devastating after just getting hit once. Have you ever noticed Sans swaying from side to side during the fight and remembering that skeletons can't breathe? It is possible Sans is vibing to his own song. There are no invincibility frames during the Sans fight. You will
continue to take damage from an attack until you move to safety.[1]Sans puts your SOUL (or your heart. Whenever you jump, you're going to come back down. The protagonist must jump and use platforming techniques to avoid attacks.
The height of your jump is dependent on how long you press the up arrow key (or whichever direction you need to jump). The Red SOUL mode is the opposite of Blue SOUL mode is the opposite of Blue SOUL mode and can move in any direction. Red SOUL mode isn't used as often as Blue SOUL
mode. 2Bring the right equipment to the fight. You should use the Cloudy Glasses you can buy from Gerson as armor here, because they make Karmic damage to
drain slower and ignores damage as well. This effect stacks with the Notebook and Glasses. The Empty Gun and Ballet Shoes have a fast attack animation and aiming minigame, but a normal animation. The Stick and Real Knife
have no effect. The best weapon here is the notebook because it reduces quite a bit of damage that adds up, but you could probably beat him with the other weapons if you wanted to. You'll also need some powerful healing items. The optimal set-up is as follows: ARMOR: Cloudy GlassesWEAPON: From best to worst: Torn Notebook, Burnt Pan, Ballet
Shoes, Empty Gun, Toy Knife, Real Knife/StickButterscotch Pie (92 HP)Instant Noodles (90 HP)A Face Steak (60 HP) Snowman Pieces (45 HP each), but you can swap 1 for a Sea Tea that boosts your speed (10 HP). You heal less HP this way, but this is helpful for the blaster attacks. Advertisement 3Learn the Part 1
attacks. Sans has 24 attacks that come in two parts. Part 1 is the easier part. Once you learn the patterns, you may be able to get through Part 1 without taking damage The Part 1 attacks are as follows:[2]Strongest Move: This can catch many new players off guard because Sans is the only enemy in the game that gets the first attack. Be ready! It will
always be the same move. Once you learn how to dodge it, you can dodge it as many times as you need. Bone Slam: This is part of the Strongest Move attack. Sans starts by putting you in Blue SOUL mode and doing a "bone slam." He will throw you into the bottom of the screen. Then a red box will appear with a sound. This indicates you need to jump.
Jump to avoid the bones at the bottom of the screen. Bone Wall: This is the second stage of the Strongest Move. Sans will put you in Red SOUL mode and a series of bones will come at you from either side. You will need to press up and down to navigate through the passageway in the bones the bone wall. Gaster Blasters: This is the third stage of the
Strongest Move attack. Gaster faces will appear at the sides and corners of the box and blast you with lasers. You will be in Red SOUL mode. You will need to move to the attack. Move using the following pattern to avoid the attacks: Center, any side,
center again, then top or bottom. Jump rope: During this attack, you will be put in Blue SOUL mode. A series of bones will come at you from one side or the other with a small gap in between each bone. Use small, controlled jumps to jump throughout the
fight. Blue Bones: During this attack, you will see a large blue bone followed by a small white bone come at you. You need to wait until the blue bone passes you, you will take damage. Right and Left Solo: During
this attack, you will be put in Blue SOUL mode. A series of short bones will come at you. You will need to jump onto a series of platforms on top of the short bones to safely move across them. Avoid the large bone will come at you from the top at the end. The bones and platforms may come at you from the
right or the left. Bone Platforms: During this attack, there are a series of platforms with bones in front and behind that move across the screen. The one at the bottom moves left, and the one in the middle moves right. You will be in Blue SOUL mode. You will need to jump and move in a circular motion to avoid the bones. Jump on the bottom platforms
going right, then jump down and move left to stay in front of the bones. Jump on top of another platform moves right, when safe to do so. Monorail: This is similar to Bone Platform, except the platform moves right, when safe to do so. Monorail: This is similar to Bone Platform, except the platform moves right, when safe to do so. Monorail: This is similar to Bone Platform, except the platform moves right, when safe to do so. Monorail: This is similar to Bone Platform, except the platform moves right, when safe to do so. Monorail: This is similar to Bone Platform, except the platform moves right, when safe to do so. Monorail: This is similar to Bone Platform, except the platform moves right and then left.
