I'm not a bot

Uncover the fascinating people, legendary places, and enduring mysteries that shaped the ancient world. At Ancient Civilizations World, we delve into the rich tapestry of ancient history to bring its stories to life. Our mission is to educate and inspire by exploring the cultures, innovations, and mysteries that defined the ancient world. Through engaging articles, detailed research, and interactive content, we make history accessible and exciting for everyone. Whether you're a lifelong enthusiast or just starting your journey into the past, we're here to guide you every step of the way. Studying ancient history allows us to understand the foundations of modern society. By exploring the achievements, challenges, and innovations of past civilizations, we gain insights into human behavior, culture, and progress. Ancient history reveals how societies adapted, thrived, and sometimes failed—offering valuable lessons for the present and future. It's a journey into the origins of art, science, politics, and philosophy, helping us connect with the shared experiences that unite humanity across time. By understanding the past, we uncover the roots of our modern world and gain a deeper appreciation for the interconnectedness of human history. Quick Links About the site , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,722 articles in English Ian Carmichael (18 June 1920 – 5 February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies—and the early stages of his career—were curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Full article...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Archive By email More featured articles About Pallas Athena ... that Pallas Athena (pictured) marked Gustav Klimt's transition to his iconic "golden phase" style? ... that a legislator, a civil servant, and a soldier led the campaign for a new district on Sumba Island? ... that the cover for Brazilian supergroup Tribalistas' debut album used chocolate syrup to illustrate the trio? ... that Jeremy Crawshaw was the only punter selected in the 2025 NFL draft? ... that HMS Sheffield earned twelve battle honours during World War II? ... that a South African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in Africa? ... that the Five Domains model seeks to ensure that animals have a "life worth living"? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Ralph Riggs made his professional stage debut when he was a baby? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Stella Chen Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Nominate an article June 18: Autistic Pride Day Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon 1898 – The Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 – English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival. 1967 – American musician Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival in California. 1981 – The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 – The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. Rogier van der Weyden (d. 1464)Ambrose Philips (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969–75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca □□□□□ Bosanski كوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių □□□□□□ Македонски □□□□□□□□□□ Norsk nynorsk □□□□□□ Shqip Slovenščina □□□ □□□□□□ اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1870s 1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s Years 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 vte 1898 by topic Humanities Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Film Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Venezuela Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347ԹՎ ՌՅԽԷAssyrian calendar6648Baháʼí calendar54–55Balinese saka calendar1819–1820Bengali calendar1304–1305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61 Vict. 1 – 62 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar7406–7407Chinese calendar丁酉年 (Fire Rooster)4595 or 4388 — to —戊戌年 (Earth Dog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar1614–1615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar1890–1891Hebrew calendar5658–5659Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1954–1955 - Shaka Samvat1819–1820 - Kali Yuga4998–4999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898–899Iranian calendar1276–1277Islamic calendar1315–1316Japanese calendarMeiji 31(明治３１年)Javanese calendar1827–1828Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC民前14年Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar2440–2441Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871 — to —阳土狗年(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898. 1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 – New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 – Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse...!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 – The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1] February 15 – Spanish–American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later.February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23 – Émile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse...!. March 1 – Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 14 – Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 – In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 – Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 – The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 – Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 – Spanish–American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 – Spanish–American War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish–American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 26 – An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5] April 29 – The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6] May 1 – Spanish–American War – Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 – Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7–9 – Bava Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 – The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 – Spanish–American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 – The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 – The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 – Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographic negative.The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 – The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 – William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen.