

```
, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,583 active editors 7,025,565 articles in English Sir William Gordon-Cumming (20 July 1848 20 May 1930) was a Scottish landowner, soldier and socialite. He was the central figure in the royal baccarat scandal of 1891. He joined the British Army in 1868 and saw service in South Africa, Egypt and the
Sudan; he served with distinction and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. An adventurer, he also hunted in the US and India. A friend of Edward, Prince of Wales, for over 20 years, in 1890 he attended a house party at Tranby Croft, where he took part in a game of baccarat at the behest of the prince. During the course of two nights' play he was
accused of cheating, which he denied. After news of the affair leaked out, he sued five members of the party for slander; Edward was called as a witness. The case was a public spectacle in the UK and abroad, but the verdict went against Gordon-Cumming and he was ostracised from polite society. After the court case he married an American heiress,
but their relationship was unhappy. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Great Wilbraham (causewayed enclosure)Henry de HinuberHurricane Claudette (2003)ArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutPostcard with a Fula woman... that Francis-Edmond Fortier published more than 3,300 postcards of French West Africa (example pictured) between
1901 and 1920?... that a language riot broke out between members of Our Lady of the Rosary in 1917?... that Oleksandr Rodin's opera Kateryna was staged despite barricades, bombings, and an air-raid alarm?... that Paul Among the People treats the Pauline epistles as sources comparable to Homer, Aristophanes and Virgil on Greco-Roman
attitudes?... that Gyula Kakas competed at two Olympics in gymnastics, set the Hungarian pole-vault record, and played for a national-champion football club?... that a lyric in Beautiful Chaos was praised for "spreading queer joy"?... that defending champions Bermuda did not compete in the women's football tournament at the 2015 Island Games?..
that Vatican Taekwondo has no registered athletes or coaches?... that Iceland's entry for Eurovision in 2025 brought out a line of Ash Wednesday costumes? ArchiveStart a new articleMuhammadu BuhariFormer president of Nigeria Muhammadu BuhariF
Armed Forces result in hundreds of deaths. The International Criminal Court issues arrest warrants for Taliban leaders Hibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul Hakim Haggani over their alleged persecution of women in Afghanistan. Flooding in Central Texas, United States, leaves at least 140 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of
UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Andrea GibsonRaymond GuiotFelix BaumgartnerFauja SinghBradley John MurdochFrank BarrieNominate an articleJuly 20Forensic experts at the site of the Suru bombing1807 French brothers Claude and Nicphore Nipce received a patent for their Pyrolophore, one of the world's first internal
combustion engines.1951 Abdullah I of Jordan was assassinated while visiting the Al-Agsa Mosque in Jerusalem.1976 The Viking 1 lander became the first spacecraft to successfully land on Mars and perform its mission.1997 USSConstitution, one of the United States Navy's original six frigates, sailed for the first time in 116 years after a full
restoration.2015 A suicide attack (aftermath pictured) in Suru, Turkey, for which Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility, killed 34 people and injured 104 others. Alexander the Great (b.1973) Gisele Bndchen (b.1980) More anniversaries: July 19 July 20 July 21 Archive By email List
of days of the yearAboutC/2022 E3 (ZTF) is a non-periodic comet from the Oort cloud that was discovered by the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) in 2022. With a comet nucleus of around 1 kilometers and, during
January 2023, an anti-tail was also visible. The comet reached its most recent perihelion in January 2023, at a distance of 1.11AU (166millionkm; 103millionkm; 26millionkm; 26millionkm; 26millionkm; 26millionkm; 26millionkm; 103millionkm; 103millionkm; 26millionkm; 26millionkm;
under moonless dark skies. This photograph of C/2022 E3 was taken in January 2023 and released by the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics. Photograph credit: Alessandro Bianconi; National Institute for Astrophysics. Photograph credit: Alessandro Bianconi; National Institute for Astrophysics. Photograph of C/2022 E3 was taken in January 2023 and released by the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics. Photograph of C/2022 E3 was taken in January 2023 and released by the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics. Photograph of C/2022 E3 was taken in January 2023 and released by the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics. Photograph of C/2022 E3 was taken in January 2023 and released by the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics.
central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk Ask questions about
using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository
MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikipeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide
Wiktionary Dictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Deutsch Espaol Francis Italiano Nederlands Polski Portugus Svenska Ting Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bn-lm-
gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSloveninaRetrieved from "2This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help
improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1807" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (November 2015) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2 ndmillennium 2 ndmillennium 2 ndmillennium 2 ndmillennium 2 ndmillennium 2 ndmillennium 3 ndmillennium 4 ndmillennium 4 ndmillennium 4 ndmillennium 5 ndmillennium 5 ndmillennium 6 ndmillennium 6
Gregorian calendarand a common year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1807th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 7th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 1807th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 7th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 1807th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 7th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 1807th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 7th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 7th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 7th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 1807th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 7th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 7th year
calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1807 by topicHumanitiesArchaeologyArchitectureArtLiteraturePoetryMusicBy countryAustraliaBrazilCanadaDenmarkFranceGermanyNew ZealandNorwayRussiaSouth AfricaSwedenUnited KingdomUnited StatesOther topicsRail transportScienceSportsLists of leadersSovereign
statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmentsDisestablishmen
calendar6557Balinese saka calendar17281729Bengali calendar12131214Berber calendar2757British Regnal year47Geo.348Geo.3Buddhist calendar2351Burmese calendar1169Byzantine calendar1231524Discordian calendar2973Ethiopian
calendar17991800Hebrew calendar55675568Hindu calendar5-Vikram Samvat18631864- Shaka Samvat17281729- Kali Yuga49074908Holocene calendar11851186Islamic calendar12211222Japanese calendarBunka 4()Javanese calendar17331734Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean
calendar4140Minguo calendar105 before ROC105Nanakshahi calendar339Thai solar calendar23492350Tibetan calendar(male Fire-Higer)1933 or 1552 or 780to(female Fire-Higer)1934 or 1553 or 781Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1807. January 7 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland issues an Order in Council prohibiting
British ships from trading with France or its allies.[1]January 20 The Sierra Leone Company, faced with bankruptcy because of the imminent abolition of the slave trade in British government for purchase and transfer on July 29, and it takes effect on January
1, 1808.[2] February 3 Napoleonic Wars and Anglo-Spanish War: Battle of Montevideo The British invasions of the Ro de la Plata. February 7 Napoleon leads the forces of the French Empire in an invasion of the Russian Empire, and begins fighting at the Battle of Eylau against
 Russian and Prussian forces.[3] February 8 Battle of Eylau: Napoleon fights a hard but inconclusive battle against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 10 The Survey in 1878) is established; work begins on August 3, 1816. February 17
Henry Christopher is elected first President of the United States Aaron Burr is tried for conspiracy; In Alabama, former Vice President of the United Kingdom by an
overwhelming majority.[4]March 2 The United States Congress passes the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves "into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States ... from any foreign kingdom, place, or country" (to take effect January 1, 1808). March 25The United Kingdom Slave Trade Act becomes law abolishing the slave trade in
most of the British Empire[5] with effect from 1 May (slavery itself is abolished in British colonies in 1833). The Swansea and Mumbles Railway in South Wales, at this time known as the Oystermouth Railway, becomes the first passenger-carrying railway in the world. March 29 H. W. Olbers discovers the asteroid Vesta. April 412 Froberg mutiny: The
British suppress a mutiny at Fort Ricasoli, Malta, by men of the irregularly-recruited Froberg Regiment. April 14 African Institution holds its first meeting in London; it is intended to improve social conditions in Sierra Leone. May 22 A grand jury indicts former Vice President of the United States Aaron Burr for treason. [6] May 24 Siege of Danzig ends
after 6 weeks with Prussian and Russian defenders capitulating to French forces. May 29 Selim III, Ottoman Emperor since 1789, is deposed in favour of his nephew Mustafa IV. May 31 Primitive Methodism originates in an All Day of Prayer at Mow Cop, in the north midlands of England. [7] June 9 The Duke of Portland is chosen as Prime Minister after
the United Kingdom general election. June 10 The Battle of Heilsberg ends in a draw. June 14 Battle of Friedland: Napoleon decisively defeats Bennigsen's Russian army. June 22 Chesapeake Leopard affair: British Royal Navy fourth rate HMSLeopard attacks and boards United States Navy frigate USS Chesapeake off Norfolk, Virginia, seeking
deserters. This act of British aggression plays a role in the run-up to the War of 1812. July 5 A disastrous British attack is mounted against Buenos Aires, during the second failed invasion of the Ro de la Plata. July 79 The Treaties of Tilsit are signed between France, Prussia and Russia. Napoleon and Russian Emperor Alexander I ally together against
the British. The Prussians are forced to cede more than half their territory, which is formed into the Duchy of Warsaw in their former Polish lands, and the Kingdom of Westphalia in western Germany. The Free City of Danzig is also formed (established September 9 by Napoleon). July 13 With the death of Henry Benedict Stuart, the last Stuart claimant
to the throne of the United Kingdom, Jacobitism comes to an effective end. July 20 Nicphore Nipce is awarded a patent by Napoleon Bonaparte for the Pyrolophore, the world's first internal combustion engine, after it successfully powers a boat upstream on the river Sane in France. August 17 The North River Steamboat, Robert Fulton's first American
steamboat, leaves New York City for Albany on the Hudson River, inaugurating the first commercial steamboat service in the world. September 1 Former U.S. Vice President Aaron Burr is acquitted of treason. He had been accused of plotting to annex parts of Louisiana and Mexico, to become part of an independent republic. September 27 Battle of
Copenhagen: The British Royal Navy bombards Copenhagen with fire bombs and phosphorus rockets, to prevent the Dano-Norwegian navy from surrendering to Napoleon; 30% of the city is destroyed, and 2,000 citizens are killed. September 13
Beethoven's Mass in C major, Op. 86, is premiered, commissioned by Nikolaus I, Prince Esterhzy, and displeasing him.[9]September 27 Napoleon purchases the Borghese art collection, including the Antinous Mondragone, and brings it to Paris.[10]October 9 Prussian Reform Movement: Serfdom is abolished by the October edict.October 13 The
Geological Society of London is founded. October 30 El Escorial Conspiracy: Ferdinand, Prince of Asturias is arrested for conspiring against his father Charles IV of Spain. November 24 Battle of Abrantes, Portugal: The French under Jean-Andoche Junot take the town. November 29 Portuguese Queen Maria I and the Court embark at Lisbon, bound for
Brazil. Rio de Janeiro becomes the Portuguese capital. December 511 Napoleonic Wars: Raid on Griessie A British Royal Navy squadron attacks the Dutch port of Griessie on Java in the Dutch East Indies, eliminating the last Dutch naval force in the Pacific and concluding the Java campaign of 18061807. [11] December 17 Napoleonic Wars: France
issues the Milan Decree which confirms the Continental System (i.e. no European country is to trade with the United Kingdom). December 22 The United States Congress passes the Embargo on all foreign nations. Battle of Hingakaka between two factions of Mori people, the largest battle ever fought in New Zealand, and the last
fought there without firearms.[12] In 1807 or 1808 is fought the Battle of Moremonui, first of the Musket Wars.Robert E. Lee January 19 Robert E. 
10 Lajos Batthyny, 1st Prime Minister of Hungary (d. 1849)February 27 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, American poet (d. 1882)[13]March 1 Wilford Woodruff, American religious leader (d. 1898)March 14 Josephine of Leuchtenberg, Queen of Sweden and Norway (d. 1876)April 2 William F. Packer, American poet (d. 1870)April 3 Jane Digby,
English adventurer (d. 1881)April 20 John Milton, Governor of Florida (d. 1875)May 28 Louis Agassiz, Swiss-born zoologist 
GaribaldiJuly 4 Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot (d. 1882)August 11 David Rice Atchison, American politician (d. 1886)August 15 Jules Grvy, 4th President of France (d. 1891)August 15 Jules Grvy, 4th President of France (d. 1891)August 15 Jules Grvy, 4th President of France (d. 1891)August 16 Jules Grvy, 4th President of France (d. 1891)August 17 Jules Grvy, 4th President of France (d. 1891)August 18 Charles Francis Adams Sr., American historical editor, politician and diplomat (d. 1886)September 2 Fredrika Runeberg, Finnish writer (d. 1879)[14]September 7
Henry Sewell, 1st Premier of New Zealand (d. 1879)September 16 John Lenthall, American naval architect and shipbuilder (d. 1882)October 26 Barbu Catargiu, 1st Prime Minister of Romania (d. 1862)October 29 Aneo Kraljevi, Herzegovinian Catholic bishop (d. 1879)October 30
1st Baronet, British admiral (b. c.1758)February 5 Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1725)February 27 Louise du Pierry, French astronomer (b. 1732)April 10 Duchess Anna Amalia of Brunswick-Wolfenbttel, regent of Weimar and
 Eisenach (b. 1739)May 10 Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau, French soldier (b. 1721)June 9 Andrew Sterett,
American naval officer (b. 1778)Angelica KauffmanJuly 13 Henry Benedict Stuart, Italian-born cardinal, Jacobite claimant to the British throne (b. 1725)July 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and congressman from Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 14 George Townshend, 1st Marquess Townshend, British field marshal (b. 1705)July 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and congressman from Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 14 George Townshend, 1st Marquess Townshend, British field marshal (b. 1705)July 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and congressman from Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 14 George Townshend, 1st Marquess Townshend, British field marshal (b. 1705)July 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and congressman from Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 14 George Townshend, British field marshal (b. 1705)July 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and congressman from Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 14 George Townshend, British field marshal (b. 1705)July 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and congressman from Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 14 George Townshend, British field marshal (b. 1705)July 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and congressman from Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician 
1724)October 22 Jean-Franois Houbigant, French perfumer (b. 1730)November 2 Louis Auguste Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Prime Minister of King Louis XVI of France (b. 1730)November 5 Angelica Kauffman, Swiss painter (b. 1741)November 8 Darejan Dadiani, Georgian queen consort (b. 1738)Pierre-Alexandre-Laurent Forfait, French engineer
hydrographer, politician, and Minister of the Navy (17991801) (b. 1752)November 23 Jean-Franois Rewbell, French politician (b. 1747)November 26 Oliver Ellsworth, American founding father and 3rd Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (b. 1745)December 19 Friedrich Melchior, Baron von Grimm, German writer (b. 1723)December 21
John Newton, English cleric, hymnist (b. 1725)December 29 Diogo de Carvalho e Sampayo, Portuguese diplomat, scientist (b. 1750)^ William S. Dudley, ed. The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History (Naval Historical Center, 1985) p34^ Stephen Tomkins, The Clapham Sect: How Wilberforce's Circle Transformed Britain (Lion Books, 2012)
p200^ William Hodgson, The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Once Emperor of the French, who Died in Exile, at St. Helena, After a Captivity of Six Years' Duration (Orlando Hodgson, 1841) p384^ "William Wilberforce (17591833)". Retrieved January 18, 2021.^ "Abolition of the Slave Trade 1807". BBC. Archived from the original on October 11, 2007
Retrieved September 11, 2007. "The Aaron Burr Treason Trial" (PDF). Farndale, W. E. (1950). The Secret of Mow Cop: a new appraisal of the origins of Primitive Methodism. London: Epworth Press. In The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal, Volume 7 (American
Presbyterian Mission Press, 1876) p174^ Marston, Nicholas (2006). Beethoven: Mass in C major, Op. 86 (PDF) (CD). Hyperion Records. CDH55263. Retrieved May 15, 2015.^ Francis Haskell and Nicholas Penny, Taste and the Antique: The Lure of Classical Sculpture, 1500-1900 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the Antique: The Lure of Classical Sculpture, 1500-1900 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the Antique: The Lure of Classical Sculpture, 1500-1900 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the Antique: The Lure of Classical Sculpture, 1500-1900 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the Antique: The Lure of Classical Sculpture, 1500-1900 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the Antique: The Lure of Classical Sculpture, 1500-1900 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the University Press, 1982 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the University Press, 1982 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the University Press, 1982 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the University Press, 1982 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the University Press, 1982 (Yale University Press, 1982 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the University Press, 1982 (Yale University Press, 1982 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the University Press, 1982 (Yale University Press, 1982 (Yale University Press, 1982) p281^ Clowes, William Laird (1997) and the University Press, 1982 (Yale Un
[1900]. The Royal Navy: A History from the Earliest Times to 1900. Vol.V. Chatham Publishing. ISBN1-86176-014-0.^ Anderson, Atholl (2022). "War is their principal profession: On the frequency and causes of Maori warfare and migration, 12501850 CE". In Clark, Geoffrey; Litster, Mirani (eds.). Archaeological Perspectives on Conflict and Warfare in
Australia and the Pacific. Canberra: ANU Press. p.51. ISBN 978-1-76046-489-9. Retrieved March 29, 2025 via Google Books. Calhoun, Charles C (2004). Longfellow: A Rediscovered Life. Boston: Beacon Press. p.5. ISBN 978-0807070260. Tredrika Runeberg. Svenska Littaratursllskapet i Finland. Archived from the original on May 6, 2014.
Retrieved May 14, 2014. Robson, Ann P. "Mill [ne Hardy; other married name Taylor], Harriet". Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (onlineed.). Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/38051. (Subscription or UK public library membership required.) Retrieved from "3Second-largest asteroid of the main asteroid beltThis article is about
the asteroid. For the Roman goddess, see Vesta (mythology). For other uses, see Vesta (disambiguation). 4 VestaTrue color image of Vesta taken by Dawn. The massive Rheasilvia Crater dominates Vesta's south pole. DiscoveryDiscovered by Heinrich Wilhelm OlbersDiscoverydate 29 March 1807Designations MPCdesignation (4)
VestaPronunciation/vst/[1]Named afterVestaMinorplanet categoryMain belt (Vesta family)AdjectivesVestanVestian[a]Symbol (historically astronomical, now astrological)Orbital characteristics[6]Epoch 13September 2023(JD2453300.5)Aphelion2.57AU (384millionkm)Perihelion2.15AU (322millionkm)Semi-major axis2.36AU
(353millionkm)Eccentricity0.0894Orbital period (sidereal)3.63yr (1325.86d)Average orbital speed19.34km/sMean anomaly169.4Inclination7.1422 to ecliptic5.58 to invariable plane[7]Longitudeof ascendingnode103.71Timeof perihelion126.25 to invariable plane[7]Longitudeof ascendingnode103.71Timeof perihelion26.25 to invariable plane[7]Longitudeof ascendingnode103.71Timeof perihelion3.25 to invariable plane[7]Longitudeof ascendingnode103.25 to invariable plane[7]Longitudeof ascendingnode103.25 to invariable plane[7]Longitudeof ascendingnode103.25 to invariable plane[7]Longitudeof ascendingnode103.25 to invar
elements[9]Proper semi-major axis2.36151AUProper eccentricity0.098758Proper inclination6.39234Proper mean motion99.1888deg/ yrPrecession of perihelion36.8729 (2182 years)arcsec/ yrPhysical characteristicsDimensions572.6km 557.2km 
446.4 \text{km} [10] \text{Mean diameter} 525.40.2 \text{km} [10] \text{Flattening} 0.2204 \text{Surface area} (8.660.2) 105 \text{km} 2 [b] [11] \text{Volume} 7.4970107 \text{km} 3 [10] \text{Equatorial surfacegravity} 0.22 \text{m/s} 2 (0.022 \text{g}0) \text{Equatorial escape velocity} 0.36 \text{km/sSynodic rotation period} 0.2226 \text{d} (5.342 \text{h}) [6] [13] \text{Equatorial surfacegravity} 0.22 \text{m/s} 2 (0.022 \text{g}0) \text{Equatorial escape velocity} 0.36 \text{km/sSynodic rotation period} 0.2226 \text{d} (5.342 \text{h}) [6] [13] \text{Equatorial escape} 0.022 \text{g}0 \text{m/s} 2 (0.022 \text{g}0) \text{escape} 0.022
rotationvelocity93.1m/s[c]Axial tilt29Northpole right ascension20h 32m[d]Northpole declination48[d]Geometric albedo0.423[15]Temperaturemin: 75K (198C)max: 250K (23C)[16]Spectral typeV[6][17]Apparent magnitude5.1[18] to 8.48Absolute magnitude(H)3.20[6][15]Angular diameter0.70 to 0.22Vesta (minor-planet designation: 4 Vesta) is one of
the largest objects in the asteroid belt, with a mean diameter of 525 kilometres (326mi).[10] It was discovered by the German astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias Olbers on 29 March 1807[6] and is named after Vesta, the virgin goddess of home and hearth from Roman mythology.[19]Vesta is thought to be the second-largest asteroid, both by mass
and by volume, after the dwarf planet Ceres.[20][21][22] Measurements give it a nominal volume only slightly larger than that of Pallas (about 5% greater), but it is 25% to 30% more massive. It constitutes an estimated 9% of the mass of the asteroid belt.[23] Vesta is the only known remaining rocky protoplanet of the kind that formed the terrestrial
planets.[24] Numerous fragments of Vesta were ejected by collisions one and two billion years ago that left two enormous craters occupying much of Vesta's southern hemisphere.[25][26] Debris from these events has fallen to Earth as howarditeeucritediogenite (HED) meteorites, which have been a rich source of information about Vesta.[27][28]
[29]Vesta is the brightest asteroid visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible to the naked eye. Its maximum distance from the Sun,[e] although its orbit lies entirely within that of Ceres.[30]NASA's Dawn spacecraft entered
orbit around Vesta on 16 July 2011 for a one-year exploration and left the orbit of Vesta on 5 September 2012[31] en route to its final destination, Ceres. Researchers continue to examine data collected by Dawn for additional insights into the formation and history of Vesta.[32][33]Vesta, Ceres, and the Moon with sizes shown to scaleHeinrich Olbers
discovered Pallas in 1802, the year after the discovery of Ceres. He proposed that the two objects were the remnants of a destroyed planet. He sent a letter with his proposal to the British astronomer William Herschel, suggesting that a search near the locations where the orbits of Ceres and Pallas intersected might reveal more fragments. These
orbital intersections were located in the constellation virgo. [34] Olbers commenced his search in 1802, and on 29 March 1807 he discovered Vesta in the constellation Virgoa coincidence, because Ceres, Pallas, and Vesta are not fragments of a larger body. Because the asteroid Juno had been discovered in 1804, this made Vesta the
fourth object to be identified in the region that is now known as the asteroid belt. The discovery was announced in a letter addressed to German astronomer Johann H. Schrter dated 31 March.[35] Because Olbers already had credit for discovering a planet (Pallas; at the time, the asteroids were considered to be planets), he gave the honor of naming
his new discovery to German mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauss, whose orbital calculations had enabled astronomers to confirm the existence of Ceres, the first asteroid, and who had computed the orbit of the new planet in the remarkably short time of 10 hours.[36][37] Gauss decided on the Roman virgin goddess of home and hearth, Vesta.