way to get through this section is to stay on the platform and just move left or right to avoid the rising and falling bones. Gaster Platforms: During this attack, there are three sets of platforms moving left at the bottom and top, and moving right in the middle. The Gaster faces will appear at different levels and blast lasers. You will be in Blue SOUL
mode. Jump on the platforms and avoid the Gaster blasts. Bone Pockets: During this attack, large bones come at you from the left while small bones come at you from the right. You will be in Blue SOUL mode. The best way to get through this attack is to make large controlled jumps over multiple small bones while staying in the space between the
large bones.4Heal when there isn't much going on. You're going to always dodge Sans' attacks even after all that practice. At this point in the game, you should have a couple of healing items. If you're going to heal during the first wave of attacks, be sure to do if after a move that you know you can always dodge. Healing doesn't progress the fight.
It just repeats the last attack. Another good place to heal is during the Sans spare in between Part 1 and Part 2. During this spare time, you can heal all you want and nothing will progress until you hit Attack. The last place you should heal is right before his final attack, which is right after his Slam attack. 5Don't spare Sans. During the break between
Part 1 and Part 2, Sans talks to you and says you can still be a good person, and he gives you the option to spare him. Don't go for it! He will instantly kill you once you do.6Learn the Part 2 attacks. They are as follows: Clips: The first attack in
Part 2 is a series of 4 quick attacks that require you to react quickly. You may need to jump to avoid bones, move to the side to avoid Gaster blasters, traverse the gap in the bone wall. It's similar to Part 1 attacks, except this time you have to move quickly. Menu Attack: When you see the menu after the first attack, notice there is a bone that moves in
and out of the menu. Time your button presses to avoid the bone because it will damage you. It can't kill you, but it can bring your HP down to 1. Later on in the fight, you will see bones in the menu options at the bottom of the screen. Highlight different menu options to avoid the bones. Guided Gaster Blasters: For this attack, Gasters will appear on
the screen and aim a laser directly at you. They only fire one at a time, so watch the order they appear on the screen. You will be in Red SOUL. Move in a large oval or circle while avoiding the laser blasts. Later on in the fight, the lasers will get larger. Up and Down Bones: During this attack, one set of bones moves down on the left and another set of
bones moves up on the right. You will be in Red SOUL mode. To avoid them, you will need to move in a circular motion in the center to avoid the bones. Slam: This is similar to the bone slam at the beginning of the game. The difference is this time you will be slammed multiple times against multiple sides of the box. You will be in Blue SOUL mode, but
gravity will pull you in different directions. Immediately jump from the wall you just slammed against to avoid the bone wall. Special Attack: This is Sans' last major attack. It consists of 4 quick Bone Slams in Blue SOUL mode, immediately followed by Up and Down Bones in Red SOUL mode. Then you will have to navigate through a large wall of bones
in Red SOUL mode that moves very quickly. Move up and down to avoid the bone wall. Then there are four more wall slams in Blue SOUL mode. To avoid them, jump up, then diagonal down-right, diagonal up-left, then right. Then Gaster
Sans's final attack is to talk you to death. There is going to be a lot of dialogue. Take the time to read it. Do not move, he will blink and you will be moved back to the center. Just let him talk. Eventually, he will fall asleep.8Select Fight. Once Sans falls asleep, you can push the box to the left by moving left. Then push the box down to the
 "Fight" option in the menu and select it to deal a final blow to Sans. Congratulations! You win! Advertisement Undertale > General Discussions > Topic Details I Need Good Items to bring? Thanks and I hope you don't have a bad
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Sans? What are the best heals for sans? I don't have the pie because I used it for Undyne. HeroL. He
2020 @ 2:50pm Sea Tea heals 10 HP but also increases SPEED. So if you get to the end, I think that'd help with the SOUL's velocity and moving quick enough to avoid the beams. I haven't done the Genocide Route, let alone got to Sans. But I hope my advice helps either way! ^-^ Note: This is ONLY to be used to report spam, advertising, and
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posts. The best healing items are Butterscotch Pie, Instant Noodles, Face Steak, Snowman Pieces, and Legendary Heroes. (Personally, I find the Piece to be close enough to the Hero that you get more value using the snow on Undyne rather than trying too hard to save it for Sans.) The best equipment is the Torn Notebook and Cloudy Glasses, since