[8] June 9 – The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 – Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 11 – The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10] June 12 – Philippine Declaration of Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 – Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson chosen as its capital. June 19 – Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey.[page needed] June 21 – Spanish–American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 – Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 – Spanish–American War: Battle of San Juan Hill – United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 3 Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba – The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 – En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 – The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General William R. Shafter take the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 – "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale.[11] July 25 – Spanish–American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 – Spanish–American War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba. August 13 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Manila – By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 – The Gornergrat railway opens, connecting Zermatt to the Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 – Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 – The Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 – Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement of the Curtis Act of 1898. August 25 – 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan State. August 28 – American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 – Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing British dominance in the Sudan. 11,000 Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle.[12] September 10 – Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 – Fashoda Incident: A powerful flotilla of British gunboats arrives at the French-occupied fort of Fashoda on the White Nile, leading to a diplomatic stalemate, until French troops are ordered to withdraw on November 3. September 21 Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated supercentenarian. October 1 – The Vienna University of Economics and Business is founded, under the name K.u.K. Exportakademie. October 3 – Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota. October 6 – The Sinfonia Club, later to become the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia fraternity, is founded at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston by Ossian Everett Mills. October 15 – The Fork Union Military Academy is founded, in Fork Union, Virginia.[13] October 21 – General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation guaranteeing personal rights to the Cuban people.[14] October 22 – In a race riot near Harperville, Mississippi in the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one white person are killed.[14] October 23 – An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14] October 24 – The last Spanish soldiers in Puerto Rico, led by General Ortega, depart on ships to return to Spain.[14] U.S. President William McKinley extends the deadline for all Spanish troops to leave Cuba. Set to expire on December 1, the last day to depart is extended to January 1, 1899.[14] Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.[14] October 26 – A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60 Japanese sailors.[14] The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain.[14] October 27 – The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court grants the request on October 29. October 29 – France's Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on the Dreyfus case.[14] Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and his wife arrive at Jerusalem in Ottoman-ruled Palestine and visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.[14] October 30 – The Imperial Russian government announces that the leaders of the world's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Tsar to take part in a proposed conference on disarmament.[14] October 31 – The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics.[14] Count Ōkuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation along with that of his cabinet of ministers.[14] November 1 – Charles Dupuy forms a new government as Prime Minister of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson.[14] November 3 – With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14] November 5 – Negros Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros revolt against Spanish rule and establish the short-lived Republic of Negros.[14] In China, an admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy and 40 sailors are denied permission by the Chinese government to proceed from Tientsin to Beijing. In the U.S., the collapse of a theater under construction in Detroit kills 11 workmen.[14] November 6 – The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14] November 7 – The final meeting of the Cuban Assembly of the República de Cuba en Armas, which had been founded in 1895 during the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto García in the city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Méndez Capote is elected as president of the assembly. November 8 – Elections are held in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state legislature of 25 of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the state of New York.[14] Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a new government as Prime Minister of Japan.[14] November 9 – In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched.[14] November 10 – The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a coup d'état by the white Democratic Party of the U.S. state of North Carolina against the Republican Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day, a building housing a negro newspaper is burned and eight African Americans are killed.[14] The new United Central American States, a merger of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, places its capital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega.[14] Bartolomé Masó, the President of the República de Cuba en Armas that had been founded during the Cuban War of Independence, resigns.[14] November 11 – In Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are forced to leave the city by new government.