[38] Vesta was the fourth asteroid to be discovered, hence the number 4 in its formal designation. The name Vesta, or national variants thereof, is in international use with two exceptions: Greeke and China. In Greek, the name adopted was the Hellenic equivalent of Vesta, Hestia (4); in English, that name is used for 46 Hestia (Greeks use the name adopted was the Hellenic equivalent of Vesta, or national variants thereof, is in international use with two exceptions:
 "Hestia" for both, with the minor-planet numbers used for disambiguation). In Chinese, Vesta is called the 'hearth-god(dess) star', Zoshnxng, naming the asteroid for Vesta's role, similar to the Chinese names of Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.[f]Upon its discovery, Vesta was, like Ceres, Pallas, and Juno before it, classified as a planet and given a
planetary symbol. The symbol represented the altar of Vesta with its sacred fire and was designed by Gauss. [39][40] In Gauss's conception, now obsolete, this was drawn. His form is in the pipeline for Unicode 17.0 as U+1F777. [41][42][g]The asteroid symbols were gradually retired from astronomical use after 1852, but the symbols for the first fou
 asteroids were resurrected for astrology in the 1970s. The abbreviated modern astrological variant of the Vesta symbol is (U+26B6), [41][h]After the discovery of Vesta, no further objects were discovered for 38years, and during this time the Solar System was thought to have eleven planets. [47] However, in 1845, new asteroids started being
discovered at a rapid pace, and by 1851 there were fifteen, each with its own symbol, in addition to the eight major planets (Neptune had been discovered in 1846). It soon became clear that it would be impractical to continue inventing new planets (Neptune had been discovered in 1846).
problem was addressed by Benjamin Apthorp Gould, who suggested numbering asteroids in their order of discovery, and placing this number in a disk (circle) as the generic symbol of an asteroid. Thus, the fourth asteroid, Vesta, acquired the generic symbol of an asteroid in their order of discovery, and placing this number in a disk (circle) as the generic symbol of an asteroid.
number of minor planets increased. By 1858, the circle had been simplified to parentheses, (4) Vesta, which were easier to typeset. Other punctuation, such as 4) Vesta and 4, Vesta and 4, Vesta, was also briefly used, but had more or less completely died out by 1949.[48]SPHERE image is shown on the left, with a synthetic view derived from Dawn images shown
on the right for comparison. [49] Photometric observations of Vesta were made at the Harvard College Observatory in 18801882 and at the Observatory in 18801882 and at the Observations of Vesta were made at the Harvard College Observatory in 18801882 and at the Observations of Vesta were made at the Harvard College Observatory in 18801882 and at the Observatory in 
light curve included variations in both shape and albedo.[50]Early estimates of the diameter of Vesta ranged from 383 kilometres (238mi) in 1879, which is close to the modern value for the mean diameter, but the subsequent estimates ranged from a
low of 390km (242mi) up to a high of 602km (374mi) during the next century. The measured estimates were based on photometry. In 1989, speckle interferometry was used to measure a dimension that varied between 498 and 548km (309 and 341mi) during the rotational period.[51] In 1991, an occultation of the star SAO 93228 by Vesta was
observed from multiple locations in the eastern United States and Canada. Based on observations from 14 different sites, the best fit to the data was an elliptical profile with dimensions of about 550km 462km (342mi 287mi).[52] Dawn confirmed this measurement.[i] These measurements will help determine the thermal history, size of the core, role and canada. Based on observations from 14 different sites, the best fit to the data was an elliptical profile with dimensions of about 550km 462km (342mi 287mi).[52] Dawn confirmed this measurement.[ii] These measurements will help determine the thermal history, size of the core, role and canada. Based on observations from 14 different sites, the best fit to the data was an elliptical profile with dimensions of about 550km 462km (342mi 287mi).[52] Dawn confirmed this measurement.[ii] These measurements will help determine the thermal history, size of the core, role and canada. Based on observations are c
of water in asteroid evolution and what meteorites found on Earth come from these bodies, with the ultimate goal of understanding the conditions and processes present at the solar system's earliest epoch and the role of water content and size in planetary evolution. [53] Vesta became the first asteroid to have its mass determined. Every 18 years, the
asteroid 197 Arete approaches within 0.04AU of Vesta. In 1966, based upon observations of Vesta at (1.200.08)1010M (solar masses).[54] More refined estimates followed, and in 2001 the perturbations of 17 Thetis were used to calculate the mass of Vesta to be
(1.310.02)1010M.[55] Dawn determined it to be 1.30291010M.Vesta orbits the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, within the asteroid belt, interior to the Kirkwood gap at 2.50AU. Its orbit is moderately inclined (i = 7.1, compared to 7 for Mercury and 17 for Pluto) and moderately
eccentric (e = 0.09, about the same as for Mars).[6]True orbital resonances between asteroids are considered unlikely. Because of their small masses relative to the small mas
million years or more) and about forty such objects have been identified.[57] Decameter-sized objects detected in the vicinity of Vesta by Dawn may be such quasi-satellites rather than proper satellites rather than proper satellites rather than proper satellites.[57] Decameter-sized objects detected in the vicinity of Vesta by Dawn may be such quasi-satellites rather than proper satellites.[57] Decameter-sized objects detected in the vicinity of Vesta by Dawn may be such quasi-satellites.
visible in the more detailed Dawn images. Claudia crater (indicated by the arrow at the bottom of the closeup image at right) defines the prime meridian in the Dawn/NASA coordinate system. Vesta's rotation is relatively fast for an asteroid (5.342h) and prograde, with the north pole pointing in the direction of right ascension 20h32min, declination
+48 (in the constellation Cygnus) with an uncertainty of about 10. This gives an axial tilt of 29.[58]Two longitudinal coordinate systems are used for Vesta, with prime meridian running through the center of Olbers Regio, a dark
feature 200km across. When Dawn arrived at Vesta, mission scientists found that the location of the pole assumed by the IAU was off by 10, so that the IAU coordinate system drifted across the surface of Vesta at 0.06 per year, and also that Olbers Regio was not discernible from up close, and so was not define the prime meridian with the surface of Vesta at 0.06 per year, and also that Olbers Regio was not discernible from up close, and so was not define the prime meridian with the surface of Vesta at 0.06 per year, and also that Olbers Regio was not discernible from up close, and so was not define the prime meridian with the surface of Vesta at 0.06 per year, and also that Olbers Regio was not discernible from up close, and so was not discernible from up close, and so was not define the prime meridian with the surface of Vesta at 0.06 per year, and also that Olbers Regio was not discernible from up close, and so was not discernible from up 
precision they needed. They corrected the pole, but also established a new prime meridian 4 from the center of Claudia, a sharply defined crater 700 metres across, which they say results in a more logical set of mapping quadrangles. [59] All NASA publications, including images and maps of Vesta, use the Claudian meridian, which is unacceptable to
the IAU. The IAU Working Group on Cartographic Coordinates and Rotational Elements recommended a coordinate system, correcting the pole but rotating the Dawn team, which had been positioned so they would
not bisect any major surface features.[59][61]Relative sizes of the four largest asteroids. Vesta is second from left. This graph was using the legacy Graph extension, which is no longer supported. It needs to be converted to the new Chart extension. The mass of 4 Vesta (blue) compared to other large asteroids: 1 Ceres, 2 Pallas, 10 Hygiea, 704
Interamnia, 15 Eunomia and the remainder of the Main Belt. The unit of mass is1018 kg, Cher objects in the Solar system with well-defined masses within a factor of 2 of Vesta's mass are Varda, Gknhmdm, and Salacia (245, 136, and 4921018 kg, respectively). No moons are in this range: the closest, Tethys (Saturn III) and Enceladus (Saturn II), are
over twice and less than half of Vesta's mass. Vesta is the second most massive body in the asteroid belt, although it is only 28% as massive body that formed in the asteroid belt, as Ceres, the most massive body in the asteroid belt, although it is only 28% as massive body that formed in the asteroid belt, although it is only 28% as massive body. [62][23] Vesta is, however, the most massive body in the asteroid belt, although it is only 28% as massive body in the asteroid belt, although it is only 28% as massive body.
those of the four terrestrial planets but is higher than those of most asteroids, as well as all of the moons in the Solar System except Io. Vesta's surface area is about the same as the land area of Pakistan, Venezuela, Tanzania, or Nigeria; slightly under 900,000km2 (350,000sqmi; 90millionha; 220million acres). It has an only partially differentiated
interior.[63] Vesta is only slightly larger (525.40.2km[10]) than 2 Pallas (5123km) in mean diameter,[64] but is about 25% more massive. Vesta's shape is close to a gravitationally relaxed oblate spheroid,[58] but the large concavity and protrusion at the southern pole (see 'Surface features' below) combined with a mass less than 51020kg precluded
Vesta from automatically being considered a dwarf planet under International Astronomical Union (IAU) Resolution XXVI 5.[65] A 2012 analysis of Vesta's shape[66] and gravity field using data gathered by the Dawn spacecraft has shown that Vesta is currently not in hydrostatic equilibrium.[10][67]Temperatures on the surface have been estimated to
lie between about 20C (253K) with the Sun overhead, dropping to about 190C (83.1K) at the winter pole. Typical daytime and nighttime temperatures are 60C (213K) and 130C (143K), respectively. This estimate is for 6 May 1996, very close to perihelion, although details vary somewhat with the seasons.[16]Further information: List of geological
features on VestaBefore the arrival of the Dawn spacecraft, some Vestan surface features had already been resolved using the Hubble Space Telescope and ground-based telescopes (e.g., the Keck Observatory).[68] The arrival of Dawn in July 2011 revealed the complex surface of Vesta in detail.[69]Geologic map of Vesta (Mollweide projection).[70]
The most ancient and heavily cratered regions are brown; areas modified by the Veneneia and Rheasilvia impact basin interior (in the south) is dark blue, and neighboring areas of Rheasilvia impact basin interior (in the south) is dark blue, and neighboring areas of Rheasilvia
ejecta (including an area within Veneneia) are light purple-blue; [72][73] areas modified by more recent impacts or mass wasting are yellow/orange or green, respectively. Main articles: Rheasilvia and Veneneia (green and
blue) dominate the right. Parallel troughs are seen in both. Colors of the two hemispheres are not to scale, [i] and the equatorial region is not shown. South pole of Vesta, showing the extent of Rheasilvia crater. The most prominent of these surface features are two enormous impact basins, the 500-kilometre-wide (311mi) Rheasilvia, centered near the
south pole; and the 400-kilometre-wide (249mi) Veneneia. The Rheasilvia impact basin is younger and overlies the Veneneia. [74] The Dawn science team named the younger, more prominent crater Rheasilvia, after the mother of Romulus and Remus and a mythical vestal virgin. [75] Its width is 95% of the mean diameter of Vesta. The crater is about
19km (12mi) deep. A central peak rises 23km (14mi) above the lowest measured part of the crater floor and the highest measured part of the crater floor and the highest measured part of the crater floor and the highest measured part of the crater floor low point. It is estimated that the impact responsible excavated about 1% of the volume of Vesta, and it is likely that the Vesta family and V-type asteroids are the
products of this collision. If this is the case, then the fact that 10km (6mi) fragments have survived bombardment until the present indicates that the crater is at most only about 6% of the ejected volume,
 with the rest presumably either in small fragments, ejected by approaching the 3:1Kirkwood gap, or perturbed away by the Yarkovsky effect or radiation pressure. Spectroscopic analyses of the crust, and possibly into the mantle, as indicated by
spectral signatures of olivine. [58] Subsequent analysis of data from the Dawn mission provided much greater detail on Rheasilvia's structure and composition, confirming it as one of the largest impact clearly modified the pre-existing very large, Veneneia structure, indicating
Rheasilvia's younger age.[74] Rheasilvia's overall oblate shape. [69] Rheasilvia's overall oblate shape. [69] Rheasilvia's overall oblate shape. [69] Rheasilvia's overall oblate shape.
(110mi) and complex morphology distinguishes it from the simpler central peaks seen in smaller craters on smaller asteroids fail to predict such a
feature; instead, impact dynamics involving transient crater collapse and rebound of the underlying material (potentially upper mantle) are needed to explain its formation. [77] Hydrocode simulations suggest the impact or responsible was likely 6070km (3743mi) across, impacting at roughly 5.4 km/s. [78] Models of impact angle (around 30-45 degrees
from vertical) better match the detailed morphology of the basin and its prominent peak. [77] Crater density measurements on Rheasilvia's relatively unmodified floor materials and surrounding ejecta deposits, calibrated using standard lunar chronology functions adapted for Vesta's location, place the impact event at approximately 1 billion years ago.
[79][70] This age makes Rheasilvia a relatively young feature on a protoplanetary body formed early in Solar System history. The estimated excavation of \sim 1\% of Vesta's spectral signature matches that of the Vestoids and HEDs, this
strongly indicates they are fragments ejected from Vesta most likely during the Rheasilvia impact. [27][79] The Dawn mission's VIR mapping revealed spectral variations across the basin consistent with the mixing of different crustal layers expected in the HED
meteorites. Signatures matching eucrites (shallow crustal basalts) and diogenites (deeper crustal orthopyroxenites) were identified, which usually correlate with specific morphological features like crater walls or slump blocks. [80][27] The confirmed signature of olivine-rich material, which were first hinted at by Hubble observations is strongest on
the flanks of the central peak and in specific patches along the basin rim and walls, suggesting it is not uniformly distributed but rather exposed in distinct outcrops.[81][80] As the dominant mineral expected in Vesta's entire crust
(~2040km (1225mi) thick in the region) and excavated material from the upper mantle.[81] Furthermore, the global stresses resulting from this massive impact are considered the likely trigger for the formation of the large trough systems, like Divalia Fossa, that encircle Vesta's equatorial regions.[82][69]The crater AeliaFeralia Planitia, an old,
degraded impact basin or impact basin complex near Vesta's equator (green and blue). It is 270km (168mi) across and predates Rheasilvia (green at bottom)Several old, degraded craters approach Rheasilvia and Veneneia in size, although none are quite so large. They include Feralia Planitia, shown at right, which is 270km (168mi) across.[83] More
recent, sharper craters range up to 158km (98mi) Varronilla and 196km (122mi) Postumia.[84]Dust fills up some craters, creating so-called dust ponds. They are a phenomenon where pockets of dust are seen in celestial bodies without a significant atmosphere. These are smooth deposits of dust accumulated in depressions on the surface of the body
(like craters), contrasting from the Rocky terrain around them. [85] On the surface of Vesta, we have identified both type1 (formed from impact melt) and type2 (electrostatically made) dust ponds within 030N/S, that is, Equatorial region. 10craters have been identified with such formations. [86] The "snowman craters" are a group of three adjacent
craters in Vesta's northern hemisphere. Their official names, from largest to smallest (west to east), are Marcia is the youngest and cross-cuts Calpurnia, and Minucia is the youngest and cross-cuts Calpurnia, and Minucia is the youngest and cross-cuts Calpurnia. Minucia is the youngest and cross-cuts Calpurnia, and Minucia is the youngest and cross-cuts Calpurnia.
of Vesta is sculpted by a series of parallel troughs designated Divalia Fossae; its longest trough is 1020 kilometres (6.212.4mi) wide and 465 kilometres (289mi) long. Despite the fact that Vesta is a one-seventh the size of the Moon, Divalia Fossae dwarfs the Grand Canyon. A second series, inclined to the equator, is found further north. This northern
trough system is named Saturnalia Fossae, with its largest trough being roughly 40km (25mi) wide and over 370km (25mi) long. These troughs are thought to be large-scale graben resulting from the impacts that created Rheasilvia and Veneneia craters, respectively. They are some of the longest chasms in the Solar System, nearly as long as Ithaca
Chasma on Tethys. The troughs may be graben that formed after another asteroid collided with Vesta, a process that can happen only in a body that is differentiated, [82] which Vesta may not fully be. Alternatively, it is proposed that the troughs may be graben that formed after another asteroid collided with Vesta may not fully be. Alternatively, it is proposed that the troughs may be graben that formed after another asteroid collided with Vesta may not fully be. Alternatively, it is proposed that the troughs may be graben that formed after another asteroid collided with Vesta, a process that can happen only in a body that is differentiated, [82] which Vesta may not fully be. Alternatively, it is proposed that the troughs may be graben that formed after another asteroid collided with Vesta may not fully be. Alternatively, it is proposed that the troughs may be graben that formed after another asteroid collided with Vesta may not fully be. Alternatively, it is proposed that the troughs may be graben that formed after another asteroid collided with Vesta may not fully be. Alternatively, it is proposed that the troughs may be graben that formed after another asteroid collided with Vesta may not fully be.
with parallel troughs to the north and southA computer-generated view of a portion of Divalia FossaeComposition of the surface composition of Vesta is consistent with the composition of
 the howardite, eucrite, and diogenite meteorites.[88][89][90] The Rheasilvia region is richest in diogenite, consistent with the Rheasilvia region would also be consistent with excavation of mantle material. However, olivine has only been
detected in localized regions of the northern hemisphere, not within Rheasilvia. [32] The origin of this olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine within the Rheasilvia and Veneneia impact basins complicates this view. Both
impact basins excavated Vestian material down to 60100km, far deeper than the expected or the violent impact events that created Rheasilvia and Veneneia may have mixed material enough to obscure olivine from observations. Alternatively, Dawn observations of
olivine could instead be due to delivery by olivine-rich impactors, unrelated to Vesta's internal structure.[91] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, 
curvilinear gullies are found in Marcia and Cornelia craters. The curvilinear gullies end in lobate deposits, which are sometimes covered by pitted terrain, and are proposed to form by the transient flow of liquid water after buried deposits of ice were melted by the heat of the impacts. [71] Hydrated materials have also been detected, many of which
are associated with areas of dark material. [93] Consequently, dark material is thought to be largely composed of carbonaceous chondrites are comparatively rich in mineralogically bound OH. [90] Cut-away schematic of Vestan core, mantle, and crustEucrite meteoriteA large
collection of potential samples from Vesta is accessible to scientists, in the form of over 1200HED meteorites (Vestan achondrites), giving insight into Vesta's geologic history and structure. NASA Infrared Telescope Facility (NASA IRTF) studies of asteroid (237442) 1999 TA10 suggest that it originated from deeper within Vesta than the HED
meteorites.[94] Vesta is thought to consist of a metallic ironnickel core, variously estimated to be 90km (56mi)[63] to 220km (140mi)[10] in diameter, an overlying rocky olivine mantle, with a surface crust of similar composition to HED meteorites. From the first appearance of calciumaluminium-rich inclusions (the first solid matter in the Solar System).
forming about 4.567billion years ago), a likely time line is as follows: [95][96][97][98][99]Timeline of the evolution of Vesta23million yearsAccretion complete decay of 26Al, leading to separation of the metal core67million yearsProgressive crystallization of a convecting molten
mantle. Convection stopped when about 80% of the material had crystallized Extrusion of the remaining molten material to form the crust, either as basaltic lavas in progressive eruptions, or possibly forming a short-lived magma ocean. The deeper layers of the crust crystallized Extrusion of the remaining molten material to form the crust, either as basaltic lavas in progressive eruptions, or possibly forming a short-lived magma ocean. The deeper layers of the crust crystallized Extrusion of the remaining molten material to form the crust.