DEF doesn't matter against Sans but INV does. The Burnt Pan buff to healing items also functions, but it isn't as valuable unless your preferred heal is Tem Flakes. You should expect to die a lot. Unlike some other boss fights I could name, this fight won't be won by the grit and determination of the human you play as. It's your determination to try
again as the player that makes it possible. Also, be used to the blue soul mode. Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10Memory: 2 GB RAMGraphics: 512MBStorage: 200 MB available space Recommended:OS *: Windows XP, Vista, 7, or 10Processor: 2GHz+Memory: 3 GB RAMGraphics: 512MBStorage: 200 MB available space Recommended:OS *: Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10Processor: 2GHz+Memory: 3 GB RAMGraphics: 512MBStorage: 200 MB available space Recommended:OS *: Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10Processor: 2GHz+Memory: 3 GB RAMGraphics: 512MBStorage: 200 MB available space Recommended:OS *: Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10Processor: 2GHz+Memory: 3 GB RAMGraphics: 512MBStorage: 200 MB available space Recommended:OS *: Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10Processor: 2GHz+Memory: 3 GB RAMGraphics: 512MBStorage: 200 MB available space Recommended:OS *: Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10Processor: 2GHz+Memory: 3 GB RAMGraphics: 512MBStorage: 200 MB available space Recommended:OS *: Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10Processor: 2GHz+Memory: 3 GB RAMGraphics: 512MBStorage: 200 MB available space Recommended:OS *: Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10Processor: 2GHz+Memory: 3 GB RAMGraphics: 512MBStorage: 200 MB available space Recommended:OS *: Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10Processor: 2GHz+Memory: 3 GB RAMGraphics: 512MBStorage: 200 MB available space Recommended:OS *: Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10Processor: 2GHz+Memory: 2GHz+Memor
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cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. Undertale > General Discussions > Topic Details Sans boss fight help I need help on Sans I died 6 times already.. I manage to get past his first attack but I lose alot of health due to his posion and then on second
attack If I heal I make it past it but if no healing his bones kill me.. The long bone one with short bone wit
posts., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,590 active editors 7,026,848 articles in EnglishThe hippocampus is a major component of the brain of humans and many other vertebrates. It plays important roles in the consolidation of information from short-term memory, and in spatial memory that enables navigation. In
 humans and other primates, the hippocampus is located in the archicortex, one of the three regions of allocortex, in each hemisphere. The hippocampus is one of the first regions of the brain to suffer damage; short-term memory loss and
disorientation are included among the early symptoms. Damage to the hippocampus can also result from oxygen starvation, encephalitis or medial temporal lobe epilepsy. Since different neuronal cell types are neatly organized into layers in the hippocampus, it has frequently been used as a model system for studying neurophysiology.
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Temple Judea?... that American poet Gladys Cromwell took her own life alongside her twin sister by jumping off a ship while returning home from World WarI?... that attempted crimes with no chance of success are still punishable by law in Germany?... that the developers of Clair Obscur: Expedition33 added an easy mode so that Jennifer English
could play it?... that as of 2023 only about 150 people had been diagnosed with SkrabanDeardorff syndrome?... that Johann Voldemar Jannsen was rebuked by the Estonian nationalist movement that he helped to found, only for a song he wrote to become Estonia's national anthem?... that the head of a labor union was jailed during the 1979 New York
prison guards' strike and guarded by members of his union?... that Dan Muse was a history teacher before becoming a hockey coach?... that French drag queens carried the Olympic flame in 2024? ArchiveStart a new articleOzzy OsbourneOzzy OsbourneOzzy
crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Connie Francis, the first woman to reach the top of the Billboard Hot 100, dies at the age of 87. Ongoing: Gaza
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experienced centuries of feudal warfare.1817 Windham William Sadler made the first successful aerial crossing of the Irish Sea, which spurred action to improve the safety of fire escapes across the United States.1997
Written and illustrated by Eiichiro Oda, One Piece, the best-selling manga series in history, debuted in Weekly Shnen Jump. 2002 The Israel Defense Forces bombed the home of Salah Shehade, the leader of the military arm of Hamas, killing him, his family and neighboring civilians. Augusta Fox Bronner (b. 1881) Willem Dafoe (b. 1955) Albertus