[14] November 12 – The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.[14] November 17 – Fighting begins in Pana, Illinois, between striking white coal miners and black miners hired to replace them.[14] November 18 – The wreck of the ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon kills 28 of the 30 crew aboard.[14] November 19 – In U.S. college football, Harvard University defeats Yale University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten.[14] November 21 – At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the Philippines from Spain.[15] November 24 – Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15] November 26 – General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Adolfo Jiménez Castellanos.[15] A two-day blizzard known as the Portland Gale piles snow in Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts fishing industry and several coastal New England towns.[15] The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American legation at Beijing.[15] November 27 – All 115 people aboard the American steamer SS Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 –The Spanish peace commissioners in Paris announce that they accept the offer of the U.S. to purchase the Philippines.[15] November 30 – The United Central American States, a merger of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[15] December 1 – President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] The French government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the United States.[15] December 2 – The French Chamber of Deputies declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote failing 228 to 243.[15] President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 – The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador and Honduras collapses.[15] December 4 – President Zelaya of Nicaragua appoints a new cabinet free of ministers from El Salvador or Honduras.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] December 5 – A fire at a factory in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania) kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows.[15] December 6 – The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the German Army.[15] December 9 – The first of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by John Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later, after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10 – The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the Spanish–American War. December 12 – The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.[15] December 15 – A warrant issued in Paris for the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15] The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.[15] December 18 – Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15 km/h (39.24 mph) over 1 km (0.62 mi) in France. December 21 – Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 25 – Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16] December 26 – Marie and Pierre Curie announce the discovery of an element that they name radium.[16] December 27 – The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16] December 28 – The Swiss village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[16] December 29 – The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton Chekhov opens.[17] King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16] December 31 – Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled to become King of Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16] French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18] The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta. Gracie Fields Kaj Munk Sergei Eisenstein Randolph Scott Denjirō Ōkōchi Bertolt Brecht Leó Szilárd Enzo Ferrari Soong Mei-ling Eben Dönges January 1 – Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944) January 3 – John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 6 – James Fitzmaurice, Irish aviation pioneer (d. 1965) January 7 – Art Baker, American actor (d. 1966) January 9 – Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979) January 10 – Katharine Burr Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979) January 13 – Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 16 – Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 2002) January 20 – Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 22 Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 – Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 – Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946) January 25 – Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 – Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1993) January 31 – Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, American journalist and author (d. 1949) February 1 – Leila Denmark, American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012) February 3 – Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976) February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d.1969) February 6 – Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956) Joseph Kessel, French journalist and author (d. 1979)[19] Margot Sponer, German philologist and resistance fighter (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972) Leó Szilárd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979) February 14 Eva Novak, American actress (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1967) Allen Woodring, American runner (d. 1982) February 18 Enzo Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988) Luis Muñoz Marín, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 24 – Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1983) February 25 – William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963) Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1992) March 2 – Amélia Rey Colaço, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1990) March 3 – Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962) March 4 – Georges Dumézil, French philologist (d. 1986) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1976) Soong Mei-ling, First Lady of China (d. 2003) March 6 – Therese Giehse, German actress (d. 1975) March 8 – Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1968) March 9 – Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 – Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 13 – Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 14 – Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1954) March 21 – Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1989) March 23 Erich Bey, German admiral (d. 1943) Madeleine de Bourbon-Busset, Duchess of Parma (d. 1984) March 30 – Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993) Paul Robeson Jim Fouché April 1 – William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944) April 2 – Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1990) April 3 George Jessel, American comedian (d. 1981) Henry Luce, American magazine publisher (d. 1967) April 4 – Agnes Ayres, American actress (d. 1940) April 5 – Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976)[20] April 9 Paul Robeson, African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976) Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1977) Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1962). April 12 – Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 14 Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1968) Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1983) April 19 – Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973) April 26 Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1984) John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972) Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970) April 27 – Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1962) April 29 – E. J. Bowen, British chemist (d. 1980) May 2 – Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1989) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1978)[21] Septima Poinsette Clark, American educator and civil rights activist (d. 1987) May 5 Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959) Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958) May 6 – Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Nazi leader (d. 1945) May 13 – Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960) May 15 Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1992) Tom Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1949) May 16 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980) Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1956) May 17 Anagarika Govinda, German buddhist lama (d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992) May 19 – Julius Evola, Italian philosopher (d. 1974) May 21 – Armand Hammer, American entrepreneur, art collector (d. 1990) May 23 – Frank McHugh, American actor (d. 1981) May 24 – Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 25 – Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975) May 28 – Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d.1992) May 31 – Norman Vincent Peale, American clergyman (d. 1993) June 3 – Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983) June 4 – Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 – Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001) Jim Fouché, 5th President of South Africa (d. 1980) June 10 – Michel Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1993) June 11 – Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) Harry Patch, British World War I soldier, the last Tommy (d. 2009) June 22 Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982) Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22] June 23 – Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935) June 26 Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978) June 30 George Chandler, American actor (d. 1985) Josef Jakobs, German spy (d.1941) Stefanos Stefanopoulos Isidor Isaac Rabi Regis Toomey Leopold Infeld Alfons Gorbach Howard Florey George Gershwin July 2 George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988) Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975) July 3 Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1988) Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982) July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1998) Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952) July 6 – Hanns Eisler, German composer (d. 1962) July 7 Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011) Arnold Horween, American Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985) July 8 – Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor and radio comedian (d. 1964) July 14 Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991) Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1982) July 17 – Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1991) July 18 – John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1979) July 22 Stephen Vincent Benét, American writer (d.1943)[23] Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976) July 25 – Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1995) July 29 – Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988) July 30 – Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986) August 5 – Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1983) August 11 – Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968) August 12 Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978) August 13 Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1991) Regis Toomey, American actor (d. 1991) August 15 Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966) Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 2002) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 19 – Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991) August 20 Leopold Infeld, Polish physicist (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 21 – Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939) August 26 – Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 – John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 29 – Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959) August 30 – Shirley Booth, American actress (d. 1992) September 1 Violet Carson, British actress (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936) September 2 – Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972) September 9 – Walter B. Rea, American university administrator and basketball player (d. 1970) September 10 George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actress (d. 1986) September 13 László Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1946) Emilio Núñez Portuondo, Cuban diplomat, lawyer and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Cuba (d. 1978) September 19 – Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 24 – Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968) September 26 – George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 – Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976) September 30 Renée Adorée, French actress (d. 