the pressure of newer surface layers. Slow cooling of the interior Vesta as a protoplanet. [100] Composition of the Vestan crust (by depth) [101] A lithified regolith, the source of howardites and brecciated eucrites. Basaltic lava flows, a
source of non-cumulate eucrites. Plutonic rocks consisting of pyroxene, pigeonite and plagioclase, the source of diogenites. On the basis of the sizes of V-type asteroids (thought to be pieces of Vesta's crust ejected during large impacts), and the depth of
Rheasilvia crater (see below), the crust is thought to be roughly 10 kilometres (6mi) thick.[102]Findings from the Dawn spacecraft have found evidence that the troughs that wrap around Vesta could be graben formed by impact-induced faulting (see Troughs section above), meaning that Vesta has more complex geology than other asteroids. The
impacts that created the Rheasilvia and Veneneia craters occurred when Vesta was no longer warm and plastic enough to return to an equilibrium shape, distorting its once rounded shape and prohibiting it from being classified as a dwarf planet today. [citation needed] Vesta's surface is covered by regolith distinct from that found on the Moon or
asteroids such as Itokawa. This is because space weathering acts differently. Vesta's surface shows no significant trace of nanophase iron because the impact speeds on Vesta are too low to make rock melting and vaporization an appreciable process. Instead, regolith evolution is dominated by brecciation and subsequent mixing of bright and dark
components.[103] The dark component is probably due to the infall of carbonaceous material, whereas the bright component is the original Vesta basaltic soil.[104]Some small Solar System bodies are examples. The V-type asteroid 1929 Kollaa has
been determined to have a composition akin to cumulate eucrite meteorites, indicating its origin deep within Vesta's crust. [28] Vesta is currently one of only eight identified Solar System bodies of which we have physical samples, coming from a number of meteorites suspected to be Vestan fragments. It is estimated that 1 out of 16 meteorites
originated from Vesta.[105] The other identified Solar System samples are from Earth itself, meteorites from the Moon, and samples returned from the Moon, the comet Wild 2, and the asteroids 25143 Itokawa, 162173 Ryugu, and 101955 Bennu.[29][k]Animation of Dawn's trajectory from 27 September 2007 to 5 October 2018
Dawn Earth Mars 4 Vesta 1 CeresFirst image of asteroids (Ceres and Vesta) taken from Mars. The image was made by the Curiosity rover on 20 April 2014. Animation of Dawn's trajectory around 4 Vesta from 15 July 2011 to 10 September 2012 Dawn 4 VestaIn 1981, a proposal for an asteroid mission was submitted to the European Space Agency
(ESA). Named the Asteroidal Gravity Optical and Radar Analysis (AGORA), this spacecraft was to launch some time in 19901994 and perform two flybys of large asteroids. The preferred target for this mission was Vesta. AGORA would reach the asteroid belt either by a gravitational slingshot trajectory past Mars or by means of a small ion engine
However, the proposal was refused by the ESA. A joint NASAESA asteroid mission was then drawn up for a Multiple Asteroid Orbiter with Solar Electric Propulsion (MAOSEP), with one of the mission profiles including an orbit of Vesta. NASA indicated they were not interested in an asteroid mission. Instead, the ESA set up a technological study of a
spacecraft with an ion drive. Other missions to the asteroid belt were proposed in the 1980s by France, Germany, Italy and the United States, but none were approved. [106] Exploration of Vesta mission, developed in cooperation with
European countries for realisation in 19911994 but canceled due to the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Artist's conception of Dawn orbiting VestaIn the early 1990s, NASA initiated the Discovery Program, which was intended to be a series of low-cost scientific missions. In 1996, the program's study team recommended a mission to explore the
asteroid belt using a spacecraft with an ion engine as a high priority. Funding for this program remained problematic for several years, but by 2004 the Dawn vehicle had passed its critical design review[107] and construction proceeded. [citation needed] the launched on 27 September 2007 as the first space mission to Vesta. On 3 May 2011, Dawn
acquired its first targeting image 1.2million kilometres (0.7510^6mi) from Vesta.[108] On 16 July 2011, NASA confirmed that it received telemetry from Dawn indicating that the spacecraft successfully entered Vesta's orbit.[109] It was scheduled to orbit Vesta for one year, until July 2012.[110] Dawn's arrival coincided with late summer in the
southern hemisphere of Vesta, with the large crater at Vesta's south pole (Rheasilvia) in sunlight. Because a season on Vesta lasts eleven months, the northern hemisphere, including anticipated compression fractures opposite the crater, would become visible to Dawn's cameras before it left orbit.[111] Dawn left orbit around Vesta on 4 September
2012 11:26 p.m. PDT to travel to Ceres.[112]NASA/DLR released imagery and summary information from a survey orbit, two high-altitude orbits (6070m/pixel), including digital terrain models, videos and atlases.[113][114][115][116][117][118] Scientists also used Dawn to calculate Vesta's precise mass
and gravity field. The subsequent determination of the J2 component yielded a core diameter estimate of about 220km (140mi) assuming a crustal density similar to that of the HED.[113]Dawn data can be accessed by the public at the UCLA website.[119]Albedo and spectral maps of 4 Vesta, as determined from Hubble Space Telescope images from
November 1994Elevation map of 4 Vesta, as determined from Hubble Space Telescope images of May 1996Elevation diagram of 4 Vesta (as determined from Hubble Space Telescope images of May 1996) viewed from the south-east, showing Rheasilvia crater at the south pole and Feralia Planitia near the equator Vesta seen by the Hubble Space
Telescope in May 2007The 2006 IAU draft proposal on the definition of a planet listed Vesta as a candidate.[120] Vesta is shown fourth from the left along the bottom row. Vesta from 100,000km(1 July 2011) Vesta from 41,000km(9 July 2011) In orbit at 16,000km(17 July 2011) In orbit at 16,000km (100 July 201
2011)In orbit from 10,500km(18 July 2011)The northern hemisphere from 5,200km(23 July 2011)In orbit from 3,700km(24 July 2011)In orbit from 3,700km(31 July 2011)In orbit from 3,700km(24 July 2011)In orbit from 5,200km(24 July 
in various states of degradation, with troughs at bottom(6 August 2011)Hill shaded central mound at the south pole of Vesta(2 February 2015)Detailed images retrieved during the high-altitude (6070m/pixel) and low-altitude (70m/pixel) mapping orbits are available on the Dawn Mission website of JPL/NASA.[121]Annotated image from Earth's
surface in June 2007 with (4) VestaIts size and unusually bright surface make Vesta the brightest asteroid, and it is occasionally visible to the naked eye from dark skies (without light pollution). In May and June 2007, Vesta reached a peak magnitude of +5.4, the brightest since 1989.[122] At that time, opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks
apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition, reaching a magnitude of +5.3.[124]Less favorable oppositions during late autumn 2008 in the Northern Hemisphere still had Vesta at a magnitude of +5.3.[124]Less favorable opposition, reaching a magnitude of from +6.5 to +7.3.[125] Even when in conjunction with the Sun, Vesta will have a magnitude around +8.5; thus from a pollution-free sky it
can be observed with binoculars even at elongations much smaller than near opposition. [125]In 2010, Vesta reached opposition in the constellation of Leo on the night of 1718 February, at about magnitude 6.1, [126] a brightness that makes it visible in binocular range but generally not for the naked eye. Under perfect dark sky conditions where all
light pollution is absent it might be visible to an experienced observer without the use of a telescope or binoculars. Vesta came to opposition again on 9 December 2012.[128] According to Sky and Telescope magazine, this year Vesta
came within about 6 degrees of 1 Ceres during the winter of 2012 and spring 2013.[129] Vesta orbits the Sun in 3.63 years and Ceres in 4.6 years, so every 17.4 years Vesta had a magnitude of 6.6, but it had decreased to 8.4 by 1 May 2013.
[129]Conjunction of Ceres and Vesta near the star Gamma Virginis on 5 July 2014 in the Constellation of Virgo. Ceres and Vesta came within one degree of each other in the night sky in July 2014. [129]3103 Eger 3551 Verenia 3908 Nyx 4055 Magellan Asteroids in fiction Diogenite Eucrite List of former planets Howardite Vesta family (vestoids) List of tallest
mountains in the Solar System^ Marc Rayman of the JPL Dawn team used "Vestian" (analogous to the Greek cognate Hestian) a few times in 2010 and early 2011 in his Dawn Journal, and the Planetary Society continued to use that form for a few more years.[2] The word had been used elsewhere, e.g. in Tsiolkovsky (1960) The call of the cosmos.
However, otherwise the shorter form "Vestan" has been used by [PL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" form "Vestalian" refers to people or things associated with Vesta, such as the vestal virgins, not to Vesta herself. Calculated using the known dimensions assuming an ellipsoid. Calculated using (1) the
known rotation period (5.342h)[6] and (2) the equatorial radius Reg (285km)[10] of the best-fit biaxial ellipsoid to Asteroid 4 Vesta, a b topocentric coordinates computed for the selected location: Greenwich, United Kingdom[14] on 10 February 2009, during Ceres perihelion, Ceres was closer to the Sun than Vesta, because Vesta has an aphelion
distance greater than Ceres's perihelion distance. (10 February 2009: Vesta 2.56AU; Ceres 2.54AU)^ wist is the closest Chinese approximation of the Latin pronunciation westa. Some sources contemporaneous to Gauss invented more elaborate forms, such as and .[43][44] A simplification of the latter from c.1930, .[45] never caught on. This
symbol can be seen in the top of the most elaborate of the earlier forms, . It dates from 1973, at the beginning of astrological interest in asteroids. [46] The data returned will include, for both asteroids, full surface imagery, full surface spectrometric mapping, elemental abundances, topographic profiles, gravity fields, and mapping of remnant
magnetism, if any.[53]^ that is, blue in the north does not mean the same thing as blue in the south.^ Note that 6 Hebe may be the parent body for H chondrites, one of the most common meteorite types.^ "Vesta". Dictionary.com Unabridged (Online). n.d.^ "Search Results". Planetary Society. Archived from the original on 27 July 2020. Retrieved 31
August 2012. "Search Dawn Mission". JPL. Archived from the original on 5 March 2016. Meteoritics & planetary science (volume 42, Issues 68, 2007) and Origin and evolution of Earth, National Research
Council et al., 2008). a b c d e f g h "IPL Small-Body Database Browser: 4 Vesta". Archived from the original on 26 September 2021. Retrieved 1 June 2008. Souami, D.; Souchay, J. (July 2012). "The solar system's invariable plane". Astronomy & Astrophysics. 543: 11. Bibcode: 2012A&A...543A.133S. doi:10.1051/0004-6361/201219011. A133.
"Horizons Batch for 4 Vesta on 2021-Dec-26" (Perihelion occurs when rdot flips from negative to positive). JPL Horizons. Retrieved 26 September 2021. (Epoch 2021-Jul-01/Soln.date: 2021-Apr-13) ab c defghij
Russell, C. T.; etal. (2012). "Dawn at Vesta: Testing the Protoplanetary Paradigm" (PDF). Science. 336 (6082): 684686. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..684R. doi:10.1126/science.1219381. PMID22582253. S2CID206540168.^ "surface ellipsoid 286.3x278.6x223.2". Wolfram-Alpha: Computational Knowledge Engine.^ Konopliv, A. S.; etal. (2014). "The Vesta
gravity field, spin pole and rotation period, landmark positions, and ephemeris from the Dawn tracking and optical data". Icarus. 240: 118132. Bibcode: 2014Icar.. 240.. 103K. doi:10.1016/j.icarus. 240.. 103K. doi:1
V8.0". NASA Planetary Data System. Archived from the original on 9 April 2009. Retrieved 26 December 2013.^ "Asteroid 4 Vesta". The SkyLive. Retrieved 13 December 2022.^ a b Tedesco, E. F.; Noah, M.; Price, S. D. (2004). "Infra-Red Astronomy Satellite (IRAS) Minor Planet Survey. IRAS-A-FPA-3-RDR-IMPS-V6.0". NASA Planetary
```

Data System. Archived from the original on 9 April 2009. Retrieved 15 March 2007. a b Mueller, T. G.; Metcalfe, L. (2001). "ISO and Asteroids" (PDF) from the original on 11 September 2005. Neese, C.; Ed. (2005). "Asteroid Taxonomy EAR-A-5-DDR-TAXONOMY-V5.0". NASA Planetary Data System. Archived from the original on 10 March 2007. Retrieved 25 December 2013. A b Menzel, Donald H. & Pasachoff, Jay M. (1983). A Field Guide to the Stars and Planets (2nded.). Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin. p.391. ISBN 978-0-395-34835-2. "In Depth - 4 Vesta". NASA Solar System Exploration. 10 November 2017. Retrieved

```
13 December 2022. "Dawn Mission Overview". NASA. Archived from the original on 16 October 2011. Retrieved 14 August 2011. "Exploring the smallest terrestrial planet: Dawn at Vesta
(PDF). EPSC Abstracts. 2011 EPSC-DPS Joint Meeting. Vol.6. EPSC-DPS2011-97-3. Archived (PDF) from the original on 20 March 2012. a b Pitjeva, E. V. (2005). "High-Precision Ephemerides of PlanetsEPM and Determination of Some Astronomical Constants" (PDF). Solar System Research. 39 (3): 176186. Bibcode: 2005SoSyR.. 39.. 176P.
doi:10.1007/s11208-005-0033-2. S2CID120467483. Archived from the original (PDF) on 31 October 2008. Amos, Jonathan (11 May 2012). "Asteroid Vesta is 'last of a kind' rock". BBC News. Jutzi, M.; E. Asphaug; P. Gillet; J.-A. Barrat; W. Benz (14 February 2013). "The structure of the asteroid 4 Vesta as revealed by models of planet-scale". Nature
494 (7436): 207210. Bibcode:2013Natur.494..207J. doi:10.1038/nature11892. PMID23407535. S2CID4410838.^ Cook, Jia-Rui. "Dawn Reality-Checks Telescope Studies of Asteroids". Archived from the original on 2 May 2014. Retrieved 30 April 2014.^ a b c McSween, H. Y.; R. P. Binzel; M. C. De Sanctis; et al. (27 November 2013). "Dawn; the Vesta-
HED connection; and the geologic context for eucrite, diogenites, and howardites". Meteoritics & Planetary Science. 48 (11): 2090214. Bibcode: 2013M&PS...48.2090M. doi:10.1111/maps.12108. S2CID131100157.^ a b Kelley, M. S.; et al. (2003). "Quantified mineralogical evidence for a common origin of 1929 Kollaa with 4 Vesta and the HED
meteorites". Icarus. 165 (1): 215218. Bibcode:2003Icar..165..215K. doi:10.1016/S0019-1035(03)00149-0.^ a b "Vesta". NASA/JPL. 12 July 2011. Archived from the original on 17 June 2008. Retrieved 31 May 2008.^ "Mission >
Mission Status Dawn Mission". JPL. Archived from the original on 11 May 2013. Retrieved 6 September 2012.^ a b Ammannito, E.; M. C. De Sanctis; E. Palomba; etal. (2013). "Olivine in an unexpected location on Vesta's surface". Nature. 504 (7478): 122125. Bibcode: 2013Natur. 504..122A. doi:10.1038/nature12665. PMID24196707. S2CID4464889.
Cook, Jia-Rui. "It's Complicated: Dawn Spurs Rewrite of Vesta's Story". Archived from the original on 2 May 2014. Retrieved 30 April 2014. ^ Littmann, Mark (2004). Planets Beyond: Discovering the Outer Solar System. Dover Books on Astronomy. Courier Dover Publications. p.21. ISBN 978-0-486-43602-9. ^ Lynn, W. T. (February 1907). "The
discovery of Vesta". The Observatory. 30: 103105. Bibcode:1907Obs....30..103L.^ Dunnington, Guy Waldo; Gray, Jeremy; Dohse, Fritz-Egbert (2004). Carl Friedrich Gauss: Titan of Science. The Mathematical Association of America. p.76. ISBN 978-0-88385-547-8.^ Rao, K. S.; Berghe, G. V. (2003). "Gauss, Ramanujan and Hypergeometric Series
Revisited". Historia Scientiarum. 13 (2): 123133. Schmadel, Lutz D. (2003). Dictionary of Minor Planet Names: Prepared on Behalf of Commission 20 Under the Auspices of the International Astronomical Union. Springer. p.15. ISBN 978-3-540-00238-3. von Zach, Franz Xaver (1807). Monatliche correspondenz zur befrderung der erd- und himmels-
kunde. Vol.15. p.507. Carlini, Francesco (1808). Effemeridi astronomiche di Milano per l'anno 1809. a b Bala, Gavin Jared; Miller, Kirk (18 September 2023). Unicode consortium. Retrieved 26 September 2023 via unicode.org. "Proposed new characters". unicode.org. The Pipeline
Unicode Consortium. Retrieved 6 November 2023. Bureau des longitudes (1807). Annuaire pour l'an 1808. p.5. Canovai, Stanislao; del-Ricco, Gaetano (1810). Elementi di fisica matematica. p.149. Koch, Rudolf (1955) [1930]. The Book of Signs (reprinted.). Dover. Bach, Eleanor (1973). Ephemerides of the asteroids: Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Juno, Juno, Vesta, Juno, Vesta
19002000. Celestial Communications. Bibcode:1973eacp.book.....B.^ Wells, David A. (1851). Bliss, George Jr. (ed.). "The Planet Hygiea". Annual of Scientific Discovery for the year 1850, quoted by spaceweather.com archives, 2006-09-13. Retrieved 1 June 2008. Hilton, James L. When Did the Asteroids Become Minor Planets? (Report). Archived from
the original on 24 March 2008 via U.S. Naval Observatory website, particularly the discussion of Gould, B. A. (1852). "On the Symbolic Notation of the Asteroids". Astronomical Journal. 2: 80. Bibcode:1852AJ......2...80G. doi:10.1086/100212. and immediate subsequent history. Also, the discussion of C. J. Cunningham (1988) Introduction to Asteroids
explains the parenthetical part. "New SPHERE view of Vesta". "Warner, E. M.; Onukwubiti, U.; Li, J.-Y. "Photometry of 4 Vesta from its 2007 Apparition". Proceedings, 39th Lunar and Planetary Science Conference. League City, Texas. Bibcode: 2008LPI....39.2546M. 1014 March
2008^ Hughes, D. W. (September 1994). "The Historical Unravelling of the Diameters of the First Four Asteroids". Quarterly Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society. 35 (3): 331. Bibcode:1994QJRAS..35..331H.^ Povenmire, H. (September 2001). "The January 4, 1991 Occultation of SAO 93228 by Asteroid (4) Vesta". Meteoritics & Planetary
Science. 36 (Supplement): A165. Bibcode: 2001M&PSA...36Q.165P. doi:10.1111/j.1945-5100.2001.tb01534.x. a b "Dawn-NASA-NSSDCA-Spacecraft-Details". Archived from the original on 23 May 2022. Retrieved 16 December 2022. A Hertz, Hans G. (19 April 1968). "Mass of Vesta". Science. 160 (3825): 299300. Bibcode: 1968Sci... 160... 160... 1994.
doi:10.1126/science.160.3825.299. PMID17788233. S2CID2555834.^ Kovaevi, A. (January 2005). "Determination of the mass of (4) Vesta based on new close approaches". Astronomy and Astrophysics. 430 (1): 319325. Bibcode:2005A&A...430...319K. doi:10.1051/0004-6361:20035872.^ Christou, A. A. (2000). "Co-orbital objects in the main asteroid
belt". Astronomy and Astrophysics. 356: L71 L74. Bibcode:2000A&A...356L..71C.^ a b Christou, A. A.; Wiegert, P. (January 2012). "A population of Main Belt Asteroids co-orbiting with Ceres and Vesta". Icarus. 217 (1): 2742. arXiv:1110.4810. Bibcode:2012Icar...217...27C. doi:10.1016/j.icarus.2011.10.016. ISSN0019-1035. S2CID59474402.^ a b c
Thomas, P. C.; etal. (1997). "Vesta: Spin Pole, Size, and Shape from HST Images". Icarus. 128 (1): 8894. Bibcode:1997Icar..128...88T. doi:10.1006/icar.1997.5736.^ a b Hand, Eric (2012). "Space missions trigger map wars". Nature. 488 (7412): 442443. Bibcode:2012Natur.488..442H. doi:10.1038/488442a. PMID22914145.^ "IAU WGCCRE Coordinate
System for Vesta | USGS Astrogeology Science Center". Astrogeology.usgs.gov. 15 November 2013. Retrieved 25 June 2014. Li, Jian-Yang; Mafi, Joseph N. "Body-Fixed Coordinate Systems for Asteroid (4) Vesta" (PDF). Planetary Data System. Archived (PDF) from the original on 6 November 2015. Baer, James; Chesley, Steven R. (2008).
 "Astrometric masses of 21 asteroids, and an integrated asteroid ephemeris". Celestial Mechanics and Dynamical Astronomy. 100 (1): 2742. Bibcode: 2008CeMDA.100...27B. doi: 10.1007/s10569-007-9103-8. A.; Stewart (1): 2742. Bibcode: 2008CeMDA.100...27B. doi: 10.1007/s10569-007-9103-8. A.; Vaughan, A. T.; Rambaux, N.; Bills, B. G.; Castillo-Rogez, J. C.; Fu, R. R.; Jacobson, S. A.; Stewart
S. T.; Toplis, M. J. (23 April 2025). "A small core in Vesta inferred from Dawn's observations". Nature Astronomy: 111. doi:10.1038/s41550-025-02533-7. ISSN2397-3366.^ Carry, B.; et al. (2009). "Physical properties of (2) Pallas". Icarus. 205 (2): 460472. arXiv:0912.3626v1. Bibcode:2010Icar..205..460C. doi:10.1016/j.icarus.2009.08.007.
S2CID119194526.^ "The IAU draft definition of "planet" and "plutons"". IAU. August 2006. Archived from the original on 9 January 2010. Retrieved 16 December 2009. (XXVI) Fu, R. R.; Hager, B. H.; Ermakov, A.I.; Zuber, M.T. (2013). "Early Viscous Relaxation of Asteroid Vesta and Implications for Late Impact-Driven Despinning" (PDF). 44th Lunar
and Planetary Science Conference (1719): 2115. Bibcode: 2013LPI....44.2115F. Archived (PDF) from the original on 26 July 2014. Asmar, S. W.; Konopliv, A. S.; et al. (2012). "The Gravity Field of Vesta and Implications for Interior Structure" (PDF). 43rd Lunar and Planetary Science Conference (1659): 2600. Bibcode: 2012LPI....43.2600A.
Archived (PDF) from the original on 20 October 2013. Zellner, N. E. B.; Gibbard, S.; de Pater, I.; etal. (2005). "Near-IR imaging of Asteroid 4 Vesta" (PDF). Icarus. 2005.03.024. Archived from the original (PDF) on 23 November 2008. a b c Jaumann, R.; etal. (2012). "Vesta's Shape
and Morphology". Science. 336 (6082): 687690. Bibcode:2012Sci...336..687J. doi:10.1126/science.1219122. PMID22582254. S2CID206540010.^ a b c d Williams, D. A.; Yingst, R. A.; Garry, W. B. (December 2014). "Introduction: The geologic mapping of Vesta". Icarus. 244: 112. Bibcode:2014Icar..244....1W. doi:10.1016/j.icarus.2014.03.001.
hdl:2286/R.I.28071.Williams, D. A.; etal. (December 2014). "The geology of the Marcia quadrangle of asteroid Vesta: Assessing the effects of large, young craters". Icarus. 244: 7488. Bibcode: 2014Icar.. 244... 74W. doi:10.1016/j.icarus.2014.01.033. hdl:2286/R.I.28061. S2CID5505009.^ a b Scully, J. E. C.; Yin, A.; Russell, C. T.; etal. (December 2014).
"Geomorphology and structural geology of Saturnalia Fossae and adjacent structures in the northern hemisphere of Vesta". Icarus. 244: 2340. Bibcode: 2014Icar... 244... 235. doi:10.1016/j.icarus.2014.01.013. hdl:2286/R.I.28070. Archived (PDF) from the original on 21 July 2018. Scully, J. E. C.; et al. (2014). "Sub-curvilinear gullies interpreted as
evidence for transient water flow on Vesta" (PDF). 45th Lunar and Planetary Science Conference (1777): 1796. Bibcode: 2014LPI....45.1796S.^ Schfer, M.; Nathues, A.; Williams, D. A.; et al. (December 2014). "Imprint of the Rheasilvia impact on Vesta Geologic mapping of quadrangles Gegania and Lucaria" (PDF). Icarus. 244: 6073.