Soegijapranata (d.1963)Prince George of Wales (b.2013)More anniversaries: July 21July 22July 23ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Atari video game burial was a 1983 mass burial of unsold video game cartridges, consoles, and computers, undertaken by the American video game and home computer company Atari, Inc., at a landfill
site in the U.S. state of New Mexico. The burial occurred amid the video game crash of 1983, at the end of a disastrous fiscal year that saw Atari being sold off by its parent company Warner Communications. It included 700,000 cartridges of various games, including unsold copies of E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (1982), one of the largest video game
failures in history. For several decades after the burial was first reported, there were doubts as to its veracity and scope, and it was frequently dismissed as an urban legend. In 2013 and 2014, an excavation was carried out by Fuel Industries, Microsoft, the New Mexico government and others, which revealed discarded games and hardware. Only a
small fraction, about 1,300 cartridges, were recovered, with a portion reserved for curation and the rest auctioned to raise money for a museum to commemorate the burial. This photograph credit: taylorhatmakerRecently featured:
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1802. For the microprocessor, see RCA 1802. For other uses, see 1802 (disambiguation). Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmill
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Gregorian calendarand a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar, the 1802nd year of the 2ndmillennium, the 2nd year of the 19thcentury, and the 3rd year of the 2ndmillennium, the 2nd year of the 2ndmillennium, the 2ndmillennium year of the 2ndmillennium year of the 2ndmillennium year of the 2ndmillennium year of 
 Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 5 Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin, British ambassador to the Ottoman cocupation of Greece; the first shipment departs Piraeus on
board Elgin's ship, the Mentor, "with many boxes of moulds and sculptures", including three marble torsos from the Parthenon.[1]January 15 Canonsburg Academy (modern-day Washington & Jefferson College) is chartered by the Pennsylvania General Assembly.[2]January 29 The French Saint-Domingue expedition (40,000 troops) led by General
Charles Leclerc (Bonaparte's brother-in-law) lands in Saint-Domingue (modern Haiti) in an attempt to restore colonial rule following the Haitian Revolution in which Toussaint Louverture (a black former slave) has proclaimed himself Governor-General for Life and established control over Hispaniola. February 3 Leclerc and the first 5,000 of 20,000
troops arrive at Cap-Franois (modern Cap-Hatien).[3]February 17 The remains of Pope Pius VI are returned to the Vatican by France; the Pope had died in captivity at Valence, on August 29, 1799.[4]February The Rosetta Stone is brought to England by Colonel Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner, who arrives at Portsmouth on the captured French frigate
L'Egyptiane.[5]March 3 Ludwig van Beethoven publishes his Piano Sonata No. 14, commonly known as the "Moonlight Sonata" (Mondschein), in Vienna; the availability of the sheet music is announced by Giovanni Cappi in the newspaper Wiener Zeitung.[6]March 11 The Rosetta Stone is presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London, which in
turn presents it to the British Museum.[5]March 16 The United States Army Corps of Engineers is re-established, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York is established under its management, opening on July 4. March 2527 The Treaty of Amiens between the French Republic and the United Kingdom ends the War of the
Second Coalition. The treaty also ends the French Revolutionary Wars. March 28 H. W. Olbers discovers the asteroid Pallas. [7] April 10 The Great Trigonometrical Survey of India begins with the measurement of a baseline near Madras. April 12 Beethoven leaves Vienna for a small nearby Austrian village named Heiligenstadt where he would cope with
his declining mental and physical health including his growing deafness. He would stay until October and there he would write an unsent letter to his brothers called the Heiligenstadt Testament. In the letter, Beethoven contemplates suicide but it was his passion for the art of music that prevented him so. April 21 About 12,000 Wahhabi Sunnis under
the command of Abdul-Aziz bin Muhammad, the second ruler of the First Saudi State attack and sack Karbala, kill between 2,000 and 5,000 inhabitants and plunder the tomb of Husayn ibn Ali, grandson of Muhammad and son of Ali ibn Abi Talib.April 26 A general amnesty signed by Napoleon allows all but about 1,000 of the most notorious migrs of