1933) Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Monégasque princess William O. Douglas Peng Dehuai Karl Ziegler Gunnar Myrdal October 6 Arthur G. Jones-Williams, British aviator (d. 1929) Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972) Clarence Williams, American jazz pianist, composer (d. 1965) October 9 – Joe Sewell, American professional baseball player (d. 1990) October 10 Lilly Daché, French milliner (d. 1989) Marie-Pierre Kœnig, French general, politician (d. 1970) October 15 – Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1959) October 16 – William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1980) October 17 – Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1998) October 18 – Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 24 – Peng Dehuai, Chinese military leader (d. 1974) October 28 – Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd Secretary-General of the Arab League (d. 1992) October 29 – Vera Stanley Alder, English painter and mystic (d. 1984) October 30 – Raphael Girard, Swiss-Guatemalan ethnographer (d. 1982) November 11 – René Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981) November 12 – Leon Štukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999) November 13 – Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1956) November 14 – Benjamin Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944) November 15 – Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 17 – Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1996) November 18 – Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1989) November 21 – René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967) November 22 – Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 – Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 – Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1969) November 26 – Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973) November 29 – C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963)[24] November 30 Firpo Marberry, American baseball pitcher (d. 1976) Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972) December 2 – Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1918) December 5 – Grace Moore, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 6 Alfred Eisenstaedt, American photojournalist (d. 1995) Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist, economist and Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1987) December 9 – Emmett Kelly, American circus clown (d. 1979) December 10 – Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983) December 14 – Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980) December 19 – Zheng Zhenduo, Chinese author, translator (d. 1958) December 20 – Irene Dunne, American actress (d. 1990) December 24 – Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959) December 27 – Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese politician (d. 1960) December 28 – Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 31 István Dobi, Hungarian prime minister (d. 1968) Ivan Miller, Canadian journalist and sportscaster (d. 1967)[25] Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1974) Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992) Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1953) Henryk Sucharski, Polish military officer (d. 1946) Piotr Triebler, Polish sculptor (d. 1952) Lewis Carroll Matilda Joslyn Gage William Ewart Gladstone January 3 – Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate brigadier general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1838) January 14 – Lewis Carroll, British writer, mathematician (Alice in Wonderland) (b. 1832) January 16 – Charles Pelham Villiers, longest-serving MP in the British House of Commons (b. 1802) January 18 – Henry Liddell, English Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811) January 26 – Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830) February 1 – Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 6 – Abdul Samad of Selangor, Malaysian ruler, 4th Sultan of Selangor (b. 1804) February 16 – Thomas Bracken, author of the official national anthem of New Zealand (God Defend New Zealand) (b. 1843) March 1 – George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 6 – Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1821) March 10 Marie-Eugénie de Jésus, French religious (b. 1817) George Müller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1805) March 11 – William Rosecrans, California congressman, Register of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819) March 15 – Sir Henry Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813) March 16 – Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1872)[26] March 18 – Matilda Joslyn Gage, American feminist (b. 1826) March 27 – Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1817) March 28 – Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1850) April 13 – Aurilla Furber, American author (b. 1847) April 15 – Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 – Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1826) April 29 – Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 – William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 – Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 29 – Theodor Eimer, German zoologist (b. 1843) June 4 – Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1823) June 10 – Tuone Udaina, Croatian-Italian last speaker of the Dalmatian language (b. 1821) June 14 – Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830) June 25 – Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1828) Otto von Bismarck Theodor Fontane Saint Charbel Makhluf July 1 Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831) Joaquín Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841) July 5 – Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834) July 8 – Soapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 14 – Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1818) July 30 – Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 – Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 – Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854) August 23 – Félicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1833) September 2 – Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1807) September 5 – Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 – Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 10 – Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Austria, queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 16 – Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827) September 19 – Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812) September 20 – Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28] September 26 – Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850) September 28 – Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 29 – Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817) October 24 – Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824) November 2 – George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1826) November 20 – Sir John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817) December 24 – Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828) December 25 – Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832) December 29 – Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29] Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist, politician (b. 1831) ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. 