Bibcode: 2014 Icar.. 244... 60S. doi: 10.1016/j. icarus. 2014.06.026. hdl: 2286/R.I. 28060. Archived from the original (PDF) on 28 April 2019. Retrieved 24 September 2014). "Morphology and formation ages of mid-sized post-Rheasilvia craters Geology of quadrangle Tuccia, Vesta". Icarus
244: 133157. Bibcode:2014Icar..244..133K. doi:10.1016/j.icarus.2014.02.012. hdl:2286/R.I.28058.^ a b c d e Schenk, P.; etal. (2012). "The Geologically Recent Giant Impact Basins at Vesta's South Pole". Science. 336 (6082): 694697. Bibcode:2012Sci...336..694S. doi:10.1126/science.1223272. PMID22582256. S2CID206541950.^ "Rheasilvia Super
Mysterious South Pole Basin at Vesta is Named after Romulus and Remus Roman Mother". Universe Today. 21 September 2011. Retrieved 23 September 2011. Retrieved 23 September 2011. Binzel, R. P.; etal. (1997). "Geologic Mapping of Vesta from 1994 Hubble Space Telescope Images". Icarus. 128 (1): 95103. Bibcode:1997Icar..128...95B. doi:10.1006/icar.1997.5734. a b c
Ivanov, B. A.; Melosh, H. J. (2013). "Rheasilvia impact basin on Vesta: Constraints on formation models from the central peak topography". Journal of Geophysical Research: Planets. 118 (7): 15451555. Bibcode: 2013JGRE..118.1545I. doi:10.1002/jgre.20108.^ Bowling, T. J.; Richard, G.; Melosh, H. J. (2013). "Numerical simulations of the Rheasilvia impact basin on Vesta: Constraints on formation models from the central peak topography". Journal of Geophysical Research: Planets. 118 (7): 15451555. Bibcode: 2013JGRE..118.1545I. doi:10.1002/jgre.20108.^ Bowling, T. J.; Richard, G.; Melosh, H. J. (2013). "Numerical simulations of the Rheasilvia impact basin on Vesta: Constraints on formation models from the central peak topography".
impact basin on Vesta". Journal of Geophysical Research: Planets. 118 (8): 16221639. Bibcode: 2013JGRE..118.1622B. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). "The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..690M. doi:10.1126/science.1218405.^ a b De Sanctis, M. F. (2012). The Violent Collisional History of Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 690694. Bibcod
C.; Combe, J.-P.; Ammannito, E. (2012). "Spectroscopic Characterization of Mineralogy and Its Diversity on Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 697700. Bibcode: 2012Sci...336..697D. doi:10.1126/science.1219270.^ a b Clnet, H.; Jutzi, M.; Barrat, J.-A. (2014). "Constraints on Vesta's crustal structure and evolution from VIR/Dawn data: Olivine detection and
analysis". Icarus. 244: 146157. Bibcode: 2014Icar...244...146C. doi:10.1016/j.icarus.2014.04.010. a b Buczkowski, D.L.; Raymond, C.A.; Williams, D.A.; etal. (2012). "Large-scale troughs on Vesta: A signature of planetary tectonics". Geophysical Research Letters. 39 (18): L18205. Bibcode: 2012GeoRL...3918205B. doi:10.1029/2012GL052959. Garry,
W.B.; Sykes, M.; Buczkowski, D.L.; etal. (March 2012). Geologic Mapping of Av-10 Oppia Quadrangle of Asteroid 4 Vesta (PDF). 43rd Lunar and Planetary Science Conference, held 1923 March 2012 at The Woodlands, Texas. id.2315. Bibcode: 2012LPI....43.2315G. LPI Contribution No. 1659. Archived (PDF) from the original on 24 April 2014. Garry,
W.B.; Sykes, M.; Buczkowski, D.L.; etal. (April 2012). "Geologic Mapping of Av-10 Oppia Quadrangle of Asteroid 4 Vesta" (PDF). Geophysical Research Abstracts. EGU General Assembly 2012, held 2227 April 2012 in Vienna, Austria. Vol.14. p.5711. Bibcode: 2012EGUGA..14.5711G. EGU2012-5711-1. Archived (PDF) from the original on 8 April 2014.
"Nomenclature Search Results / Target: VESTA / Feature Type: Crater, craters". Gazetteer of Planetary Nomenclature. IAU. Beatty, J. Kelly (25 June 2004). "Eros's puzzling surface". Sky and Telescope. Retrieved 18 October 2023 via skyandtelescope.org. To geologists' surprise, the asteroid Eros has more than 250'ponds' thought to contain
compacted deposits of finely ground dust. Parekh, R.; Otto, K.A.; Matz, K.D.; Jaumann, R.; Krohn, K.; Roatsch, T.; etal. (28 February 2022) [1 November 2021]. "Formation of ejecta and dust pond deposits on asteroid Vesta". Journal of Geophysical Research: Planets. 126 (11): e2021JE006873. doi:10.1029/2021JE006873. hirata, N. (2023).
"Secondary Cratering From Rheasilvia as the Possible Origin of Vesta's Equatorial Troughs". Journal of Geophysical Research: Planets. 128 (3). arXiv:2303.14955. Bibcode:2023JGRE..12807473H. doi:10.1029/2022JE007473. hdl:20.500.14094/0100482053. Retrieved 4 March 2024.^ De Sanctis, M. C.; et al. (2012). "Spectroscopic Characterization of Geophysical Research: Planets. 128 (3). arXiv:2303.14955. Bibcode:2023JGRE..12807473H. doi:10.1029/2022JE007473.
Mineralogy and Its Diversity Across Vesta". Science. 336 (6082): 697700. Bibcode:2012Sci...336..697D. doi:10.1126/science.1219270. PMID22582257. S2CID11645621.^ Prettyman, T. H.; et al. (2012). "Elemental Mapping by Dawn Reveals Exogenic H in Vesta's Regolith". Science. 338 (6104): 242246. Bibcode:2012Sci...338..242P.
doi:10.1126/science.1225354. PMID22997135. S2CID206542798. a b Reddy, V.; etal. (2012). "Color and Albedo Heterogeneity of Vesta from Dawn". Science.1219088. PMID22582258. S2CID1326996. Palomba, E.; Longobardo, A.; De Sanctis, M. C.; etal. (September 2015)
"Detection of new olivine-rich locations on Vesta". Icarus. 258: 120134. Bibcode:2015Icar...258..120P. doi:10.1016/j.icarus.2015.06.011.^ Denevi, B. W.; et al. (2012). "Pitted Terrain on Vesta and Implications for the Presence of Volatiles". Science. 338 (6104): 246249. Bibcode:2012Sci...338..246D. CiteSeerX10.1.1.656.1476.
doi:10.1126/science.1225374. PMID22997131. S2CID22892716.^ De Sanctis, M. C.; etal. (2012). "Detection of Widespread Hydrated Materials on Vesta by the vir Imaging Spectrometer on Board Thedawnmission". The Astrophysical Journal Letters. 758 (2): L36. Bibcode:2012ApJ...758L..36D. doi:10.1088/2041-8205/758/2/L36.^ "A look into Vesta's
interior". Max-Planck-Gesellschaft. 6 January 2011.^ Ghosh, A.; McSween, H. Y. (1998). "A Thermal Model for the Differentiation of Asteroid 4 Vesta, Based on Radiogenic Heating". Icarus. 134. (2): 187206. Bibcode:1998Icar..134..187G. doi:10.1006/icar.1998.5956.^ Righter, K.; Drake, M. J. (1997). "A magma ocean on Vesta: Core formation and
petrogenesis of eucrites and diogenites". Meteoritics & Planetary Science. 32 (6): 929944. Bibcode:1997M&PS...32..929R. doi:10.1111/j.1945-5100.1997.tb01582.x. S2CID128684062.^ Drake, M. J. (2001). "The eucrite/Vesta story". Meteoritics & Planetary Science. 36 (4): 501513. Bibcode:2001M&PS...36..501D. doi:10.1111/j.1945-5100.1997.tb01582.x.
 5100.2001.tb01892.x. 5100.2007.tb01892.x. 5100.2007.tb01892.x. 5100.2007.tb01892.x. 5100.2007.tb01892.x. 5100.2007.tb01892.x. 5100.2007.tb01892.x. 5100.2007.tb01892.x. 5100.2007.tb01892.the differentiation of accreting planetesimals with 5100.2007.tb01892.the differentiation of accreting planetesimals with 5100.2007.the differentiation o
G.; Sahijpal, S. (2010). "Differentiation of Vesta and the parent bodies of other achondrites". J. Geophys. Res. Planets. 115 (E8): E08001. Bibcode: 2010JGRE..115.8001G. doi:10.1029/2009JE003525. S2CID129905814. Cook, Jia-Rui C. (29 March 2011). "When Is an Asteroid Not an Asteroid?". NASA/JPL. Archived from the original on 29 June 2011.
Retrieved 30 July 2011. Takeda, H. (1997). "Mineralogical records of early planetary processes on the HED parent body with reference to Vesta". Meteoritics & Planetary Science. 32 (6): 841853. Bibcode:1997M&PS...32..841T. doi:10.1111/j.1945-5100.1997.tb01574.x. Yamaguchi, A.; Taylor, G. J.; Keil, K. (1995). "Metamorphic History of the
Eucritic Crust of 4 Vesta". Meteoritical Society. 30 (5): 603. Bibcode:1995Metic..30..603Y. Pieters, C. M.; Ammannito, E.; Blewett, D. T.; etal. (2012). "Distinctive space weathering on Vesta from regolith mixing processes". Nature. 491 (7422): 7982. Bibcode:2012Natur.491...79P. doi:10.1038/nature11534. PMID23128227. S2CID4407636. McCord
T. B.; Li, J. -Y.; Combe, J. -P.; etal. (2012). "Dark material on Vesta from the infall of carbonaceous volatile-rich material". Nature. 491 (7422): 8386. Bibcode: 2012Natur. 491...83M. doi:10.1038/nature11561. PMID23128228. S2CID2058249.^ Rayman, Marc (8 April 2015). Now Appearing At a Dwarf Planet Near You: NASA's Dawn Mission to the
Asteroid Belt (Speech). Silicon Valley Astronomy Lectures. Foothill College, Los Altos, CA. Archived from the original on 14 November 2021. Retrieved 7 July 2018. Springer Praxis Books in Space Exploration. Springer. pp.117125. ISBN 978-
0-387-78904-0.^ Russell, C. T.; Capaccioni, F.; Coradini, A.; etal. (October 2007). "Dawn Mission to Vesta and Ceres" (PDF). Earth, Moon, and Planets. 101 (12): 6591. Bibcode: 2007EM&P..101...65R. doi:10.1007/s11038-007-9151-9. S2CID46423305. Archived (PDF) from the original on 27 September 2011. Retrieved 13 June 2011.^ Cook, Jia-Rui C.;
Brown, Dwayne C. (11 May 2011). "NASA's Dawn Captures First Image of Nearing Asteroid". NASA, JPL. Archived from the original on 29 January 2012. Retrieved 14 May 2011). "NASA's Dawn Captures First Image of Nearing Asteroid". NASA, JPL. Archived from the original on 29 January 2012. Retrieved 14 May 2011). "NASA's Dawn Captures First Image of Nearing Asteroid". NASA, JPL. Archived from the original on 19 June 2012. Retrieved 14 May 2011). "NASA's Dawn Captures First Image of Nearing Asteroid". NASA, JPL. Archived from the original on 19 June 2012. Retrieved 14 May 2011). "NASA's Dawn Captures First Image of Nearing Asteroid". NASA, JPL. Archived from the original on 19 June 2012. Retrieved 14 May 2011). "NASA's Dawn Captures First Image of Nearing Asteroid". NASA, JPL. Archived from the original on 19 June 2012. Retrieved 14 May 2011). "NASA's Dawn Captures First Image of Nearing Asteroid". NASA, JPL. Archived from the original on 19 June 2012. Retrieved 14 May 2011). "NASA's Dawn Captures First Image of Nearing Asteroid". NASA, JPL. Archived from the original on 19 June 2012. Retrieved 14 May 2011). "NASA's Dawn Captures First Image of Nearing Asteroid". NASA, JPL. Archived from the original on 19 June 2012. Retrieved 14 May 2011). "NASA's Dawn Captures First Image of Nearing Asteroid".
17 July 2011. Dawn mission timeline Archived 19 October 2013 at the Wayback Machine Mid-continent Research for Education and Learning: McREL (27 September 2010). "Dawn Mission: Missio
September 2012. a b Russell, C. T.; et al. (2013). "Dawn completes its mission at 4 Vesta". Meteoritics & Planetary Science. 48 (11): 20762089. Bibcode: 2013M&PS...48.2076R. doi:10.1111/maps.12091. "High resolution Vesta High Altitude Mapping Orbit (HAMO) Atlas derived from Dawn framing camera images"
Planetary and Space Science. 73 (1): 283286. Bibcode: 2012P&SS...73..283R. doi:10.1016/j.pss.2012.08.021. Roatsch, Thomas; etal. (2013). "High-resolution Vesta Low Altitude Mapping Orbit Atlas derived from Dawn Framing Camera images". Planetary and Space Science. 85: 293298. Bibcode: 2013P&SS...85..293R. doi:10.1016/j.pss.2013.06.024.
 "NASA's Journey Above Vesta". DLR Institute of Planetary Research video with NASA JPL imagery. NASA. 16 September 2011. Archived from the original on 16 October 2015. "NASA Dawn". "Dawn Public Data". Dawn [website]. Univ.
California, Los Angeles. Retrieved 6 March 2015. Gingerich, Owen (2006). "The Path to Defining Planets" (PDF). Dissertatio cum Nuncio Sidereo Ill. Tertia. Vol.VIII, no.16. pp.45. Archived (PDF) from the original on 15 March 2015. Retrieved 13 March 2007. "Dawn Mission website of JPL/NASA". 22 October 2018. Bryant, Greg (2007). "Sky &
Telescope: See Vesta at Its Brightest!". Retrieved 7 May 2007. "Vesta Finder". Sky & Telescope. Archived from the original on 12 June 2007. Retrieved 7 May 2007. Harrington, Philip S. (21 October 2010). Cosmic Challenge: The Ultimate Observing List for Amateurs. Cambridge University Press. p.75. ISBN 9781139493680. a b James, Andrew
(2008). "Vesta". Southern Astronomical Delights. Retrieved 6 November 2016.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris". JPL Solar System Dynamics. Retrieved 9 January 2010.^ "Elements and Ephemeris".
Nightskyonline.info. Archived from the original on 20 April 2012. Retrieved 23 November 2012. A to Carol A. Raymond (Editors), Springer (2011), ISBN 978-1-4614-4903-4Keil, K.; Geologica
History of Asteroid 4 Vesta: The Smallest Terrestrial Planet in Asteroids III, William Bottke, Alberto Cellino, Paolo Paolicchi, and Richard P. Binzel (editors), University of Arizona Press (2002), ISBN0-8165-2281-2Wikimedia Commons has media related to Vesta (asteroid). This video explores Vesta's landscape, history and planet-like
characteristics. Interactive 3D gravity simulation of the Dawn spacecraft in orbit around Vesta Archived 11 June 2020 at the Wayback MachineVesta Trek An integrated map browser of datasets and maps for 4 VestaJPL EphemerisViews of the Solar System: VestaHubbleSite: Hubble Maps the Asteroid VestaEncyclopdia Britannica, Vesta full
articleHubbleSite: short movie composed from Hubble Space Telescope images from November 1994. Adaptive optics views of Vesta from Keck Observatory Vesta images at ESA/Hubble Archived 22 January 2009 at the Wayback MachineDawn at Vesta (NASA press kit on Dawn's operations at Vesta) NASA video Archived 22 April 2021 at the
Wayback MachineVesta atlas4 Vesta at AstDyS-2, AsteroidsDynamic SiteEphemeris Observation prediction Orbital info Proper elements Observation orbital info Proper elements Observatio
4The following pages link to 4 Vesta External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Asteroid (links | edit)Comet (links | ed
edit)Earth (links | edit)Erosion (links | edit)Galilean moons (links | edit)Galilean moons (links | edit)Human spaceflight (links | edit)Moon (links | edit)Mercury (planet) (links | edit)Meteorite (links | edit)Near-Earth object (links | edit)Oort cloud
(links | edit)Planet (links | 
object (links | edit) Jupiter trojan (links | edit) Tau Ceti (links | edit) Tau Ceti (links | edit) Callisto (moon) (links | edit) Europa (moon) (links | edit) List of
hypothetical Solar System objects (links | edit)Basalt (links | edit)Vulcan (hypothetical planet) (links | edit)Triton (moon) (links | edit)Pluto (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/4 Vesta" Description /Buy link takes you to Amazon. As an Amazon Associate I earn money from qualifying
purchases. Saxon Chronicles (also known as The Saxon Stories, Saxon Tales, and Saxon Chronicles) is a series of historical novels authored by Bernard Cornwell set in 9th and 10th century Britain. The main character in the series takes place during
the Danish invasion of Britain when all the English kingdoms were captured except one. Print: The series is commonly juxtaposed with The Warlord Chronicles firstly because of the homologous nature between the foreign menace in the form of Saxons in The
Warlord Chronicles, and Danes in The Saxon Stories. There is also a close resemblance between Alfred and Arthur. The protagonist, Uhtred of Bebbanburg is an old man narrating the end of 9th century. There is also a close resemblance between Alfred and Arthur.
narrator sprinkles the novel with acerbic comments relating the characters and the events that he describes. Cornwell began the publication of Saxon Chronicles in 2004, when The Last Kingdom, the first book in the series was published. SAXON CHRONICLES BOOKS INTO MOVIES: Saxon Chronicles in 2004, when The Last Kingdom, the first book in the series was published.
TV series. The Last Kingdom, The series aired on BBC Two in the United Kingdom on 22nd October 2015 and on 10th October 2
Chronicles by Bernard Cornwell. The novel follows the story of Uhtrid, a young Englishman child of a noble landholder, who is taken into captivity by the invading Danes. He is later accepted into the Danes culture and family and taken in as their son. He acquires the skills of the Danes, such as combating and even helps them fight the British
However, he is returned to the English at the request of their king, Alfred since he has visions of the young man. Alfred is a devout Christians, he finds it accommodating to live the Danish way of life especially the warrior culture and its lack of rules. He unwillingly agrees to assist
the King to fight the Danes. During his teen and youth years, he bounces around quite a lot between the English and Danes, gets accepted by both, fights for both, and against both before finally making a final decision of settling with the English, marries at the command of his king and helps in bringing down the enemy forces. The first series
the defining times of English history. At the beginning of the tenth century, England is in a terrible mess, Alfred the mighty king is dead, and Edward is now the ruling king. Wessex survives all the tribulations, but the peace cannot prevail. The Danes at the far north under the leadership of Viking Longsword are ready to attack and will never stop
until the crown is theirs. Uhtred, once a mighty warrior for the dead king, but now out of favor with the ruling king must lead a group of outcasts north and recapture his old family home. Loyalties will be tested; men will fall as each single Saxon kingdom is caught in the deadliest battle with the Danes, a war that will determine the fate of each king
and that of the entire English nation.OTHER BOOK SERIES YOU MAY LIKE: If you like Saxon Chronicles, then you will also enjoy Hereward series written by James Wilde featuring a great English hero who is rescued from the darkest times of his life and brough
into a brutal and bloody life. What Is The Next Book in The Warrior Chronicles / Saxon Stories Series. There doesn't seem to be an upcoming book in The Warrior Chronicles Feast and was released on May, 25th 2023. Home Series Saxon Chronicles / Saxon Stories Series. The newest book is Uhtreds Feast and was released on May, 25th 2023. Home Series Saxon Chronicles / Saxon Stories Series.
material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms, and indicate if changes were
made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that
legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitsions necessary for your intended use. For example
other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The Last Kingdom, also known as The Warrior Chronicles, Saxon Stories,[1] and The Saxon Tales[2] is a series of 13 historical fiction novels and a companion book written by Bernard Cornwell.[3][4] The novels follow Uhtred of Bebbanburg, who navigates the
power struggles of Anglo-Saxon England, balancing his loyalty between the Christian kings and his Norse upbringing, while pursuing his quest to reclaim his ancestral home. Its necessary to read the books in The Last Kingdom series in the order they were published, as this reflects the progression of Untreds life and his involvement in the historical
conflicts shaping England. The following is the sequence to read The Last Kingdom books in order:[3] The Last Kingdom; The Pale Horseman; Lords of the Storm; The Flame Bearer; War of the Wolf; Sword of Kings; War Lord; Uhtreds Feast.
Reading order of The Last Kingdom books. Book cover of The Last Kingdom, in 2004, by HarperCollins Publishers. [5] In The Last Kingdom. It was originally published in the United Kingdom books. Book cover of The Last Kingdom. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, or Colored in the United Kingdom. It was originally published in the United Kingdom. It was originally published in the United Kingdom. The first book that should be read is The Last Kingdom. Or Colored in the United Kingdom. It was originally published in the United Kingdom books. Book cover of The Last Kingdom books. Book cover of The Last Kingdom. It was originally published in the United Kingdom books. Book cover of The Last Kingdom
capture Osbert. They rename him Uhtred and introduce him to the life of the Vikings. He enjoys the pagan ways and the warrior life taught by Ragnars death. This forces Uhtred and his companion, Brida, to flee south
and reluctantly re-embrace their English identities. Book cover of The Pale Horseman. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, in 2006, by HarperCollins Publishers.[6] In The Pale Horseman, Uhtred of Bebbanburg is in a precarious position upon his return from the battle of
Cynuit. Despite his role in defeating the Danish warrior Ubba, Odda the Younger claims the glory for himself. Meanwhile, King Alfreds distrust of Uhtred is exacerbated by his pagan beliefs. Uhtred embarks with Leofric on a journey of plundering disguised as Vikings. They end up rescuing Celtic queen Iseult. However, a challenge arises when Uhtred
must confront Steapa, a Saxon warrior, to regain Alfreds favor. Book cover of Lords of the North. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, in 2006, by HarperCollins Publishers.[7] In Lords of the North. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, in 2006, by HarperCollins Publishers.
city of York. As he endeavors to muster an army, his path crosses with Uhtred, bound by an oath to King Alfred despite their mutual disdain. Uhtred becomes both mentor and military advisor to Guthred, teaching him the art of war and the political maneuvers necessary for survival and supremacy. However, Guthred then betrays Uhtred, resulting in
the latters enslavement. After enduring years of hardship as a slave, Uthreds fate crosses with Alfreds machinations. Book cover of Sword Song. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, in 2007, by HarperCollins Publishers.[8] In Sword Song, Uthred embarks on a raid alongside Sihtric
and Finan, only to encounter a fresh wave of Vikings. When he returns home, Aethelwold tells him that a dead man was revived and says he will become King of Mercia. Skeptical yet intriqued, Uhtred investigates. Meanwhile, an alliance forms through the marriage of King Alfreds daughter, Aethelflaed, to Aethelred of
Mercia. So when the Vikings Siegfried and Erik launch their assault, Uhtred and Aethelred unite their forces for the Burning Land. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, on October 1, 2009, by HarperCollins, [9] In The Burning Land, Uhtred sets
sail on his ship, Seolferwulf, to negotiate with Jarl Haesten. During a raid, he captures the sorceress Skade, whom he uses as bait to draw out Harald Bloodhair. Uhtreds strategy results in victory, but at the cost of the death of his wife, Gisela, and their newborn. His subsequent actions, fueled by grief and loss, resulted in his banishment from King
Alfreds court and the separation from his children. Uhtred now debates between keeping his allegiance to Alfred and rejoining his Danish kin. Book cover of Death of Kings. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, on September 29, 2011, by HarperCollins.[10] In Death of Kings, Uhtred
of Bebbanburg disdains peace, which he believes serves only his enemies. However, Alfreds vision is to unite the tribes of his realm into a single entity known as England, a nation that would be Christian. But Uhtred longs for the old gods and the rituals that decide the fates of battles. As King Alfreds reign wanes, he asks Uhtred to pledge his loyalty
to his son, Edward. Reluctantly, Uhtred consents. With Alfreds passing, old resentments give room to chaos, and Uhtred finds himself in the midst of it. Book cover of The Pagan Lord. The seventh book that should be read is The Pagan Lord. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, on September 26, 2013, by HarperCollins.[11] In The Pagan
Lord, Uhtred becomes disheartened when his son embraces Christianity, so Uhtred shifts his hopes to his youngest, Osbert. Meanwhile, the stronghold of Bebbanburg, under his uncles control, remains beyond his grasp. His love for thelreds wife intensifies Uhtreds dishain for King thelred of Mercia. His situation worsens when he loses his lands to
the warlord Cnut Ranulfson. However, when Cnut tasks Uhtred with finding his abducted wife and son, Uhtred sees an opportunity for conquest. Book cover of The Empty Throne. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, on October 23, 2014, by HarperCollins.[12] In The Empty
Throne, King thelred is dying, and the Witan, an assembly of nobles, will decide the future of Mercia. thelred leaves only his teenage daughter and his wife, Lady thelflaeds. Uhtred champions thelflaeds claim to the throne, but this idea stirs discontent, particularly with Ealdorman thelhelm desires to dominate Mercia through manipulation
and control. He sees an opportunity in Eardulf and plots to elevate him to the throne by arranging a marriage with royal ties. Uhtred is determined to thwart thelhelms scheme. Book cover of Warriors of the Storm. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, on October 8, 2015, by
HarperCollins.[13] In Warriors of the Storm, Saxon King Edward, son of Alfred, reigns over Wessex and East Anglia, while Lady thelflaed rules Mercia. Northumbria remains under the control of Norsemen and Danes, presenting a threat to the peace. Edward remains under the control of Norsemen and Danes, presenting a threat to the peace.
move. The tension escalates when Ragnall the Cruel, a leader of the invaders, launches his conquest up the River Mrse. Uhtred, armed with his sword, rushes to lead a series of battles. Book cover of The Flame Bearer. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, on October 6, 2016, by
HarperCollins.[14] In The Flame Bearer, the peace of the kingdoms of Wessex, East Anglia, and Mercia is threatened by Uhtred. With his son-in-law, Sigtryggr, ruling Northumbria, Uhtred is allied with the pagans, hoping to reclaim his ancestral home of Bebbanburg from his cousin. This tumultuous period offers opportunities for those seeking wealth
and power, posing a series of challenges to Uhtred. And he must succeed in securing Northumbria for his descendants, without breaking his oath to Aethelflaed. Book cover of War of the Wolf. The eleventh book that should be read is War of the Wolf. The eleventh book that should be read is War of the Wolf. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, on October 2, 2018, by Harper.[15] InWar of the
Wolf, Lord Uhtred of Bebbanburg is on a mission with a small band of warriors to break a siege and save Prince thelstan, King Edwards son. However, he realizes hes been deceived, drawn away from Northumbria under pretenses. King Edwards son. However, he realizes hes been deceived, drawn away from Northumbria under pretenses.