the French Revolution to return to France as part of a conciliatory gesture to make peace with the various factions of the Ancien Rgime that ultimately consolidates his own rule. May 1802, Napoleon reinstates slavery in the French colonies,
revoking its abolition in the French Revolution. May Madame Marie Tussaud first exhibits her wax sculptures in London, having been commissioned, during the Reign of Terror in France, to make death masks of the victims. [8] June The first account of Thomas Wedgwood's experiments in photography is published by Humphry Davy in the Journal of the
 Royal Institution in London.[9][10] Since a fixative for the image has not yet been developed, the early photographs quickly fade. June 1The United State. At Hu, shortly before his conquest of Tonkin, Nguyen Anh is crowned as the Emperor Gia Long, the first ruler of the
Nguyn dynasty in Vietnam.[11]June 2 Indigenous Australian Pemulwuy, a leader of the resistance to European settlement of Australia, is shot dead by Henry Hacking.June 8 Haitian revolutionary Toussaint Louverture is seized by French troops and imprisoned at the Fort de Joux.July 5 Parliamentary elections begin in the United Kingdom, with voting
continuing until August 28; the Tories, led by Henry Addington, win control of the House of Commons. July 19 leuthre Irne du Pont founds E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, the modern DuPont chemical company, as a gunpowder manufactory near Wilmington, Delaware. [12] July 22 Gia Long captures Hanoi, completing his unification of
Vietnam, July 31 William Wordsworth, leaving London for Dover and Calais with his sister Dorothy, witnesses the early morning scene which he captures in his sonnet "Composed upon Westminster Bridge". August 2 In a plebiscite, Napoleon Bonaparte is confirmed as the First Consul of France. September 11 The Italian region of Piedmont becomes a
part of the French First Republic.October 2 War ends between Sweden and Tripoli. The United States also negotiates peace, but war continues over the size of compensation.October 15 French Army General Michel Ney enters Switzerland with 40,000 troops, on orders of Napoleon Bonaparte.[13]October 16 The port of New Orleans and the lower
 Mississippi River are closed to American traffic by order of the city's Spanish administrator, Juan Ventura Morales, threatening the economy in the western United States, and prompting the need for the Louisiana Purchase. [14]October 26 A powerful 7.9 earthquake shakes the Romanian district of Vrancea destroying hundreds of buildings, triggering
landslides and killing 4 people. This earthquake is considered one of the strongest to have shaken Europe. November 16 The newly elected British Parliament is inaugurated by King George III, who tells the members, "In my intercourse with foreign powers, I have been actuated by a sincere disposition of the maintenance of peace," but adds that "My
conduct will be invariably regulated by a due consideration of the actual situation of Europe, and by a watchful solicitude for the Batavian Republic, is shipwrecked in a gale off Hythe, Kent, in the south of England; only 18 of 472 on board
survive.December 2 The Health and Morals of Apprentices Act in the United Kingdom comes into effect, regulating conditions for child labour in factories. Although poorly enforced, it pioneers a series of Factory Acts. Victor HugoLydia Maria ChildDorothea DixJanuary 3 Charles Pelham Villiers, British politician (d. 1898) January 10 Carl Ritter von
Ghega, Albanian-born Venetian road engineer (d. 1860) January 22 Richard Upjohn, English-American abolitionist author (d. 1875) February 15 Jean-Jacques Uhrich, French general (d. 1886) February 16 Phineas Quimby,
American physician (d. 1866)February 19 Wilhelm Matthias Naeff, Swiss Federal Councillor (d. 1881)March 2 Edwin Henry Landseer, British painter (d. 1885)March 2 Charles-
Mathias Simons, Prime Minister of Luxembourg (d. 1874)April 4 Dorothea Dix, American activist (d. 1887)[16]April 9 Elias Lnnrot, Finnish folklorist, philologist who created the Finnish national epic, the Kalevala (d. 1884)May 2 Heinrich Gustav Magnus, German chemist, physicist (d. 1870)May 26 Karl Ferdinand Ranke, German educator (d. 1884)May 2 Heinrich Gustav Magnus, German chemist, physicist (d. 1870)May 26 Karl Ferdinand Ranke, German educator (d. 1884)May 2 Heinrich Gustav Magnus, German chemist, physicist (d. 1870)May 26 Karl Ferdinand Ranke, German educator (d. 1884)May 2 Heinrich Gustav Magnus, German chemist, physicist (d. 1870)May 26 Karl Ferdinand Ranke, German educator (d. 1884)May 2 Heinrich Gustav Magnus, German educator (d. 1884)May 2 Heinrich Gustav Magnus
1876) June 12 Harriet Martineau, British social theorist, writer (d. 1876) Alexandre Dumas ara Coleridge July 5 (June 23 O.S.) Pavel Nakhimov, Russian admiral (d. 1855) July 24 Alexandre Dumas, French author (d. 1870) July 26 Mariano Arista, President of Mexico (d. 1855) July 24 Alexandre Dumas Revolution (d. 1840) August 5 Niels