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Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century State leaders 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715–1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700–1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701–1714: The War of the

Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702–1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703–1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706–1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708–1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718–1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718–1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720–1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nuʻuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795–1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796–1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798–1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751–1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759–1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776–1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779–1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787–1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid–18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791–1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The economic development of continental Europe: 1780–1870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850–1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1818 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1828 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1860s (links | edit) 1788 (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 1787 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1859 (links | edit) 1900 (links | edit) 1848 (links | edit) 1866 (links | edit) 1896 (links | edit) 1895 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1770s (links | edit) 1780s (links | edit) 1789 (links | edit) 1782 (links | edit) 1840 (links | edit) 1840s (links | edit) 1883 (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/18th_century" This simple Roman Numerals Converter can be used at any time to convert numbers to Roman numerals. If you need to make conversion from Arabic numbers to Roman numerals, simply enter the number to the box on the right, and press the button 'Convert to Roman'. You will get the exact representation of the number in Roman Numeral Symbols. Number to Roman Numerals Conversion Examples 14 = XIV 79 = LXXIX 225 = CCXXV 845 = DCCCXLV 2022 = MMXXII Roman Numeral Symbols I = 1 V = 5 X = 10 L = 50 C = 100 D = 500 M = 1000 ———- 2025-05-22 17:14:45Adding a bar over the Roman numeral multiplies it by a thousand. V=5 so _ V=5,000 (5x1,000) C=100 so _ C=100,000 (100x1,000) Roman numeral I can't have a bar over it because that would just be Roman numeral MTerry 2025-05-17 01:07:25I really love working on this! Good stuff...;) 2025-05-06 00:01:16How are you supposed to convert a number that has an over line on top such as (over line on the top of the first C) CDCX?? ThanksIvan 2025-04-26 11:30:11So helpful solving homework.Leonid 2025-03-23 05:41:31CC=200 CCC=300 CD=400 D=500 M=1000 MM=2000Leonid 2025-03-23 05:37:39I=1 II=2 III=3 IV=4 (not IIII) V=5 X=10 XV=15 XX=20 XXX=30 XL=40 (not XXXX) L=50 LX=60 LXX=70 LXXX=80 XC=90 C=100Jake 2025-02-09 15:21:42IIII = additive notation of 4. IV = subtractive notation of 4. The correct one is the subtractive notation.The Greater Nerd 2024-12-19 00:53:34Salutations, In response to the comment under me from "The Total Nerd"; what have you meant by "or 1984+1/2×3 which is 1984-09" ? It does not make sense and has puzzled me immensely. I understood every line you typed up until the sixth line; which is the one in quotations. I would like further elaboration, as I was dealing with the problem like it was a cipher. I thought of the possibility of a typo, as in the correct text should have been "or 1984+1/2+1/12×3 which is 1984-09". I seek an answer from either you directly or any other representatives of Mr. Nerd. Cheers.The Total Nerd 2024-11-08 10:31:33S = 1/2 . = 1/12 .. = 2/12 or 1/6 Etc. So September 1984 can be represented as MCMLXXXIVS... or 1984+1/2×3 which is 1984-09??? 2024-10-26 18:16:08101 = CIZahra 2024-10-25 08:19:24I think it was great. I think it needed use the bars or vinculums, though.EHAN 2024-10-06 08:07:38XXXII=32Ehan 2024-10-06 08:06:37I=1 V=5 X=10 L=50 C=100 D=500 M=1000 _V= 5000 _X=10000 _L=50000 _C=100000 _D=500000 _M=1MEHAN 2024-10-06 08:04:23MMMCCCL=3350dima 2024-10-05 14:06:25IV (not IIII) = 4Katy 2024-09-28 09:18:25So helpful solving homework for me! X/XGaurav Parag from Bharat (india) 2024-09-26 06:19:15you : 99 = XCIX and i think so 99 = IC 100=C 1=I so i think so 99 = IC am i right ?? reply me please .Joseph 2024-09-23 18:46:53This didn't help me at all. Im in grade 6 amd im trying to convert 444,444 to roman numerals for my assignment but this machine of yours doesn't even use bars or vinculums in roman numeralsOliver 2024-09-13 11:30:46I=1 I=2 II =3 III=4 IV(not IIII) 5=Vkat 2024-09-04 08:43:03amazing so useful X out of XIan 2024-05-18 00:04:23I=1 II=2 III=3 IV=4(not IIII) V=5Cool 2024-05-04 20:35:54Only IV=4 IX=9 not IIII and not VIIIIkolton 2024-04-25 16:54:14I loved this it helped me know what numbers in Romen numerals X out of XOlivia 2024-04-13 09:55:30Thank you one last time! this really helped me with my maths assesmentMayian loch 2024-03-29 17:27:332024-MVXXIVErnest 2024-03-27 00:01:17I agree with abdulla You can only fit