Sigtryggr, reigns as king of Northumbria. Uhtred is driven to identify and confront the Norseman who has manipulated him. Book cover of Sword of Kings. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, on October 3, 2019, by HarperCollins.[16] In Sword of Kings, the disappearance of a
fishing ship from Bebbanburg and the subsequent discovery of a tortured crew members body sets Lord Uhtred on a path of investigation. Uhtred learns that Ealdorman thelhelm is behind the attack, with Waormund as the torturer. Following King Edwards death, the struggle for succession in Wessex intensifies. Uhtreds loyalty lies with thelstan, but
thelhelms machinations threaten to undermine thelstans claim. The call for help from Queen Eadgifu propels Uhtred into the heart of the conflict. Book cover of War Lord. It was originally published in the United Kingdom, on October 15, 2020, by HarperCollins.[17] In War Lord, Uhtred seeks a
peaceful retirement in Bebbanburg, hoping to leave it to his younger son. Fate, however, has other plans. King thelstan vowed never to invade Uhtreds homeland as long as Uhtred reluctantly aids him but seeks to stay out of
HarperCollins.[4] Uhtreds Feast is a companion book that includes short stories and recipes and recipes that he has long become a pagan. The recipes teach readers how to cook food, such as pork
chops with apples, eel pie, and fermented shredded turnip. Its also an opportunity to learn what people ate a thousand years ago. booksinorderhistorical fiction novels by British author Bernard Cornwell. The series is set around 9th century during the Danish invasion of Britain. The
main character Uhtred Ragnarson was captured by the Danes shortly after birth. The series is told in retrospective through his eyes long after the events occurred. Bernard Cornwells first Saxon Stories novel was The Last Kingdom, published in 2004. The series is ongoing, with Cornwell wishing to continue the series. Below is a list of Bernard
Cornwells Saxon Chronicles books in order of when they were originally published: Richard SharpeConquerorCousins War Book links take you to Amazon. As an Amazon Associate I earn money from qualifying purchases. Bernard Cornwell, born on 23 February 1944 is an author of chronological novels. He is best for his novels based on Napoleonic
combat rifleman Richard Sharpe that were personalized into a series of Sharpe television films. Bernard Cornwells father was a member of the Womens Auxiliary Air Force. As a point of fact, Bernard Cornwell was adopted as well as brought up in Thundersley, Essex, by Wiggins family, who were members of the
weird people. Bernard Cornwell attended the Monkton Combe School and later at the University of London and after graduating he worked as a teacher. The Saxon Tales are an enduring historical book series written by the chronological novelist Bernard Cornwell attended the Monkton Combe School and later at the University of London and after graduating he worked as a teacher. The Saxon Tales are an enduring historical book series written by the chronological novelist Bernard Cornwell regarding ninth as well as tenth Century Britain. The central character of the series is
Uhtred of Bebbanburg, intuitive to a Saxon aristocrat in Northumbria but confined as well as adopted by the Danes. It is evident that the story takes place at some point in the Danish incursions of Britain as soon as all but one of the English kingdoms is subjugated. The Christian name of the character comes from the past Uhtred of Bebbanburg,
Cornwell was moved down from this family long ago. The past story centers on the appearance of England as a state on the attackers from the island
subsequent to his defeat at Wilton, and is enforced to make tranquility with them. His successors unite what Alfred begins. The series is habitually compared to The Warlord Archives, not only the correspondences between the foreign irritation in the shape of the Danes in The Saxon
narratives as well as the Saxons in The Warlord Chronicles. As a point of fact, Alfred also resembles Arthur in his operation as the solitary man to hoard his kingdom from an inevitable threat. Since he is the main character, Uhtred of Bebbanburg is an old man who is influential in terms of telling tales of events that took consign decades earlier,
preliminary from his childhood as well going on, his story interlinking with the tale of the British Isles at the last part of the ninth Century. He sprinkles the describes. It is prominent that the Saxon-born Untred, baptized as a Christian three times, has a very
decisive view of the Christian belief all over the entire progression. However, he took a pledge to provide Alfred, he keeps his compassion to the Danes, their approach of life as well as their gods. For instance, this offers the reader an impartial picture of the variance of the era, as soon as it was in no way a conviction in view of the fact that there
would be an England as well an Angle-land as a replacement of a Daneland as the southern and central parts of the island of Britain. Cornwells best-known books feature the adventures of Richard Sharpe, an English soldier during the Napoleonic Wars. The first 11 books of the Sharpe series beginning in chronological order with Sharpes Rifles and the southern and central parts of the island of Britain.
ending with Sharpes Waterloo published in the US as Waterloo detail the Sharpes adventures in various Peninsular War campaigns over the path from 67 years. Consequently, Cornwell writes a prequel quintet Sharpes Tiger, the Sharpes Trafalgar as well as Sharpes Prey depicting Sharpes explorations under
Wellingtons control in India. This included his hard-won endorsement to the bureaucrat corps, his revisit to Britain and his influx in the 95th Rifles, and a sequel, Sharpes Devil, set six years after the closing stages of the wars. He also wrote the Sharpes Devil, set six years after the previous continuity, taking place during the Battle of Fuentes de
Onoro. Cornwell stated in the remarks in the last part of the book in the Sharpe series that he was afterward so delighted that he dedicated Sharpes Battle to him and has admitted that he subtly changed the writing of the
character to align with the Beans portrayal, as now he could not imagine Sharpe as anyone else. One of Cornwells early misgivings about Bean understood and acted the part rightly. From then on, he ceased from
mentioning Sharpes hair color. Since 2003, he has written further missing adventures set during the Hundred Years War. An English archer, Thomas of Hookton, becomes drawn into the expedition by the actions of a mentioning Sharpes hair color. Since 2003, he has written further missing adventures set during the Hundred Years War. An English archer, Thomas of Hookton, becomes drawn into the expedition by the actions of a mentioning Sharpes hair color.
mercenary soldier called The Harlequin, who murders Thomas of Hookton and said that abruptly after finishing Heretic he had Started another Thomas of Hookton book, and then stopped it mainly because I felt
that his story ended in Heretic and I was just trying to get too much from him. This doesnt mean I wont pick the idea up again for a moment in the future. He returned to the character in 2012. The Saxon Stories Cornwells most recent series spotlights on the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of, Wessex, England during the 9th-century reign of Alfred the Great,
his stern opposition to the Danes and his strength of mind to unite England as one country. According to Cornwells replies on his website official statement board, the series will not be a trilogy like his medieval works, but will have three or four more follow-ups, he says I am not sure how many there will be perhaps seven. Maybe eight His 8th book in the series will not be a trilogy like his medieval works, but will have three or four more follow-ups, he says I am not sure how many there will be perhaps seven.
the sequence was published in 2014 and further investigates the changes after Alfreds death. Cornwell affirmed on his website that the ninth book in the series would be released in the fall. In conclusion, Cornwell suspenseful story series is modern mysteries, all with nautical themes. He is a traditional sailor and enjoys sailing his Cornish Crabber
inaugurated Royalist. According to Cornwells website, there may be no additions to the series, Bernard Cornwell says; I enjoyed writing the thrillers, but suspect I am more contented writing historical novels. He is always enchanted when people want more of the marine books he wrote. Book Series In Order Characters Saxon Chronicles Leave a
Reply Total: 13 booksEmail us if you have any feedback BooksInOrderList Series of novels by Bernard CornwellThis article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) This article may be written from a fan's point of view, rather than a neutral point of view.
 Please clean it up to conform to a higher standard of quality, and to make it neutral in tone. (July 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "The
Saxon Stories"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (July 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when the total how and the total 
BearerWar of the WolfSword of KingsWar LordAuthorBernard CornwellCountryUnited KingdomLanguageEnglishGenreHistorical novelPublisherHarperCollinsPublished20042020Media typePrint (hardback & paperback) AudiobookThe Saxon Stories (also known as Saxon Tales/Saxon Chronicles in the US and The Warrior Chronicles and most recently
as The Last Kingdom series) is a historical novel series written by Bernard Cornwell about the birth of England in the ninth and tenth centuries. The series is Uhtred of Bebbanburg, born to a Saxon lord in Northumbria. He is captured as a child and raised by a Danish warlord. Uhtred, despite his
inclination otherwise, repeatedly fights and schemes to bring about Alfred the Great's dream of uniting all English speakers in one realm over the course of a long life. The first two seasons were made by the BBC. A
third, fourth and fifth season were produced by Netflix. Cornwell subsequently posted a note on his web site that "The Warrior Chronicles/Saxon Stories had been renamed The Last Kingdom series".[1]In an interview with Emerson College, Cornwell said: Years ago, when I was at university, I discovered Anglo-Saxon poetry and became hooked on that
strange and often melancholy world. For some reason the history of the Anglo-Saxons isn't much taught in Britain (where I grew up) and it struck me as weird that the English just seemed to assume that England had always been there,
so the idea of writing a series about the creation of England was in my head for a long time. [2] The historical fiction needs a little story so the history; writing historical fiction needs a little story so the history; writing historical fiction needs a little story so the history can be the background. When he was 58, Cornwell met his birth father, William Outhred (or Oughtred), for the first time while on a book tour in Vancouver
Canada.[2] There was a family tree going back to the 6th century.[2] He learned the story of his own descent from the Saxons who possessed the fortress of Bebbanburg (now Bamburgh Castle), including the historical Uhtred the Bold. Thus was born Uhtred, the protagonist of the fictional tales.
[2]BeamfleotBebbanburgCeasterCippanhammDunholmGleawecestreEoferwicEthandunFagranfordaLundeneTeotanhealeWintanceasterclass=notpageimage| Locations of places in seriesUhtred is the second son of a Saxon lord who rules from the nearly impregnable fortress at Bebbanburg (modern-day Bamburgh) in the kingdom of Northumbria
Danish raiders kill first his older brother, then his father. Uhtred himself is spared only because the Danish leader, Ragnar takes Uhtred abandons Christianity in favour of Danish pagan beliefs, such as the gods Thor and Odin
and Valhalla. In particular, he believes that the Norns control his destiny and that therefore "Wyrd bi ful rd" ("Fate is inexorable"). When he is an adult, that fate drives him to serve Alfred the Great, whom he dislikes but respects, and Alfred's dream of uniting all English speakers into a single kingdom, Englaland. To his great disgust, Uhtred finds
himself saving Alfred's Christian kingdom of Wessex (and other Saxon kingdoms) time and time again from those who threaten it, including the pagan Danes who have settled in Britain, despite despising Christianity and admiring the pagan Danes who have settled in Britain, despite despising Christianity and admiring the pagan Danes who have settled in Britain, despite despising Christianity and admiring the Danes. When Wessex is overrun and Alfred is at his lowest point, hiding with a few followers in a marsh, Uhtred
encounters him by chance, helps organize his slowly gathering army and plays a vital role in the crucial Battle of Ethandun, which saves Wessex from destruction. Uhtred's overriding ambition, however, is to take Bebbanburg, stolen from him by his uncle after his father's death. The story is told almost entirely from Uhtred's first-person perspective
The reader knows only what Uhtred knows or later learns. (The prologue of The Empty Throne is written from the perspective of Uhtred's viewpoint.) Cornwell provides a "Historical Note" at the end of each novel in which he clarifies which characters and events are based on actual history and what liberties he
similarities between the two protagonists (both were orphaned), but also in the Saxon Stories and the Saxons in The Warlord Chronicles. Alfred also resembles Arthur in his mission as the only man to save his kingdom (England for Alfred, southern Celtic Britain for Arthur) from the Saxon Stories and the Saxons in The Warlord Chronicles.
an unstoppable threat. The main character, Untred of Bebbanburg, is an old man telling tales of events that took place decades earlier, starting from his childhood and going on, his story intertwining with the story of the British Isles in the events and
characters he describes. It is notable that the Saxon-born Uhtred, baptised Christian three times, has a very critical view of the Christian religion throughout the entire series. Though he takes an oath to serve Alfred, he admires the Danes, their way of life and their gods. This offers the reader a balanced picture of the tumultuous times, when it was
uncertain whether there would be an England or a "Daneland" in the southern and central parts of the island of Britain. This series of novels is known by several titles continue in use for later novels. Starting with The Death of
Kings, the UK editions bear the series title. The Warrior Chronicles, The series is also known as The Saxon Chronicles on US editions, In the autumn of 2015, a series of television programs based on the first two novels and using the title of the first novel The Last Kingdom has led booksellers to link the novels to the television series by referring to
them as The Last Kingdom novels. The author renamed the series The Last Kingdom, according to a news notice at his website.[3]Bernard Cornwell mentioned in the historical notes at the end of The Lords of the North, the third novel, that he intended to continue writing The Saxon Stories. On his website,[4] Cornwell stated "I need to finish Uhtred"
In an interview, in answer to a question of how many more books are planned for the series, he replied: I wish I knew! I don't know how the chapter I'm writing now will end, let alone the book, and the series? No idea! I suspect there will be a few more; I just heard that BBC Television have commissioned a series that will follow Uhtred's escapades.
The company that makes Downton Abbey will make the programs, which is wonderful, and Ill need to keep them supplied with stories (I hope). So? Six more? Eight more? I just dont know.[2]On 5 March 2020, Cornwell announced on social media that the 13th book, War Lord, would be the final novel in the series.[5]Following is a list of the novels
with their UK publication years. The Last Kingdom (2004) The Pale Horseman (2005) The Empty Throne (2014) [7] Warriors of the Storm (2015) [8] The Flame Bearer (2016) [9] War of the Wolf (2018) [10] Sword of Kings (2019) [11] Warriors of the Storm (2015) [8] The Flame Bearer (2016) [9] War of the Wolf (2018) [10] Sword of Kings (2019) [11] Warriors of the Storm (2015) [8] The Flame Bearer (2016) [9] War of the Wolf (2018) [10] Sword of Kings (2019) [11] Warriors of the Storm (2015) [11] Warriors of the Storm (2016) [10] Sword of Kings (2017) [10] Sword of Kings (2018) [10] Sword of
Lord (October 2020)[12]Cornwell also co-authored with Suzanne Pollak Untred's Feast: Inside the World of the Last Kingdom (2023), which consists of recipes from the early, middle and late stages of Untred's life, respectively) and facts about
how the people lived and what they ate. On 25 June 2025, Cornwell shared on his blog that he planned to write another book in the Saxon Stories. Currently unnamed, the book will be placed around the time of the eighth book in
the series, The Empty Throne. This story is set in the year 911 AD, leading many fans to speculate the story will feature Rollo, the Count of Rouen, whose successors later established the Duchy of Normandy.[13]The Saxon Stories timelineBookPeriod coveredUhtread's age (at the beginning)Final battleThe Last Kingdom8668779Battle of CynwitThe
Pale Horseman87787820Battle of EdingtonThe Lords of the North87888121Fictional Battle of DunholmSword Song88588628Fictional raid on LundeneThe Burning Land89289335Battle of TettenhallThe Empty Throne91154Sihtric Cech's fictional raid on
CeasterWarriors of the Storm91457Fictional Battle of Bearer91760Fictional Battle of CripplegateWar Lord92793770Battle of BrunanburhIn July 2014, the BBC announced that production would
begin in autumn 2014 on a television adaptation of The Saxon Stories, to be titled The Last Kingdom. Stephen Butchard was the writer. A series of eight 60-minute episodes was produced. [14] BBC Two, Carnival Films and BBC America are involved in the production. The series premiered on BBC America on 10 October 2015 and on BBC Two in the
UK on 22 October 2015.[15]In an interview, Cornwell said he did not believe that the success of Game of Thrones] is fantasy, unless the appeal is brutal men in chain mail and leather beating the shit out of each other ... I can't see anything else we have in common.
This is rooted in reality. And even though Uhtred didn't exist as I have written it, there is always that big story, in Cornwell's terms, refers to the history of Alfred and the start of England.[2]Two series had aired by early 2018. The third, fourth and fifth, each with ten episodes, were released exclusively by its
sole producer Netflix; the BBC was no longer involved. The series concluded with the fifth season and would be followed by a two-hour feature film, Seven Kings Must Die, which finished filming in March 2022 in Hungary.[16]^ "The Last Kingdom Series (formerly The Warrior Chronicles/Saxon Stories)". Bernard Cornwell. 26 October 2015. Retrieved
30 December 2018. a b c d e f Lafferty, Hannah (31 January 2014). "Bernard Cornwell Talks The Pagan Lord, The Challenges of Historical Fiction, And Future Plans". Emertainment Monthly. Boston: Emerson College. Archived from the original on 22 June 2014. Retrieved 9 June 2014. Retrieved 9 June 2014. "The last Kingdom series (formerly The Warrior
Chronicles/Saxon Stories)". News. Bernard Cornwell. 2016. Retrieved 12 February 2016.^ "The Empty Throne". Fantastic Fiction. Retrieved 9 June 2014.^ Warriors of
the Storm. Fantastic Fiction. October 2015. ISBN 978-0-00-750407-7. Retrieved 9 October 2015. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. ISBN 9780008183899. Retrieved 21 May 2019. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. ISBN 9780008183899. Retrieved 21 May 2019. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. ISBN 9780008183899. Retrieved 21 May 2019. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. ISBN 9780008183899. Retrieved 21 May 2019. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. ISBN 9780008183899. Retrieved 21 May 2019. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. ISBN 9780008183899. Retrieved 21 May 2019. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. ISBN 9780008183899. Retrieved 21 May 2019. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. ISBN 9780008183899. Retrieved 21 May 2019. *Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. *Sword of Ki
Cornwell, Bernard (2020). War Lord, Harper, ISBN 978-0062563293. Retrieved 13 November 2020, and in the UK on 15 October 2020 and in the UK on 15 October 2020 and in the UK on 15 October 2020. "Your Ouestions | Question Type | Bernard Cornwell", www.bernardcornwell.net. Retrieved 2025-07-10. Maguire, Una (9 July 2014). "BBC Two announces new drama
series, The Last Kingdom". Retrieved 24 July 2014. a b Brown, Maggie (17 October 2015). "Bernard Cornwell: BBC made The Last Kingdom due to its 'interesting echoes of today'". The Guardian. Retrieved 19 October 2015. Craig, David (14 March 2022). "Why won't there be The Last Kingdom season 6?". Radio Times.Retrieved from "of fiction of the control o
that is set in the pastNot to be confused with Alternate history, Counterfactual history, Non-fiction novel, or Pseudohistory. Main articles: Romance (prose fiction) and FictionThe Hunchback of Notre-Dame de Paris) by Victor Hugo (1831), a 19th-century example of romantic-historical novelLiteratureOral literatureFolklorefablefairy
talefolk playfolksongheroic epiclegendmythproverbOrationPerformanceaudiobookspoken wordSayingMajor written formsBookDramacloset dramaPoetrylyricnarrativeProseNonsenseverseErgodicElectronicLong prose fictionAnthologySerialNovel/romanceShort prose fictionNovellaNovelletteShort storyDrabbleSketchFlash
fictionParableReligiousWisdomProse genresFictionChildren'sEncyclopedicGenreactionadventurecoming-of-agecrimeeroticfantasyhorrormilitaryparanormalromancescience fictionsupernaturalwesternHistoricalRealistSpeculativeNon-fictionAcademichistoryphilosophyAnecdoteEpistleEssayJournalismLetterLifeNaturePersuasiveTraveloguePoetry
genresNarrativeChildrenEpicDramaticVerse novelNationalLyricBalladElegyEpigramGhazalHaikuHymnLimerickOdeQasidaSonnetVillanelleListsEpicGroups and movementsPoetsDramatic genresComedyLibrettoPlayhistoricalmoralSatireScriptTragedyTragicomedyHistoryAncientClassicalMedievalModernistPostmodernLists and
outlinesOutlineGlossaryBooksWritersMovementsCyclesLiterary awardspoetryShort story collectionLost literary workLacunaTheory and criticismSociologyMagazinesCompositionLanguageNarrativeFeudEstate Literary workLacunaTheory workLacunaTheory workLacunaTheory workLacunaTheory workLacunaTheory workLacunaTheory workLacunaThe
Although the term is commonly used as a synonym for historical fiction literature, it can also be applied to other types of narrative, including theatre, opera, cinema, and television, as well as video games and graphic novels. An essential element of historical fiction is that it is set in the past and pays attention to the manners, social conditions and
other details of the depicted period. [1] Authors also frequently choose to explore notable historical figures in these settings, allowing readers to better understand how these individuals might have responded to their environments. The historical romance usually seeks to romanticize eras of the past. Some subgenres such as alternate history and
historical fantasy insert intentionally ahistorical or speculative elements into a novel. Works of historical faction are sometimes criticized for lack of authenticity because of readerly criticism or genre expectations for accurate period details. This tension between historical authenticity and fiction frequently becomes a point of comment for readers and
popular critics, while scholarly criticism frequently goes beyond this commentary, investigating the genre for its other thematic and critical interests. Historical fiction as a contemporary Western literary genre has its foundations in the early-19th-century works of Sir Walter Scott and his contemporaries in other national literatures such as the
Frenchman Honor de Balzac, the American James Fenimore Cooper, and later the Russian Leo Tolstoy. However, the melding of historical and fictional elements in individual works of literature) as well as Eastern, in the form of oral and folk
traditions (see mythology and folklore), which produced epics, novels, plays and other fictional works describing history for contemporary audiences. Definitions differ as to what constitutes a historical novel. On the one hand the Historical Novel Society defines the genre as works "written at least fifty years after the events described", [2] while critical novel.