Henrik Abel, Norwegian mathematician (d. 1829) August 31 Karl von Urban, Austrian field marshal (d. 1877) September 19 Lajos Kossuth, Hungarian politician (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1867) November 9 Elijah P. Lovejoy, American abolitionist (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer (d. 1876) October 31 Benot Fourneyron, French engineer
1837) November 19 Solomon Foot, American politician (d. 1866) December 15 Jnos Bolyai, Hungarian mathematician (d. 1860) December 23 Sara Coleridge, British scholar (d. 1871) Mary Short, queen consort of Awadh (d. 1849) Erasmus Darwin Martha
WashingtonFebruary 2 Welbore Ellis, 1st Baron Mendip, British statesman (b. 1713)February 3 Pedro Rodrguez, Count of Campomanes, Spanish statesman, writer (b. 1723)February 26 Esek Hopkins, American Revolutionary War admiral (b. 1718)April 13 Charles Moss,
British bishop (b. 1711)April 18 Erasmus Darwin, English physician and botanist (b. 1731)April 26 Edmund Nelson (clergyman), English priest (b. 1731)July 6 Daniel Morgan, American pioneer, Congressman
from Virginia, and general (b. 1736) July 25 Friedrich Karl Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and pathologist (b. 1771) July 24 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1735) July 25 Friedrich Karl Joseph von Erthal, Archbishop of Mainz (b. 1771) July 24 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1735) July 25 Friedrich Karl Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1735) July 26 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1735) July 27 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1736) July 27 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1736) July 28 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1736) July 28 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1736) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1736) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1736) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1736) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux, French anatomist and engraver (b. 1740s) July 29 Joseph Ducreux (b. 1740s) July 20 Joseph Ducreux (b
1719) August 10 Franz Aepinus, German philosopher (b. 1724) August 12 Louis Lebgue Duportail French military leader in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War (b. 1743) September 19 Princess Luisa of Naples and Sicily (b. 1773) September 26 Jurij Vega, Slovenian mathematician, physicist, and soldier (b. 1754) October 5
Suzanne Blair, Haitian national heroine (b. 1781)October 8 Emmanuele Vitale, Maltese military leader (b. 1758)October 31 Sir William Parker, 1st Baronet, of Harburn, British admiral (b. 1734)November 16 Andr Michaux, French botanist (b. 1775)November 15 George Romney, English artist (b. 1734)November 16 Andr Michaux, French botanist (b. 1775)November 17 Sir William Parker, 1st Baronet, of Harburn, British admiral (b. 1734)November 16 Andr Michaux, French botanist (b. 1775)November 17 Sir William Parker, 1st Baronet, of Harburn, British admiral (b. 1743)November 16 Andr Michaux, French botanist (b. 1775)November 17 Sir William Parker, 1st Baronet, of Harburn, British admiral (b. 1743)November 18 Sir William Parker, 1st Baronet, 1st Baron
1746)December 5 Lemuel Francis Abbott, English portrait painter (b. 1713)^ Christopher Hitchens, The Parthenon Marbles: The Case for Reunification (Verso Books, 2016)^ Coleman, Helen Turnbull Waite (1956). Banners in the Wilderness: The Early
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June 25, 2021.Retrieved from 30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2ndmillennium Centuries 17th century 18th centu
leaders 17 th century 18 th century 18 th century 19 th 
late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated
in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations
of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail, During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russial 1 and China, [2] Western historians have occasionally defined as 17151789.
denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events. [3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century [5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in
1815[6] or even later. [7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the
excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitio
and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-
democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to
Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence
and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company
began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11]In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative
peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Oing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as
scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the KonbaungAyutthaya Wars and the Ty Sn Wars broke out while the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the KonbaungAyutthaya Wars and the Ty Sn Wars broke out while the Dutch port of Nagasaki.
Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the
United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Tpac
Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European
power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough17001721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 17011714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.
[12]17021715: Camisard rebellion in France.1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy.1704: End of Japan's Genroku period.1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13]17061713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated
at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin.1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire.1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14]1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and
English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at
Poltava.1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect.17101711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov.1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power.17111715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North
Carolina.1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming.1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era.1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British
halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.17181720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France,
Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.17181730: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Northern War.1721: Sack of Shamakh
massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins.1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221723: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with
the Persian invader Nader Shah.1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs. [16]17231730: The Usungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive
results.1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale.1725: Austro-Spanish War ends inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in
Great Britain and North America.17321734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17]17331738: War of the Polish Succession.Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Universees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Universees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Universees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Universees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Universees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Universees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Universees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Universees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Universees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel (Universees a huge expansion) and the Universees a huge expansion in territory.17381738: Universees a huge expansion in territ
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's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First
Great Awakening to New England17401741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman.17411751: Maratha invasions of Bengal.17401748: War of the Austrian Succession.1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19]1742:
Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor.1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah.17431746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at
the Battle of Culloden in 1746,[20]1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud,[21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in
Scotland.1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani.1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War.17481754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age.Main articles: 1750s, 1760s,
1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s1752: 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 to 13 September to 13 September and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the
Carnatic.1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22]17541763: The French and Indian War, the North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of
Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000.1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.
European powers in various theaters around the world.17561763: 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.17621796: 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 Battle of Buxar.1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament.17651767: The Burmese
invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya.17651769: 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 1808.17661799: Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an
authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the Bar Confederation.17681774: Russo-Turkish War.1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California.17691770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.17691773: 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]17701771: 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'tat, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopdie, ou dictionnaire raisonn des sciences, des arts et des mtiers17721779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha
War.17721795: The Partitions of Poland end the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.17731775: 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.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: 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: 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 Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the L dynasty.17791879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the
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South African Republic.17791783: 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 Tpac Amaru II in Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington1785: 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.17851791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24]17851795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of the MarathaMysore with a the MarathaMysore wi 19th century.17871792: Russo-Turkish War.1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia17881790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster.1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Inconfidncia Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes1791: Suppression of the Lige Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige.17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition.17911804: The Haitian Revolution.1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute.17921802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: PolishRussian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) 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]17931796: Revolt in the Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: 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 1795: The Battle of Nuuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran.1796: Edward Jenner administers the first 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: The British rule in Ireland.1798: 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 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 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 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 against the Manchu dynasty in China.1798: The Irish Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty 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: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. [31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries 18th century. The spinning jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 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 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Banneker.1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, China.1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygenThe 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 Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Ian Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Aim Argand[32]1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles discovers Charles's law1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry. troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: 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 published1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopdie1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj ilobod Boli1759: Candide by Voltaire1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Friedrich Schiller first published1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke1791: Rights of Woman by William Blake1798: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach1723: 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. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart17911795: London symphonies 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, 17151789. Oxford University Press. 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And once you have that (Noodles, Steak, Legendary Hero x6, Cloudy Glasses, All i know lol0Cloudy glasses and note book are apparently really good, you might wanna try those Or you can reset and get more food.ALL POSTS0Burnt pan for heals, cloud glasses, sea tea, L. Heroes, I. Noodles, and Bscotch pie.0Actually, they do- they add a tiny little smidgen of INV frames. literally less than 0.33 seconds.0DogResidue is useless, you mean DogSalad? Also, SeaTea isn't the best choice because modifying your speed can really mess up some attacks.1Dont use snowman pieces, use Legendary Heroes. Dog Residue actually can serve as an infinite consumable source if you get lucky enough,0By that, jack means using a DogResidue gives you DogSalad sometimes. It's not reliable in the slightest, about 1/8 will be a Dog salad from my experience.

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