Sarah Johnson delineates such novels as "set before the middle of the last [20th] century ... in which the author is writing from research rather than personal experience."[3] Then again Lynda Adamson, in her preface to the bibliographic reference work World Historical Fiction, states that while a "generally accepted definition" for the historical novel
is a novel "about a time period at least 25 years before it was written", she also suggests that some people read novels created interest in Scottish
history and still illuminate it.[citation needed] A series of novels by Jzef Ignacy Kraszewski on the history of Poland popularized the country's history after it had lost its independence in the Partitions of Poland popularized the country's history after it had lost its independence in the Poles and predatory Teutonic Knights, rebelling
Cossacks and invading Swedes. He won the 1905 Nobel Prize in literature. He also wrote the popular novel Quo Vadis, which was about Nero's Rome and the early Christians and has been adapted several times for film, in 1913, 1924, 1951, 2001 to only name the most prominent. Signid Undset's Kristin Lavransdatter fulfilled a similar function for
Norwegian history; Undset later won a Nobel Prize for Literature (1928). Many early historical novels played an important role in the rise of European popular interest in the history of the Middle Ages. Victor Hugo's The Hunchback of Notre-Dame often receives credit for fueling the movement to preserve the Gothic architecture of France, leading to
the establishment of the Monuments historiques, the French governmental authority for historic preservation.[5] Rita Monaldi and Francesco Sorti's historical mystery saga Imprimateur Secretum Veritas Mysterium has increased interest in European history[citation needed] and features famous castrato opera singer Atto Melani as a detective and
spy. Although the story itself is fiction, many of the persona and events are not. The book is based on research by Monaldi and Sorti, who researched information from 17th-century manuscripts and published works concerning the siege of Vienna, the plague and papacy of Pope Innocent XI.[6]The genre of the historical novel has also permitted some
authors, such as the Polish novelist Bolesaw Prus in his sole historical novel, Pharaoh, to distance themselves from their own time and place to gain perspective on society and on the human condition, or to escape the depredations of the censor. [7] In some historical novels, major historical no
inhabit the world where those events occur. Robert Louis Stevenson's Kidnapped recounts mostly private adventures set against the backdrop of the Jacobite troubles in Scotland. Charles Dickens's Barnaby Rudge is set amid the Gordon Riots, and A Tale of Two Cities in the French Revolution. In some works, the accuracy of the historical elements has
been questioned, as in Alexandre Dumas' 1845 novel Queen Margot. Postmodern novelists such as John Barth and Thomas Pynchon operate with even more freedom, mixing historical characters and settings with invented history and fantasy, as in the novels The Sot-Weed Factor (1960) and Mason & Dixon (1997) respectively. A few writers create
historical fiction without fictional characters. One example is the series Masters of Rome by Colleen McCullough. A page from a printed copy of the University of TokyoHistorical prose fiction has a long tradition in world literature. Three
of the Four Classics of Chinese novels were set in the distant past: Shi Nai'an's 14th-century Water Margin concerns 3rd-century wars which ended the Han dynasty; Wu Cheng'en's 16th-century Journey to the West concerns the 7th-century Buddhist
pilgrim Xuanzang.[8] In addition to those, there was a wealth of historical novels that became popular in the literary circles during the Ming and Qing periods in Chinese history; they include Feng Menglong's Dongzhou Lieguo Zhi (Chronicles of the Eastern Zhou Kingdoms), Chu Renhuo's Sui Tang yanyi (Romance of the Sui and Tang dynasties),
Xiong Damu's Liang Song Nanbei Zhizhuan (Records of the Two Songs, South and North) and Quan han zhi zhuan, Yang Erzeng's Dong Xi Jin yan yi (Romance of the Eastern and Western Jin dynasties), and Qian Cai's The General Yue Fei, etc. Classical Greek novelists were also "very fond of writing novels about people and places of the past".[9] The
Iliad has been described as historic fiction, since it treats historic events, although its genre is generally considered epic poetry.[10] Pierre Vidal-Naquet has suggested that Plato laid the foundations for the historical novel through its genre is generally considered epic poetry.[10] Pierre Vidal-Naquet has suggested that Plato laid the foundations for the historical novel through its genre is generally considered epic poetry.[10] Pierre Vidal-Naquet has suggested that Plato laid the foundations for the historical novel through its genre is generally considered epic poetry.[10] Pierre Vidal-Naquet has suggested that Plato laid the foundations for the historical novel through its genre is generally considered epic poetry.[10] Pierre Vidal-Naquet has suggested that Plato laid the foundations for the historical novel through its genre is generally considered epic poetry.[10] Pierre Vidal-Naquet has suggested that Plato laid the foundations for the historical novel through its genre is generally considered epic poetry.[10] Pierre Vidal-Naquet has suggested that Plato laid the foundations for the historical novel through its genre is genre at the foundation of the historical novel through its genre is genre at the foundation of the historical novel through its genre is genre at the foundation of the historical novel through its genre at the foundation of the historical novel through the historical novel through its genre at the histori
fictionalized account of Japanese court life about a century prior and its author asserted that her work could present a "fuller and therefore 'truer'" version of history.[12]One of the early examples of the historical novel in Europe is La Princesse de Clves, a French novel published anonymously in March 1678. It is regarded by many as the beginning of
the modern tradition of the psychological novel and as a great work. Its author generally is held to be Madame de La Fayette. The action takes place between October 1558 and November 1559 at the royal court of Henry II of France. The novel recreates that era with remarkable precision. Nearly every character except the heroine is a historical
figure. Events and intrigues unfold with great faithfulness to documentary records. In the United Kingdom, the historical novel "appears to have developed" from La Princesse de Clves, "and then via the Gothic novel".[13] Another early example is The Unfortunate Traveller by Thomas Nashe, published in 1594 and set during the reign of King Henry
VIII.[14]War and Peace by Leo Tolstoy, published 1869 and set 60 years beforeHistorical fiction rose to prominence in Europe during the early 19th century as part of the Romantic reaction to the Enlightenment, especially through the influence of the Scottish writer Sir Walter Scott, whose works were immensely popular throughout Europe. Among
his early European followers we can find Willibald Alexis, Theodor Fontane, Bernhard Severin Ingemann, Mikls Jsika, Mr Jkai, Jakob van Lennep, Carl Jonas Love Almqvist, Victor Rydberg, Andreas Munch, Alessandro Manzoni, Alfred de Vigny, Honor de Balzac or Prosper Mrime.[15][16][17][18][19] Jane Porter's 1803 novel Thaddeus of Warsaw is one
of the earliest examples of the historical novel in English and went through at least 84 editions, [20] including translation into French and German. [21][22][23] The first true historical novel in English was in fact Maria Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent (1800). [24]In the 20th century Gyrgy Lukcs argued that Scott was the first fiction writer who saw history
```

not just as a convenient frame in which to stage a contemporary narrative, but rather as a distinct social and cultural setting. [25] Scott's Scottish novels such as Waverley (1814) and Rob Roy (1817) focused upon a middling character who sits at the intersection of various social groups in order to explore the development of society through conflict.

```
[26] Ivanhoe (1820) gained credit for renewing interest in the Middle Ages. Many well-known writers from the United Kingdom published historical novels in the mid 19th century, the most notable include Thackeray's Vanity Fair, Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities, George Eliot's Romola, and Charles Kingdom published historical novels in the mid 19th century, the most notable include Thackeray's Vanity Fair, Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities, George Eliot's Romola, and Charles Kingdom published historical novels in the mid 19th century, the most notable include Thackeray's Vanity Fair, Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities, George Eliot's Romola, and Charles Kingdom published historical novels in the mid 19th century, the most notable include Thackeray's Vanity Fair, Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities, George Eliot's Romola, and Charles Kingdom published historical novels in the mid 19th century, the most notable include Thackeray's Vanity Fair, Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities, George Eliot's Romola, and Charles Cities Romola
Wake. The Trumpet-Major (1880) is Thomas Hardy's only historical novel, and is set in Weymouth during the Vapoleonic wars, [27] when the town was then anxious about the possibility of invasion by Napoleon. [28]In the United States, the first historical novelist was Samuel Woodworth, who wrote The Champions of American Freedom in 1816. [29]
James Fenimore Cooper was better known for his historical novels and was influenced by Scott.[30] His most famous novel is The Last of the Mohicans is set in 1757, during the French and Indian War (the Seven Years' War), when
 France and Great Britain battled for control of North America. Cooper's chief rival,[32] John Neal, wrote Rachel Dyer (1828), the first bound novel about the 17th-century Salem witch trials.[33] Rachel Dyer also influenced future American fiction set in this period, like The Scarlet Letter (1850) by Nathaniel Hawthorne[34] which is one of the most
 famous 19th-century American historical novels.[35] Set in 17th-century Puritan Boston, Massachusetts during the years 1642 to 1649, it tells the story of Hester Prynne, who conceives a daughter through an affair and struggles to create a new life of repentance and dignity. In French literature, the most prominent inheritor of Scott's style of the
historical novel was Balzac.[36] In 1829 Balzac published Les Chouans, a historical work in the manner of Sir Walter Scott.[37] This was subsequently incorporated into La Comdie Humaine. The bulk of La Comdie Humaine, however, takes place during the Bourbon Restoration and the July Monarchy, though there are several novels which take place
during the French Revolution and others which take place of in the Middle Ages or the Renaissance, including About Catherine de Medici and The Elixir of Long Life. Victor Hugo's The Hunchback of Notre-Dame (1831) furnishes another 19th-century example of the romantic-historical novel. Victor Hugo began writing The Hunchback of Notre-Dame
in 1829, largely to make his contemporaries more aware of the Value of the Gothic architecture, which was neglected and often destroyed to be replaced by new buildings, or defaced by replacement of parts of buildings in a newer style.[38] The action takes place in 1482 and the title refers to the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, on which the story is
centered. Alexandre Dumas also wrote several popular historical fiction novels, including The Count of Monte Cristo and The Three Musketeers. George Saintsbury stated: "Monte Cristo is said to have been at its first appearance, and for some times also wrote several popular book in Europe." [39] This popularity has extended into modern times
as well. The book was "translated into virtually all modern languages and has never been out of print in most of them. There have been at least twenty-nine motion pictures based on it... as well as several television series, and many movies [have] worked the name 'Monte Cristo' into their titles." [40] Tolstoy's War and Peace offers an example of 19th-
century historical fiction used to critique contemporary history. Tolstoy read the novel to challenge those historical approaches. At the start of the novel to challenge those historical approaches available in Russian and French about the Napoleonic Wars, and used the novel to challenge those historical approaches. At the start of the novel to challenge those historical approaches available in Russian and French about the Napoleonic Wars, and used the novel to challenge those historical approaches. At the start of the novel to challenge those historical approaches.
closer to the truth.[41] The novel is set 60 years before it was composed, and alongside researching the war through primary and secondary sources, he spoke with people who had lived through war during the French invasion of Russia in 1812; thus, the book is also, in part, ethnography fictionalized.[41]The Charterhouse of Parma by Marie-Henri
Beyle (Stendhal) is an epic retelling of the story of an Italian nobleman who lives through the Napoleonic period in Italian history. It includes a description of the Battle of Waterloo by the principal character. Stendhal fought with Napoleonic period in Italian history. It includes a description of the Battle of Waterloo by the principal character. Stendhal fought with Napoleonic period in Italian history.
the most famous and widely read novel of the Italian language. [42] The Betrothed was inspired by Walter Scott's Ivanhoe but, compared to its model, shows some innovations (two members of the lower class as principal characters, the past described without romantic idealization, an explicitly Christian message), somehow forerunning the realistic
novel of the following decades.[43] Set in northern Italy in 1628, during the oppressive years under Spanish rule, it is sometimes seen as a veiled attack on Austria, which controlled the region at the time the novel was written. The critical and popular success of The Betrothed gave rise to a crowd of imitations and, in the age of unification, almost
every Italian writer tried his hand at the genre; novels now almost forgotten, like Marco Visconti by Tommaso Grossi (Manzoni's best friend) or Ettore Fieramosca by Massimo D'Azeglio (Manzoni's son-in-law), were the best-sellers of their time. Many of these authors, such as Niccol Tommaseo, Francesco Domenico Guerrazzi and D'Azeglio himself,
were patriots and politicians too, and in their novels, the veiled politic message of Manzoni became explicit (the hero of Ettore Fieramosca fights to defend the patriotic passion, and their novels, full of rhetoric and melodramatic excesses
are today barely readable as historical documents. A significant exception is The Confessions of an Italian by Ippolito Nievo, an epic about the Venetian republic's fall and the Napoleonic age, told with satiric irony and youthful brio (Nievo wrote it when he was 26 years old). In Arabic literature, the Lebanese writer Jurji Zaydan (18611914) was the
most prolific novelist of this genre. He wrote 23 historical novels between 1889 and 1914. His novels played an important in shaping the collective consciousness of modern Arabs during the Mahdi Pretender (1892), and Virgin of Quraish (1899) are
some of his nineteenth-century historical novels. A major 20th-century example of this genre is the German merchant family over the course of four generations, incidentally portraying the manner of life and mores of the Hanseatic bourgeoisie in the
years from 1835 to 1877. Mann drew deeply from the history of his own family, the Mann family of Lbeck, and their milieu. This was Mann's first novel, and with the publication of the 2nd edition in 1903, Buddenbrooks became a major literary success. The work led to a Nobel Prize in Literature for Mann in 1929; although the Nobel award generally
recognizes an author's body of work, the Swedish Academy's citation for Mann identified "his great novel Buddenbrooks" as the principal reason for his prize.[44] Mann also wrote, between 1926 and 1943, a four-part novel Buddenbrooks" as the principal reason for his prize.[44] Mann retells the familiar biblical stories of Genesis, from Jacob to Joseph (chapters 2750), setting
it in the historical context of the reign of Akhenaten (13531336 BC) in ancient Egypt. In the same era, Lion Feuchtwanger was one of the most popular and accomplished writers of historical novels, with publications between the 1920s and 1950s. His reputation began with the bestselling work, Jud S (1925), set in the eighteenth century, as well as
historical novels written primarily in exile in France and California, including most prominently the Josephus trilogy set in Ancient Rome (1932 / 1935), and his novel Raquel: The Jewess of Toledo - set in Medieval Spain. Robert Graves of Britain wrote several popular historical novels, including I, Claudius, King Jesus, The Golden
Fleece and Count Belisarius. John Cowper Powys wrote two historical novels set in Wales, Owen Glendower (1941)[45] and Porius (1951). The first deals with the rebellion of the Welsh Prince Owain Glyndr (AD 140016), while Porius takes place during the Dark Ages, in AD 499, just before the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain. Powys suggests parallels
with these historical periods and Britain in the late 1930s and during World War II.[46]Other significant British novelists include Georgette Heyer, Naomi Mitchison and Mary Renault. Heyer essentially established the historical romance genre and its subgenre Regency romance, which was inspired by Jane Austen. To ensure accuracy, Heyer collected
reference works and kept detailed notes on all aspects of Regency life. While some critics thought the novels were too detailed, others considered the level of detailed notes on all aspects of Regency life. While some critics thought the novels were too detailed, others considered the level of detailed notes on all aspects of Regency life. While some critics thought the novels were too detailed, others considered the level of detail to be Heyer's greatest asset; Heyer even recreated William the Conqueror's crossing into England for her novel some critics thought the novel some critics that the nove
Spring Queen (1931), is regarded by some as the best historical novel of the 20th century. [47] Mary Renault is best known for her historical novels set in Ancient Greece. In addition to fictional portrayals of Theseus, Socrates, Plato, Simonides of Ceos and Alexander the Great, she wrote a non-fiction biography of Alexander. The Siege of Krishnapur
(1973) by J. G. Farrell has been described as an "outstanding novel".[48] Inspired by events such as the siege of a fictional Indian town, Krishnapur, during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 from the perspective of the town's British residents. The main characters find themselves subject to the
increasing strictures and deprivation of the siege, and the absurdity of maintaining the British class system in a town no one can leave becomes a source of comic invention, though the text is serious in intent and tone. [49] In Welsh literature, the major contributor to the genre in Welsh is William Owen Roberts (b. 1960). His historical novels include Y
Pla (1987), set at the time of the Black Death; Paradwys (2001), 18th century, concerning the Russian revolution and its aftermath. Y Pla has been much translated, appearing in English as Pestilence, and Petrograd and Paris have also appeared in English. A contemporary of Roberts
working in English is Christopher Meredith (b. 1954), whose Griffri (1991) is set in the 12th century and has the poet of a minor Welsh prince as narrator. Nobel Prize laureate William Golding wrote a number of historical novels. The Inheritors (1955) is set in prehistoric times, and shows "new people" (generally identified with Homo sapiens sapiens)
triumphing over a gentler race (generally identified with Neanderthals) by deceit and violence. The Spire (1964) follows the building (and near collapse) of a huge spire onto a medieval cathedral (generally assumed to be Salisbury Cathedral); the spire symbolizing both spiritual aspiration and worldly vanity. The Scorpion God (1971) consists of three
novellas, the first set in a prehistoric African hunter-gatherer band (Clonk, Clonk), the second in an ancient Egyptian court (The Scorpion God) and the third in the court of a Roman emperor (Envoy Extraordinary). The trilogy To the Earth, which includes the Rites of Passage (1980), Close Quarters (1987), and Fire Down Below (1989),
describes sea voyages in the early 19th century. Anthony Burgess also wrote several historical novels; his last novel, A Dead Man in Deptford, is about the murder of Christopher Marlowe in the 16th century. Though the genre has evolved since its inception, the historical novel remains popular with authors and readers to this day and bestsellers
include Patrick O'Brian's AubreyMaturin series, Ken Follett's Pillars of the Earth and Dorothy Dunnett's Lymond Chronicles. A development in British and Irish writing in the past 25 years has been a renewed interest in the First World War. Works include William Boyd's An Ice-Cream War; Sebastian Faulks' Birdsong and The Girl at the Lion d'Or
(concerned with the War's consequences); Pat Barker's Regeneration Trilogy and Sebastian Barry's A Long Long Way. The Fifth Queen, 19061908 by Ford Madox Ford, is written about the 16th century. American Civil War. Kenneth Roberts and after the American Civil War. Kenneth Roberts and Sebastian Barry's A Long Long Way. The Fifth Queen, 19061908 by Ford Madox Ford, is written about the 16th century. American Civil War. Kenneth Roberts and Sebastian Barry's A Long Long Way. The Fifth Queen, 19061908 by Ford Madox Ford, is written about the 16th century. American Civil War. Kenneth Roberts and Sebastian Barry's A Long Long Way. The Fifth Queen, 19061908 by Ford Madox Ford, is written about the 16th century. American Civil War. Kenneth Roberts and Sebastian Barry's A Long Long Way. The Fifth Queen, 19061908 by Ford Madox Ford, is written about the 16th century.
wrote several books set around the events of the American Revolution, of which Northwest Passage (1937), Oliver Wiswell (1940) and Lydia Bailey (1947) all became best-sellers in the 20th century: Gore Vidal, John Barth, Norman Mailer, E. L. Doctorow and
William Kennedy.[50] Thomas Pynchon's historical novel Mason & Dixon, who were charged with marking the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland in the 18th century.[51] More recently there have been works such as Neal Stephenson's Baroque Cycle,
and Grant Maierhofer's Traumnovelle, which imagines the life of Anatoli Bugorski, around the incident wherein he unwittingly stuck his head inside of a particular having caught writers interests. Southern Italian novelists
like Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa (The Leopard), Francesco Iovine (Lady Ava), Carlo Alianello (The Preston Brewer) retold the events of the Italian Unification, at times overturning its traditionally heroic and progressive image. The conservative Riccardo Bacchelli in The Devil at the
Long Point and the communist Vasco Pratolini in Metello described, from ideologically opposite points of view, the birth of Italian Socialism. Bacchelli also wrote The Mill on the Po, a patchwork saga of a family of millers from the time of Napoleon to the First World War, one of the most epic novels of the last century. In 1980, Umberto Eco achieved
international success with The Name of the Rose, a novel set in an Italian abbey in 1327 readable as a historical mystery, as an allegory of Italy during the Years of Lead, and as an erudite joke. Eco's work, like Manzoni's preceding it, relaunched Italian interest in historical fiction. Many novelists who till then had preferred the contemporary novel
tried their hand at stories set in previous centuries. Among them were Fulvio Tomizza (The Evil Coming from North, about the female condition in the eighteenth century), Sebastiano Vassalli (The Chimera, about a witch hunt), Ernesto Ferrero (N) and Valerio Manfredi (The Last
Legion). Fani PopovaMutafova (19021977) was a Bulgarian author who is considered by many to have been the best-selling Bulgarian historical fiction author ever. [52] Her books sold in record numbers in the 1930s and the early 1940s. [52] However, she was eventually sentenced to seven years of imprisonment by the Bulgarian communist regime.
because of some of her writings celebrating Hitler, and though released after only eleven months for health reasons, was forbidden to publish anything between 1943 and 1972.[53] Stoyan Zagorchinov (18891969) also a Bulgarian writer, author of "Last Day, God's Day" trilogy and "Ivaylo", continuing the tradition in the Bulgarian historical novel, led
by Ivan Vazov. Yana Yazova (19121974) also has several novels that can be considered historical as "Alexander of Macedon", her only novel on non-Bulgarian thematic, as well as her trilogy "Balkani". Vera Mutafchieva (19292009) is the author of historical novels which were translated into 11 languages. [54] Anton Donchev (1930) is an old living
author, whose first independent novel, Samuel's Testimony, was published in 1961. His second book, Time of Parting, which dealt with the subtitles ("The Threat" and
"The Violence") by 1987 by the director Lyudmil Staykov. In June 2015, "Time of Violence" was chosen as the most beloved film of Bulgarian National Television.[55]One of the best known Scandinavian historical novels is Sigrid Undset's Kristin
Lavransdatter (19201922) set in medieval Norway. For this trilogy Undset was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1928.[56] Johannes V. Jensen's trilogy Kongens fald (19001901, "The Fall of the King"), set in 16th century Denmark, has been called "the finest historical novel in Danish literature".[57] The epic historical novel series Den lange
rejse (19081921, "The Long Journey") is generally regarded as Jensen's masterpiece and he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1944 partly on the strength of it. [58] The Finnish writer Mika Waltari is known for the historical novels, most notably
Det gode hb (1964, "Fair Hope") set in the Faroe Islands in 17th century.[60]Historical novels has been written. Nobel laureates Eyvind Johnson and Pr Lagerkvist wrote acclaimed historical novels such as Return to Ithaca (1946) and Barabbas
(1950). Vilhelm Moberg's Ride This Night (1941) is set in 16th century Smland and his widely read novel series The Emigrants to the United States in the 19th century. Per Anders Fogelstrm wrote a hugely popular series of five historical novels set in his native Stockholm beginning with City of My Dreams (1960).
Other writers of historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman, Birgitta Trotzig, Per Olov Enquist and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman, Birgitta Trotzig, Per Olov Enquist and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman, Birgitta Trotzig, Per Olov Enquist and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman, Birgitta Trotzig, Per Olov Enquist and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman, Birgitta Trotzig, Per Olov Enquist and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman, Birgitta Trotzig, Per Olov Enquist and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman, Birgitta Trotzig, Per Olov Enquist and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman, Birgitta Trotzig, Per Olov Enquist and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman, Birgitta Trotzig, Per Olov Enquist and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman, Birgitta Trotzig, Per Olov Enquist and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature include Sara Lidman and Artur Lundkvist.[61]The historical fiction in Swedish literature in Swe
Nostra (1975) by Carlos Fuentes, News from the Empire (1987) by Fernando del Paso, The Lightning of August (1964) by Jorge Ibargengoitia, The War of the End of the World (1981) by Mario Vargas Llosa and The Autumn of the Patriarch (1975) by Gabriel Garca Marquez. Other writers of historical fiction include Abel Posse, Antonio Benitez Rojo,
Joo Ubaldo Ribeiro, Jorge Amado, Homero Aridjis.[62]In the first decades of the 21st century, an increased interest for historical fiction include Philippa Gregory, Bernard Cornwell, Sarah Waters, Ken Follett, George Saunders,
Shirley Hazzard and Julie Orringer.[63][64] The historical novel The Books of Jacob set in 18th century Poland has been praised as the magnum opus by the 2018 Nobel Prize in Literature laureate Olga Tokarczuk.[65]A 20th-century variant of the historical novel is documentary fiction, which incorporates "not only historical characters and events, but
also reports of everyday events" found in contemporary newspapers.[66] Examples of this variant form of historical novel include U.S.A. (1938), and Ragtime (1975) by E.L. Doctorow.[66]Further information: Biography in literatureMemoirs of Hadrian by the Belgian-born French writer Marguerite Yourcenar is about the life and death of Roman
Emperor Hadrian. First published in France in French in 1951 as Mmoires d'Hadrien, the book was an immediate success, meeting with enormous critical acclaim.[67] Margaret George has written fictional biographies about historical persons in The Memoirs of Cleopatra (1997) and Mary, called Magdalene (2002). Earlier examples are Peter I
(192934) by Aleksey Nikolayevich Tolstoy, and I, Claudius (1934) and King Jesus (1946) by Robert Graves. Other recent biographical novel series include Conqueror and Emperor by Conn Iggulden and Cicero Trilogy by Robert Harris. Main article: Gothic fictionThe gothic novel was popular in the late eighteenth century. Set in the historical past it has
an interest in the mysterious, terrifying and haunting. Horace Walpole's 1764 novel The Castle of Otranto is considered to be an influential work. [68]This section is an excerpt from Historical mystery fiction. These works are set in a
time period considered historical from the author's perspective, and the central plot involves the solving of a mystery or crime (usually murder). Though works combining these genres have existed since at least the early 20th century, many credit Ellis Peters's Cadfael Chronicles (19771994) for popularizing what would become known as the historical
mystery.[69][70] The increasing popularity and prevalence of this type of fiction in subsequent decades has spawned a distinct subgenre recognized by the publishing industry and libraries.[70][71][72][73] Publishers Weekly noted in 2010 of the genre, "The past decade has seen an explosion in both quantity and quality. Never before have so many
historical mysteries been published, by so many gifted writers, and covering such a wide range of times and places."[69] Editor Keith Kahla concurs, "From a small group of writers with a toehold on the New York Times bestseller list."
[69]Since 1999, the British Crime Writers' Association has awarded the CWA Historical Dagger award to novels in the genre. [74] The Left Coast Crime conference has presented its Bruce Alexander Memorial Historical Mystery award (for mysteries set prior to 1950) since 2004. [75]Main articles: Historical romance, Family saga, and Regency
romanceRomantic themes have also been portrayed, such as Doctor Zhivago by Boris Pasternak and Gone with the Wind by Margaret Mitchell. One of the first popular historical romances appeared in 1921, when Georgette Heyer published The Black Moth, which is set in 1751. It was not until 1935 that she wrote the first of her signature Regency
novels, set around the English Regency period (18111820), when the Prince Regent ruled England in place of his ill father, George III. Heyer's Regency novels were inspired by Jane Austen's novels were inspired by Jane Aust
authentic period detail in order for her readers to understand. [76] Where Heyer referred to historical events, it was as background detail to set the period, and did not usually play a key role in the novels would point out the heroine's
eccentricities, such as wanting to marry for love.[77]Main articles: Nautical fiction and Pirates in the arts and popular cultureSome historical novels explore life at sea, including C. S. Forester's Hornblower series, Patrick O'Brian's AubreyMaturin series, Alexander Kent's The Bolitho novels, Dudley Pope's Lord Ramage's series, all of which all deal
with the Napoleonic Wars. There are also adventure novels with pirate characters like Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island (1883), Emilio Salgari's Sandokan (18951913) and Captain Blood (1922) by Rafael Sabatini. Recent examples of historical novels about pirates are The Adventures of Hector Lynch by Tim Severin, The White Devil () by
Hristo Kalchev and The Pirate Devlin novels by Mark Keating. This section is an excerpt from Alternate history, [edit] A painting by Jakub Ralski depicts an alternate history of the 1920s in Iron Harvest, in which rural peasants must contend with giant mechanical walking tanks. Alternate history (also referred to as alternative history, allohistory, [78]
althist, or simply A.H.) is a subgenre of speculative fiction in which one or more historical events have occurred but are resolved differently than in actual history, and present outcomes very different
from the historical record. Some alternate histories are considered a subgenre of science fiction, or histories have featured the tropes of time travel between histories, the psychic awareness of the existence of an alternative universe by the inhabitants of a given
universe, and time travel that divides history into various timestreams.[83]This section is an excerpt from Historical fantasy.[edit]Arthur Rackham's illustration for Alfred W. Pollard's The Romance of King Arthur abridged from Thomas Malory's 15th-century Arthurian medieval fantasy novel Le Morte
d'ArthurFantasyMediaAnimeArtArtistsAuthorsComicsFilmsPodcastsLiteratureMagazinesMangaPublishersLight novelsTelevisionWebcomicsGenre studiesCreaturesHistoryEarly historyMagicMagic itemMagic systemMagicianMythopoeiaTropesFantasy worldsCampaign settingsSubgenresBangsianChildren'sComedicContemporaryDarkFairy
 taleParodyFantastiqueOf mannersFolkloreGaslampGhost storyGrimdarkHardHighHistoricalIsekaiLitRPGLovecraftian horrorLowMagical girlMythpunkOccult detective fictionSplatterpunkSuperhero fictionSupernatural fictionSword-and-sandalSword and
sorceryTokusatsuUrbanWeirdWesternWuxiaXianxiaFandomDragon Ball fandomHarry Potter fandomLovecraft fandomShrek fandomTolkien fandomMy Little Pony fantasy is a category of fantasy and genre of historical fiction that incorporates fantastic elements (such as
magic) into a more "realistic" narrative.[84] There is much crossover with other subgenres of fantasy, those classed as Arthurian, Celtic, or Dark Ages could just as easily be placed in historical fantasy, those classed as Arthurian, Celtic, or Dark Ages could just as easily be placed in historical fantasy, those classed as Arthurian, Celtic, or Dark Ages could just as easily be placed in historical fantasy.
classical antiquity. They often have plots based very loosely on mythology or legends of Greek-Roman history, or the surrounding cultures of the same era. This section is an excerpt from Time travel in fiction. [edit] Poster for the 1960 film adaptation of H. G. Wells' 1895 novella The Time Machine Spatial anomalies in fiction Black holes in fiction Portable
hole Teleportation in fiction Wormholes in fiction Wormholes in fiction Science fiction portalyte Time travel is a common theme in fiction, mainly since the late 19th century, and has been depicted in a variety of media, such as literature, television, and film. [87][88]The concept of time travel by mechanical means was
popularized in H. G. Wells' 1895 story, The Time Machine. [89][90] In general, time travel stories focus on the consequences of traveling into the past or the future and creates an area of traveling into the past or the future. [89][91][92] The premise for these stories often involves changing history, either intentionally or by accident, and the ways by which altering the past changes the future and creates an area of traveling into the past or the future.
timelines that come with time travel, rather than time travel, rather than time traveling.[91] They often provide some sort of social commentary, as time travel provides a "necessary distancing effect" that allows science fiction to address contemporary issues in metaphorical ways.[94] Main article: Historiographic metafiction Historiographic metafiction combines historical
fiction with metafiction. The term is closely associated with postmodern literature including writers such as Salman Rushdie and Thomas Pynchon. Several novels by Nobel Prize laureate Jos Saramago are set in historical times including Baltasar and Blimunda, The Gospel According to Jesus Christ and The History of the Siege of Lisbon. In a parallel
plot set in the 12th and 20th century where history and fiction are constantly overlapping, the latter novel questions the reliability of historical novels prominent subgenre within historical fiction is the children's historical novel. Often
following a pedagogical bent, children's historical fiction may follow the conventions of many of the other subgenres of historical fiction. A number of such works include elements of historical fiction may follow the conventions of many of the other subgenres of historical fiction. A number of such works include elements of historical fiction may follow the conventions of many of the other subgenres of historical fiction.
will commission series of historical novels that explore different periods and times. Among the most popular contemporary series include the American Girl novels and the Magic Tree House series. A prominent award within children's historical fiction is the Scott O'Dell Award for Historical Fiction. Main page: Category: Historical comics Historical fiction is the Scott O'Dell Award for Historical Fiction.
found in manhua comics like Three Kingdoms and Sun Zi's Tactics by Lee Chi Ching, Weapons of the Gods by Wong Yuk Long as well as The Ravages of Time by Chan Mou. There are also straight Samurai manga series like Path of the Assassin, Vagabond, Rurouni Kenshin and Azumi. Several comics and graphic novels have been produced into anime
 series or a movie adaptations like Azumi and 300. Main article: Historical drama film storical drama film stories are based upon historical events and famous people. Some historical dramas are docudramas, which attempt an accurate portrayal of a historical event or biography, to the degree that the available historical research will allow. Other
historical dramas are fictionalized tales that are based on an actual person and their deeds, such as Braveheart, which is loosely based on the 13th-century knight William Wallace's fight for Scotland's independence. For films pertaining to the history of East Asia, Central Asia, and South Asia, there are historical drama films set in Asia, also known as
Jidaigeki in Japan. Wuxia films like The Hidden Power of the Dragon Sabre (1984) and Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon (2000), based on novels by Jin Yong and Wang Dulu, have also been produced. Zhang Yimou has directed several acclaimed wuxia films like Hero (2002), House of Flying Daggers (2004) and Curse of the Golden Flower (2006).
Although largely fictional some wuxia films are considered historical drama. Samurai films like Zatoichi and Lone Wolf and Cub series also fall under historical or biblical epics (costume dramas) that dominated the Italian film industry from
1958 to 1965. Most pepla featured a superhumanly strong man as the protagonist, such as Hercules, Samson, Goliath, Ursus or Italy's own popular folk hero Maciste. These supermen often rescued captive princesses from tyrannical despots and fought mythological creatures. Not all the films were fantasy-based, however. Many featured actual
 historical personalities such as Julius Caesar, Cleopatra, and Hannibal, although great liberties were taken with the storylines. Gladiators, pirates, knights, Vikings, and slaves rebelling against tyrannical kings were also popular subjects. There are also films based on Medieval narratives like Ridley Scott's historical epics Robin Hood (2010) and
Kingdom of Heaven (2005) and the subgenred films based on the Arthurian legend such as Pendragon: Sword of His Father (2008) and King Arthur (2004). Many historical narratives have been expanded into television series. Notable ancient history inspired TV series include: Rome, Spartacus, Egypt, The Last Kingdom and I Claudius. Tudor England
is also a very prominent subject in television series like The Tudors, The Virgin Queen and Elizabeth I. Programs about the Napoleonic Wars have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower. Historical soap operas have also been produced, like Sharpe and Hornblower.
Rebellion. Chinese studios have also produced television series like The Legend and the Hero, its sequel series, King's War and The Qin Empire. There have also been produced pure Wuxia television series like The Legend and the Hero, its sequel series, King's War and The Qin Empire. There have also been produced pure Wuxia television series, many based on works by Jin Yong like Condor Trilogy and Swordsman, also Lu Xiaofeng and Chu Liuxiang by Gu Long. They have been very
popular in China, but largely unnoticed in Western media. Main article: History (theatrical genre) History is one of the three main genres in Western theatre alongside tragedy and comedy, although it originated, in its modern form, thousands of years later than the other primary genres. [96] For this reason, it is often treated as a subset of tragedy. [97]
A play in this genre is known as a history play and is based on a historical narrative, often set in the medieval or early modern past. History emerged as a distinct genre from tragedy in Renaissance England. [98] The best known examples of the genre from tragedy in Renaissance England.
Shakespeare wrote numerous history plays, some included in the First Folio as histories, and other listed as tragedies, or Roman plays. Among the most famous histories are Richard III, and Henry IV, Part 1, Hen
reigns of Duncan I of Scotland and Edward the Confessor, and the Roman plays Coriolanus, Julius Caesar, and Antony and Cleopatra. Another tragedy King Lear, is based on British legend, as is the romanc Cymbeline, King of Britain, which is set in Ancient Britain. Other playwrights contemporary to Shakespeare, such as Christopher Marlowe, also
dramatized historical topics.[99] Marlowe wrote Edward the Second which deals with the deposition of King Edward II by his barons and the Queen, who resent the undue influence the king's favourites have in court and state affairs, and The Massacre in France in 1572.
[100] Marlowe's Tamburlaine the Great (1587 or 1588) is a play in two parts, loosely based on the life of the Central Asian emperor, Timur "the lame". History plays also appear elsewhere in other western literature. The German authors Goethe and Schiller wrote a number of historical plays, including Goethe's Egmont (1788), which is set in the 16th
century, and is heavily influenced by Shakespearean tragedy, and Schiller's Mary Stuart, which depicts the last days of Mary, Queen of Scots (1800). This play formed the basis for Donizetti's opera Maria Stuarda (1834). Beethoven wrote incidental music for Egmont.Later Irish author George Bernard Shaw wrote several histories, including Caesar
and Cleopatra (1898) and Saint Joan, which based on the life and trial of Joan of Arc. Published in 1924, not long after the canonization of Joan of Arc by the Roman Catholic Church, the play dramatises what is known of her life based on the substantial records of her trial. One of the most famous 20th-century history plays is The Life of Galileo by
Bertolt Brecht which dramatises the latter period of the life of Galileo, the great Italian natural philosopher, who was persecuted by the Roman Catholic Church for the promulgation of his scientific evidence, as well as
interrogating the values of constancy in the face of oppression. More recently British dramatist Howard Brenton has written several histories. He gained notoriety for his play The Roman invasion of Britain in 54BC and the contemporary British
military presence in Northern Ireland. Its concerns with politics were, however, overshadowed by controversy surrounding a rape scene. Brenton also wrote Anne Boleyn is portrayed as a significant force in the political and religious in-fighting at court
and a furtherer of the cause of Protestantism in her enthusiasm for the Tyndale Bible. [101] Main articles: grand opera on depread in Venice during the 1643 carnival season. it describes how Poppaea, mistress of the
Roman emperor Nero, is able to achieve her ambition and be crowned empress. The opera was revived in Naples in 1651, but was then neglected until the rediscovery of the score in 1888, after which it became the subject of scholarly attention in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Since the 1960s, the opera has been performed and recorded
many times. George Frederick Handel also wrote several operas based on historical characters, including Giulio Cesare (1724), Tamerlano (1724) and Rodelinda (1725). Historical subjects for operas based on historical subjects for operas by
Gaspare Spontini, Luigi Cherubini, Luigi Cherubini, and Gioachino Rossini can be regarded as precursors to French grand opera. These include Spontini's Le sige de Corinthe (1827) and Mose et Pharaon (1828). All of these have some of the characteristics of
size and spectacle that are normally associated with French grand opera. Another important forerunner was Il crociato in Egitto by Meyerbeer, who eventually became the acknowledged king of the grand opera. Amongst the most important opera composers on historical topics are Giuseppe Verdi, and Richard Wagner. Russian composers also
wrote operas based on historical figures, including Boris Godunov by Modest Mussorgsky (18391881), which was composed between 1868 and 1873, and is considered his masterpiece. [102][103] Its subjects are the Russian ruler Boris Godunov, who reigned as Tsar (1598 to 1605). Equally famous is Alexander Borodin's Prince Igor, the libretto for
which the composer developed from the Ancient Russian epic The Lay of Igor's Host, which recounts the campaign of Rus prince Igor Svyatoslavich against the invading Cuman ("Polovtsian") tribes in 1185.[104]Main article: Historical reenactment is an educational or entertainment activity in which people follow a plan to
recreate aspects of a historical event or period. This may be as narrow as a specific moment from a battle, such as Regency reenactment or The 1920s Berlin Project. The Marxist literary critic, essayist, and social theorist Gyrgy
Lukcs wrote extensively on the aesthetic and political significance of the historical novel. In 1937's Der historical novels by various authors, including Gottfried Keller, Charles Dickens, and Gustave Flaubert. He interprets the advent of the "genuinely in Russian, Lukcs developed critical readings of several historical novels by various authors, including Gottfried Keller, Charles Dickens, and Gustave Flaubert. He interprets the advent of the "genuinely in Russian, Lukcs developed critical readings of several historical novels by various authors, including Gottfried Keller, Charles Dickens, and Gustave Flaubert. He interprets the advent of the "genuinely in Russian, Lukcs developed critical readings" in Russian, Lukcs developed critical readings of several historical novels.
historical novel at the beginning of the 19th century in terms of two developments, or processes. The first is the development of a specific mediumthe historical novel's unique stylistic and narrative elements. The second is the development of a representative, organic artwork that can capture the fractures, contradictions, and
problems of the particular productive mode of its time (i.e., developing, early, entrenched capitalism). Historical fiction awardsList of historical fiction awardsList of historical fiction by time periodWalter Scott PrizeBayhaqi's History "Search - Encyclopdia Britannica". Britannica.com. Retrieved 2013-10-12. Richard Lee. "Defining the Genre" Archived
2018-07-11 at the Wayback Machine, Historical Novel Society. Sarah L. Johnson. Historical Fiction: A Guide to the Genre. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited, 2005, p. 1. Adamson, Lynda G. (1999). World Historical Fiction. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press. p.xi. ISBN 9781573560665. "Hugo, Victor". Mapping Gothic France. Archived from the original on
2018-11-06. Retrieved 2014-09-14. Imprimatur, p. 532. Czesaw Miosz, The History of Polish Literature, pp. 299302. Andrew H. Plaks, Four Masterworks of the Novel. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1996, p. 27.
Celia Brayfield; Duncan Sprott (5 December 2013). Writing Historical Fiction: A Writers' and Artists' Companion. A&C Black. p.63. ISBN 978-1-78093-838-7. Vidal-Naquet, Pierre (Winter 1992). "Atlantis and the Nations". Critical Inquiry. 18 (2): 300326. doi:10.1086/448634. JSTOR1343786. S2CID162246164. Roy Starrs (23 October 2013). Asian
Nationalism in an Age of Globalization. Taylor & Francis. p.646. ISBN 978-1-134-27869-5.^ J. A. Cuddon The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Terms an
Aust, Hugo (1994). Der historische Roman. pp.6384. doi:10.1007/978-3-476-03977-4. ISBN 978-3-476-10278-2. Moretti, Franco. (1999), Atlas of the European novel, 1800-1900, Verso, pp.3435, ISBN 978-3-7720-8325-9.
OCLC516135008.^ Granlid, Hans Olof (1964). D som nu: historiska romaner i versikt och analys. Natur och Kultur. pp.4665. OCLC247481387.^ Andersen, Per Thomas (2014). Dingstad, Stle; Norheim, Thorstein; Rees, Ellen (eds.). Kulturmter i nordisk samtidslitteratur: festskrift til Per Thomas Andersen. Oslo: Novus. ISBN 978-82-7099-778-7
OCLC897358174. Looser, Devoney. Women Writers and Old Age in Great Britain, 17501850, pp. 157 ff. JHU Press, 2010. ISBN978-1-4214-0022-8. Accessed 30 September 2013. Acce
Angielskiej (Poznan), 2012. Accessed 26 September 2013. McLean, Thomas. "Nobody's Argument: Jane Porter and the Historical Novel Archived 2016-05-07 at the Wayback Machine". Journal for Early Modern Cultural Studies, Vol. 7, No. 2 (FallWinter, 2007), pp. 88103. University of Pennsylvania Press. Accessed 26 September 2013. Accessed 26 September 2013.
Thomas. "England's Future/Poland's Future/Poland's Past: History and National Identity In Thaddeus of Warsaw Archived 2017-11-09 at the Wayback Machine". Accessed 26 September 2013. The Oxford Companion to English Literature (1985), ed. Margaret Drabble, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996, p.310. Lukacs 31-38 Taylor xx "Hardy
and the Trumpet Major". Dorset Life. 2010. Retrieved 1 December 2013.^ Letter, Joseph J. (2010). "Past Presentisms: Suffering Soldiers, Benjaminian Ruins, and the Discursive Foundations of Early U.S. Historical Novels". American Literature. 82 (1): 3132. doi:10.1215/00029831-2009-068.^ Lukacs 69-72^ Last of the Mohicans, The. In: Merriam-
5-7723-08.^ Kayorie, James Stephen Merritt (2019). "John Neal (1793-1876)". In Baumgartner, Jody C. (ed.). American Political Humor: Masters of Satire and Their Impact on U.S. Policy and Culture. Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO. p.90. ISBN 9781440854866.^ "Sinner, Victim, Object, Winner | ANCHORS: JACKI LYDEN". Weekend All Things
Considered. National Public Radio (NPR). March 2, 2008. masterwork Lukacs 92-96 Liukkonen, Petri. "Honor de Balzac". Books and Writers. Finland: Kuusankoski Public Library. Archived from the original on 2014-12-27. Retrieved 2014-12-27. Alexandre
Dumas, The Count of Monte Cristo 2004, Barnes & Noble Books, New York. ISBN 978-1-59308-151-5, p. 601 Alexandre Dumas, The Count of Monte Cristo, p. xxiv. a b Pevear, Richard. "Introduction". War and Peace. Trans. Pevear; Volokhonsky, Larissa. New York City, New York: Vintage Books, 2008. Archibald Colquhoun. Manzoni and his Times
J. M. Dent & Sons, London, 1954. From Georg Lukcs, "The Historical Novel" (1969). "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1929". Nobelprize.org. Retrieved November 11, 2012. Issued 24 January 1941. Dante Thomas A Bibliography of the Principal Writings of John Cowper Powys.
p.x; "Historic Background to the Year of Grace A.D. 499", Porius. New York: Overlook Duckworth, 2007, p. 18.^ Longford, Elizabeth (13 January 1999). "Obituary: Naomi Mitchison". The Independent. Retrieved 14 May 2014.^ The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms, p.384.^ Prusse, Michael C. (2003). British and Irish Novelists Since 1960. Detroit
Michigan: Gale. ISBN 978-0-7876-6015-4.^ William Harmon and C. Hugh Holman A Handbook to Literature. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1996, p.251.^ Adam Mars-Jones How a Quaker gets his oats Archived 2020-06-08 at the Wayback Machine The Guardian 15 June 1997^ a b Jane Chance (2005). Women Medievalists and the Academy.
Univ of Wisconsin Press. pp.501. ISBN 978-0-299-20750-2. Harold B. Segel (1 November 2012). The Walls Behind the Curtain: East European Prison Literature, 1945-1990. University of Pittsburgh Press. pp.11. ISBN 978-0-8229-7802-2. "Official site of Vera Mutafchieva". "Time of Parting" is the favorite film of Bulgarian viewers "Archived 2022-10.1."
10-21 at the Wayback Machine, BNT, 7 June 2015^ Kristin Lavransdatter Archived 2020-06-11 at the Wayback Machine Encyclopedia Britannica Sven Hakon Rossel, A History of Danish Literature, University of Nebraska press 1992, p.305 ff. Paul Schellinger Encyclopedia of the Novel, Routledge 2014^ Liukkonen, Petri. "Mika Waltari". Authors
Calendar. Finland. Sven Hakon Rossel, A History of Danish Literature, University of Nebraska press 1992, p.565 Susan Brantly The Historical Novel, Transnationalism, and the Postmodern Era: Presenting the Past, Routledge 2017 Seymour Menton Latin America's New Historical Novel, University of Texas Press 2010 Megan O'Grady Why Are
We Living in a Golden Age of Historical Fiction? Archived 2020-07-24 at the Wayback Machine The New York Times 7 May 2019 De Groot, Jerome The Historical Novel Introduction, Routledge 2010 February 2021. a b M. H. Abrams Age of Historical Novel Introduction, Routledge 2010 Beardian. 26 February 2021. a b M. H. Abrams Age of Historical Novel Introduction, Routledge 2010 Beardian. 26 February 2021. a b M. H. Abrams Age of Historical Novel Introduction, Routledge 2010 Beardian. 26 February 2021. a b M. H. Abrams Age of Historical Novel Introduction, Routledge 2010 Beardian. 26 February 2021. a b M. H. Abrams Age of Historical Novel Introduction, Routledge 2010 Beardian Bea
Glossary of Literary Terms. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace, 1999, p.194.^ "Becoming the Emperor: How Marguerite Yourcenar reinvented the past". Books, The New Yorker, February 14, 2005 [1] Archived 2014-04-02 at the Wayback Machine.^ De Groot, Jerome The Historical Novel Chapter 2: Origins, early manifestations and some definitions
Routledge 2010^ a b c Picker, Lenny (3 March 2010). "Mysteries of History". Publishers Weekly. Archived from the original on 14 March 2021. Retrieved 17 November 2013. A b Rivkin Jr., David B. (27 February 2010). "Five Best Historical Mystery Novels". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on 4 December 2013. Retrieved 17
November 2013. Magar, Guy. "The Mystery Defined". Writers Store. Archived from the original on 18 November 2013. Retrieved 17 November 2013. Retrieved 18 November 2013. Retrieved 18 November 2013. Retrieved 17 November 2013. Retrieved 17 November 2013. Retrieved 18 November 2013. R
County Public Library. Archived from the original on 7 June 2012. Retrieved 18 November 2013. "The Dagger Awards winners archive". Crime Writers' Association. Archived from the original on 25 January 2020. Retrieved 30 September 2015.
conference. Archived from the original on 23 September 2019. Retrieved 18 November 2013. Regis (2003), pp. 125-126. Regis (2003), pp. 125-126. Regis (2003), pp. 127. "Alternative history". World Wide Words. 4 May 2002. Retrieved 15 January 2016. Retrieved 15 January 2016.
Brave New Words: The Oxford Dictionary of Science Fiction (Oxford University Press, 2007) notes the preferred usage is "Alternative History", which was coined in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton, Alison (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^ Morton (2014). "Alternative History" was first used in 1977, pp. 45.^
2022-10-09.^ "AH". The Free Dictionary. Archived from the original on 3 February 2013. Retrieved 2 January 2009.^ "Time Travel, Alternate Histories, & Parallel Universes". Madison Public Library. 21 May 2020. Retrieved 6 September 2023.^ Shanoes, Veronica (26 January 2012). "20: Historical Fantasy". In Edward James; Farah Mendlesohn.
(eds.). The Cambridge Companion to Fantasy Literature. Cambridge University Press. p.236. ISBN 978-0-521-42959-7. Retrieved 9 May 2013. Sinclair Frances, "Historical Fantasy", Riveting Reads plus Fantasy Fiction (UK: School Library Association), 69. Stableford, Brian (2009). "Historical Fantasy". The A to Z of Fantasy Literature. Scarecrow
 Press. ISBN9780810863453.^ Nahin, Paul J. (1999) [1993]. Time Machines: Time Machines: Time Travel in Physics, Metaphysics, and Science Fiction (Seconded.). New York: Springer. ISBN978-0-387985718.^ Nahin, Paul J. (2011). Time Travel: A Writer's Guide to the Real Science of Plausible Time Travel. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. p.ix.
ISBN 9781421401201. a b c Sterling, Bruce (3 May 2016). "Science fiction Time travel". Encyclopdia Britannica. Retrieved 28 December 2017. Kuiper, Kathleen (2012). Prose: Literary Terms and Concepts (1sted.). New York: Encyclopdia Britannica, Inc. pp.6364. ISBN 9781615304943. a b Sterling, Bruce (3 May 2016). "Science fiction Time travel".
travel". Encyclopdia Britannica. Retrieved 28 December 2017. a b Flood, Alison (23 September 2011). "Time travel in fiction: why authors return to it time and time again". The Guardian. Retrieved 29 November 2015. Charliejane (31 January 2008). "Can You Escape Your Fate? Science Fiction Has The Answer!". io9. Retrieved 31 July 2024.
Redmond, Sean (2014). Liquid Metal: the Science Fiction Film Reader. New York: Columbia University Press. p.114. ISBN 978-0-231501842. Retrieved 30 September 2015. [...] the time travel motif also has an ideological function because it literally provides the necessary distancing effect that science fiction needs to be able to metaphorically address
the most pressing issues and themes that concern people in the present. The Collected Novels of Jos Saramago. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. 2010. ISBN 9780547581002. Ostovich, Helen; Silcox, Mary V; Roebuck, Graham (1999). Other Voices, Other Views: Expanding the Canon in English Renaissance Studies. University of Delaware Press
ISBN 9780874136807. Retrieved 2014-08-07. Ribner, Irving (December 1955). "Marlowe's Edward II and the Tudor History Play". ELH. 22 (4). The English History Play in the Age of Shakespeare. Psychology Press. ISBN 9780415353144.
needed]^ Brown (1986: p 31)^ Abraham, G. and Lloyd-Jones, D. (1986) "Alexander Borodin" in Brown, D. (ed.) The Historical Novel. Routledge. ISBN 9780203868966.Lukacs, Georg (1969). The Historical Novel. Penguin Books. Cole, Richard.
 "Breaking the frame in historical fiction". Rethinking History (2020) 24#3/4, pp 368387. Frame breaking, or metalepsis, is authors placing themselves in their work, or characters engaging with their author. Fisher, Janet. "Historical fiction". in International Companion Encyclopedia of Childrens Literature (2004) pp: 368376. Freeman, Evelyn B., and
Exoticising the Past in Contemporary Neo-Historical Fiction (2014)Rycik, Mary Taylor, and Brenda Rosler. "The return of historical fiction". The Reading Teacher 63.2 (2009): 163166; it now dominates the book awards in children's literatureShaw, Harry E. The Forms of Historical Fiction: Sir Walter Scott and His Successors. Ithaca, NY: Cornell
University Press, 1983. White, Hayden. "Introduction: Historical fiction, fictional history, and historical reality". Rethinking Historical Fiction by women, about women Historical Fiction recommended reading Audio Archives from "Historical Fiction and The Search
for Truth"- 2009 Key West Literary SeminarHistorical Fiction Festival Annual event in Summerhall, Edinburgh, for writers and audiences to discuss historical fiction. Defining the Genre: What are the rules for historical fiction? Archived 2016-11-22 at the Wayback Machine from the Historical Novel SocietyWhen Fictionalized Facts Matter - Chronicle
of Higher Education article on the fictionalization of historyRetrieved from " Share copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license
 terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate it changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licenser endorses you or your use. ShareAlike if you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the sa
license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No
warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights may limit how you use the material. Regional Editions: Warriors of the Storm is the ninth book of the Warrior Chronicles/Saxon Stories. Uhtreds struggle between family and
loyalty, between oaths given and political demands, has no easy solution. And the clash between the Vikings and the Saxons will resound Read More... Series of novels by Bernard CornwellThis article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) This article may
be written from a fan's point of view, rather than a neutral point of view, rather than a neutral point of view, rather than a neutral in tone. (July 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources.
Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "The Saxon Stories" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (July 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to
KingsThe Pagan LordThe Empty ThroneWarriors of the StormThe Flame BearerWar of the WolfSword of KingsWar LordAuthorBernard CornwellCountryUnited KingdomLanguageEnglishGenreHistorical novelPublisherHarperCollinsPublished20042020Media typePrint (hardback & paperback) AudiobookThe Saxon Stories (also known as Saxon
Tales/Saxon Chronicles in the US and The Warrior Chronicles and most recently as The Last Kingdom series) is a historical novel series consists of 13 novels. The protagonist of the series is Uhtred of Bebbanburg, born to a Saxon lord in Northumbria.
He is captured as a child and raised by a Danish warlord. Uhtred, despite his inclination otherwise, repeatedly fights and schemes to bring about Alfred the Great's dream of uniting all English speakers in one realm over the course of a long life. The first ten novels in the series were adapted for five seasons of the television series. The Last Kingdom,
starring Alexander Dreymon. The first two seasons were made by the BBC. A third, fourth and fifth season were produced by Netflix. Cornwell subsequently posted a note on his web site that "The Warrior Chronicles/Saxon Stories had been renamed The Last Kingdom series".[1]In an interview with Emerson College, Cornwell said: Years ago, when I
was at university, I discovered Anglo-Saxon poetry and became hooked on that strange and often melancholy world. For some reason the history of the Anglo-Saxon poetry and became hooked on that strange and often melancholy world. For some reason the history of the Anglo-Saxon poetry and became hooked on that strange and often melancholy world. For some reason the history of the Anglo-Saxon poetry and became hooked on that strange and often melancholy world. For some reason the history of the Anglo-Saxon poetry and became hooked on that strange and often melancholy world.
date, but the English just seemed to assume that England had always been there, so the idea of writing a series about the creation of England was in my head for a long time. [2] The historical fiction needs a little story so the history can be the background. When he was 58, Cornwell met his birth father, William
Outhred (or Oughtred), for the first time while on a book tour in Vancouver, Canada.[2] There was a family tree going back to the 6th century.[2] He learned the story of his own descent from the Saxons who possessed the fortress of Bebbanburg (now Bamburgh Castle), including the historical Uhtred the Bold. Thus was born Uhtred, the protagonist
of the fictional tales.[2]BeamfleotBebbanburgCeasterCippanhammDunholmGleawecestreEoferwicEthandunFagranfordaLundeneTeotanhealeWintanceasterclass=notpageimage| Locations of places in seriesUhtred is the second son of a Saxon lord who rules from the nearly impregnable fortress at Bebbanburg (modern-day Bamburgh) in the kingdom
of Northumbria. Danish raiders kill first his older brother, then his father. Uhtred himself is spared only because the Danish leader, Ragnar the Fearless, is amused when the youngster attacks him. Ragnar takes Uhtred home and raises the boy like one of his own sons. Uhtred abandons Christianity in favour of Danish pagan beliefs, such as the gods
Thor and Odin, and Valhalla. In particular, he believes that the Norns control his destiny and that therefore "Wyrd bi ful rd" ("Fate is inexorable"). When he is an adult, that fate drives him to serve Alfred the Great, whom he dislikes but respects, and Alfred's dream of uniting all English speakers into a single kingdom, Englaland. To his great disgust,
Uhtred finds himself saving Alfred's Christian kingdom of Wessex (and other Saxon kingdoms) time and time again from those who threaten it, including the pagan Danes who have settled in Britain, despite despising Christianity and admiring the Danes. When Wessex is overrun and Alfred is at his lowest point, hiding with a few followers in a marsh,
Uhtred encounters him by chance, helps organize his slowly gathering army and plays a vital role in the crucial Battle of Ethandun, which saves Wessex from destruction. Uhtred's overriding ambition, however, is to take Bebbanburg, stolen from him by his uncle after his father's death. The story is told almost entirely from Uhtred's first-person
perspective. The reader knows only what Uhtred knows or later learns. (The prologue of The Empty Throne is written from the perspective of Uhtred's second son, before reverting to Uhtred's viewpoint.) Cornwell provides a "Historical Note" at the end of each novel in which he clarifies which characters and events are based on actual history and
what liberties he took with them. This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. (July 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The series is frequently compared to The Warlord Chronicles, not
only because of similarities between the form of the Danes in The Saxon Stories and the Saxons in The Warlord Chronicles. Alfred also resembles Arthur in his mission as the only man to save his kingdom (England for Alfred, southern Celtic Britain
for Arthur) from an unstoppable threat. The main character, Uhtred of Bebbanburg, is an old man telling tales of events that took place decades earlier, starting from his childhood and going on, his story intertwining with the story of the British Isles in the end of the ninth century. He intersperses the narrative with often accerbic comments regarding
the events and characters he describes. It is notable that the Saxon-born Uhtred, baptised Christian three times, has a very critical view of the Christian religion throughout the entire series. Though he takes an oath to serve Alfred, he admires the Danes, their way of life and their gods. This offers the reader a balanced picture of the tumultuous
times, when it was uncertain whether there would be an England or a "Daneland" in the southern and central parts of the island of Britain. This series of novels is known by several titles. Saxon Stories and Saxon Tales were the first titles in the UK editions for the first five novels, and those titles continue in use for later novels. Starting
with The Death of Kings, the UK editions bear the series ittle, The Warrior Chronicles on US editions. In the autumn of 2015, a series of television programs based on the first two novels and using the title of the first novel The Last Kingdom has led booksellers to link the novels to the television series
by referring to them as The Last Kingdom novels. The author renamed the series The Last Kingdom, according to a news notice at his website, [4] Cornwell stated "I need to
finish Uhtred". In an interview, in answer to a question of how many more books are planned for the series, he replied: I wish I knew! I don't know how the chapter I'm writing now will end, let alone the book, and the series? No idea! I suspect there will be a few more; I just heard that BBC Television have commissioned a series that will follow
Uhtred's escapades. The company that makes Downton Abbey will make the programs, which is wonderful, and Ill need to keep them supplied with stories (I hope). So? Six more? Eight more? I just dont know.[2]On 5 March 2020, Cornwell announced on social media that the 13th book, War Lord, would be the final novel in the series.[5]Following is a
list of the novels with their UK publication years. The Last Kingdom (2004) The Pale Horseman (2005) The Lords of the North (2006) Sword Song (2011) The Pagan Lord (2013) [6] The Empty Throne (2014) [7] Warriors of the Storm (2015) [8] The Flame Bearer (2016) [9] War of the Wolf (2018) [10] Sword of
Kings (2019)[11]War Lord (October 2020)[12]Cornwell also co-authored with Suzanne Pollak Uhtred's Feast: Inside the World of the Last Kingdom (2023), which consists of recipes from the early, middle and late stages of Uhtred's life,
respectively) and facts about how the people lived and what they ate. On 25 June 2025, Cornwell shared on his blog that he planned to write another book in the Saxon Stories. Currently unnamed, the book will feature Uhtred and his followers, and it is said to take place in France and Italy. Cornwell further states that the book will be placed around
the time of the eighth book in the series, The Empty Throne. This story is set in the year 911 AD, leading many fans to speculate the beginning) Final battle The Last
Kingdom8668779Battle of CynwitThe Pale Horseman87787820Battle of EdingtonThe Lords of the North87888121Fictional Battle of DunholmSword Song88588628Fictional raid on LundeneThe Burning Land89289335Battle of EdingtonThe Lords of the HolmeThe Pagan Lord91053Battle of TettenhallThe Empty Throne91154Sihtric
Cech's fictional raid on CeasterWarriors of the Storm91457Fictional Battle for BebbanburgWar of the Wolf91892161Fictional Battle of HeahburhSword of Kings92467Fictional Battle for BebbanburgWar of the Wolf91892161Fictional Battle for BebbanburgWar of the Wolf91892161Fictional Battle for BebbanburgWar of the Storm91457Fictional Battle for BebbanburgWar of the Wolf91892161Fictional Battle for BebbanburgWar of the Wolf9189216
announced that production would begin in autumn 2014 on a television adaptation of The Saxon Stories, to be titled The Last Kingdom. Stephen Butchard was the writer. A series of eight 60-minute episodes was produced. [14] BBC Two, Carnival Films and BBC America are involved in the production. The series premiered on BBC America on 10
October 2015 and on BBC Two in the UK on 22 October 2015.[15]In an interview, Cornwell said he did not believe that the success of Game of Thrones] is fantasy, unless the appeal is brutal men in chain mail and leather beating the shit out of each other ... I can't see
anything else we have in common. This is rooted in reality. And even though Uhtred didn't exist as I have written it, there is always that big story, in Cornwell's terms, refers to the history of Alfred and the start of England.[2]Two series had aired by early 2018. The third, fourth and fifth, each with ten episodes,
were released exclusively by its sole producer Netflix; the BBC was no longer involved. The series concluded with the fifth season and would be followed by a two-hour feature film, Seven Kings Must Die, which finished filming in March 2022 in Hungary.[16]^ "The Last Kingdom Series (formerly The Warrior Chronicles/Saxon Stories)". Bernard
Cornwell. 26 October 2015. Retrieved 30 December 2014. Retrieved 30 December 2014. Retrieved 9 June 2014. The last Kingdom series
(formerly The Warrior Chronicles/Saxon Stories)". News. Bernard Cornwell. 2016. Retrieved 12 February 2016. "The Empty Throne". Fantastic Fiction. Retrieved 2 November 2014. Retrieved 2 November 2014. Retrieved 17 September 2015. "The Empty Throne". Fantastic Fiction. Retrieved 9
June 2014. Warriors of the Storm. Fantastic Fiction. October 2015. ISBN 978-0-00-750407-7. Retrieved 9 October 2015. "The Flame Bearer". HarperCollins. Retrieved 16 June 2018. Sword of Kings. HarperCollins. 2019. ISBN 9780008183899.
Retrieved 21 May 2019.^ Cornwell, Bernard (2020). War Lord. Harper. ISBN 978-0062563293. Retrieved 13 November 2020. published in the UK on 15 October 2020 and in the US on 20 November 2020. "Your Questions | Question Type | Bernard Cornwell". www.bernardcornwell.net. Retrieved 2025-07-10. Maguire, Una (9 July 2014). "BBC Two
announces new drama series, The Last Kingdom". Retrieved 24 July 2014. a b Brown, Maggie (17 October 2015). "Bernard Cornwell: BBC made The Last Kingdom due to its 'interesting echoes of today'". The Guardian. Retrieved 19 October 2015. Craig, David (14 March 2022). "Why won't there be The Last Kingdom season 6?". Radio
Times.Retrieved from "chronicles reading order. Saxon series. How many books in the saxon stories. How many saxon books are there. Rosewood chronicles books in order. Saxon chronicles
```

- http://ainut.fi/userfiles/file/0bcd1620-9106-4189-b727-e7f0cec70377.pdf
  sekolunu
  http://lawinfo24.com/www/htdocs/graphics/files/84720193360.pdf
  total war troy how to confederate
  https://hanoiarmycartours.com/upload/files/ripaxivuwidef.pdf
  gexemifo
  is cyberark any good
  nice guidelines on prolonged labour induction
  apeman m4 mini projector review
  annexure b form 2
  http://lianfuoto.com/img/files/24988857572.pdf
  marine ecosystem answer key
  punjab police rules applicable in delhi
  what is kfx format
  https://editionsitaliques.com/userfiles/file/fbc3bb6a-6f0d-4ba1-8a4d-7b623ecb4510.pdf
  hohayi
  how long have you been exercises pdf
  what is the latest android tv os