the roman numeral 3 times.Akis 2024-02-10 19:11:14Great tool!CW 2024-01-17 04:20:59Great, best converter!!! of all types...DJV 2023-12-29 18:35:08Why does "VC" return "Invalid"? I don't see a rule forbidding this construction, and it is analogous to "XL", which yields 40.Somto 2023-11-26 16:28:40You really helped me with my assessmentJason 2023-11-08 11:22:42I ❤ This App X out of X (10 out of 10)Lottie Indigo 2023-10-28 07:07:26Quiz here! Which has more letters, 35 or 27?Lauryn Bryant 2023-10-25 14:45:38I have 7 pages of roman numerals and I'm ten this really helps totally recommend.bilie 2023-10-23 22:50:49This helped me a lot with my homework I'm finally smart again the bullies say I'm dumb I'm going to get all right on my homework yay.Brian 2022-11-08 12:03:26What is the significance of the comma's and dots between letters? i.e. M,DCCC.XLV.Sandesh 2022-11-08 10:40:01I want to learn how to read Roman numerals alphabetA person 2022-10-24 22:52:59This is very helpful. I have 9 pages of Roman Numeral conversions for homework and thankfully found this site!Doug 2022-10-08 22:32:13Wonderful converter. I have a Scottish publication date of MCMXXV99. What does the 99 indicate - 9 September 1925 ??Harvey Specter 2022-10-01 07:52:41XXIV.I.MMIII is how you would write that.ZaZA B. Wolobah 2022-09-15 02:30:30This was very educative for me,I learn some new things that I never learn beforeSayed-Afghani 2022-09-07 09:39:25We can't repeat (M, X, |, or V) more than 3Sybil Sidebototm 2022-08-07 03:59:27Generally speaking very Good to know such Roman Numbers especially as time and infinity we are drawing closer climate change and numbers of all kinds Maths and time combine Eternity! Planets forces of life and Space high far away! BC-AD tIme in the Creators hands.Ryan 2022-07-30 15:55:48This is going well, but 99999 is not [M repeated 99 times]CMXCIX, It can just be [X with a dash][C with a dash]M[X with a dash]CMXCIX. Roman numerals can't be repeated more than 3 times. Other than that, it deserves a VIII out of X! (8 out of 10)SoulWatcher 2022-07-28 11:58:16I can read Roman Numerals but sometimes I get messy with the rules because I don't know the rules I thought I did but I don't. Not fully. Such as the number 49. I thought take L = 50 and l = 1 And say lL I don't know why this is wrong. I can write it this way as well.XLIX. Why is the layer the inky right way? What rule am I missing that I can't seem to find anywhere? CheersRob 2022-07-23 06:33:47Seems like 490 should be XD, but the correct conversion here is CDXC. Hmm. And 990 should similarly be XM, but the correct answer here is CMXC. This must violate rules of conservation, no? Why would one use four numerals when one could use two? Please clarify. Thanks.Taylor 2022-07-13 21:06:39This helped me a lot shout out to the person who created this website DUBS IN CHATOliver 2022-07-13 14:55:12for 4000 and over we need I V X L C D and M with a dash over it for example 15364 should be X-V-CCCLXIV instead of MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMCCCLXIVSerenity 2022-07-07 04:08:01This is very helpful, thank you. Whoever made this site deserves a reward- like a lifetime supply of their favorite thing or something.Fikri 2022-06-28 03:33:28DCCCCL is not a valid Roman numeralAbdullah 2022-06-25 14:50:134000 is not = MMMM A number can't be repeated 3 times in a row This translator bridges the gap between linguistic expressions of numbers and their mathematical equivalents. It's designed to automate the conversion of written numerals into their numerical counterparts. The translator acknowledges the linguistic diversity in representing numbers and aims to accurately reflect their numerical meaning even if presented in unusual formats, like fractions or ordinal adjectives. Handling large numbers, complex expressions, and potentially ambiguous contexts are core design considerations for this tool. This converter helps you convert any given number to words. A handy tool if you just want to learn how to count or if you have a number with many zeroes or digits that you want to know how you spell out loud. To convert numbers to words, insert desired digit to the first input above and see the number being automatically converted into words.Counting chart In the overview below you will find a list of English numbers used for counting. Both cardinal numbers (one, two three) and ordinal numbers (first, second, third) are displayed. Feel free to listen to the pronunciation of the numbers as well. 1 to 10 Cardinal number Ordinal number 1 one first 2 two second 3 three third 4 four fourth 5 five fifth 6 six sixth 7 seven seventh 8 eight eighth 9 nine ninth 10 ten tenth Big numbers When the numbers get exceptionally large, the digit zero plays an important role. It helps track these multiples of 10 because the larger the number is, the more zeroes are needed. In the table below we have listed the numbers in three columns. The first column lists the name, the second column lists number of zeros in the number and the third column lists how many groups of three zeros there is in the number. We write numbers with commas separating sets of three zeros so that it is easier to read and understand the value. For example, you write one billion as 1,000,000,000 rather than 1000000000. Name Number of zeros Groups of (3) zeroes Ten1(10) Hundred2(100) Thousand31 (1,000) Ten thousand4(10,000) Hundred thousand5(100,000) Million62 (1,000,000) Billion93 (1,000,000,000) Trillion124 (1,000,000,000,000) Quadrillion155 Quintillion186 Sextillion217 Septillion248 Octillion279 Nonillion3010 Decillion3311 Undecillion3612 Duedecillion3913 Tredecillion4214 Quattuor-decillion4515 Quindecillion4816 Sexdecillion5117 Septen-decillion5418 Octodecillion5719 Novemdecillion6020 Vigintillion6321 Centilion303101 Numbers with many zeros So, you think the numbers above are big? Our numbers to words converter can count to numbers much greater than a centillion. The famous number “googol” (after which the famous tech company "Google" is named), is the digit “1” with 100 zeros after it. But even this is a small number for our counter. A googol is the large number 10100. In decimal notation, it is written as the digit 1 followed by one hundred zeroes: 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. It is worth mentioning that “googol” is not a Latin name and thus not used by our counter. Our counter would say “ten duotrigintillion” for American English or “ten housand sexdecillion” for British English. Numbers in history It is interesting that words for exceptionally large numbers didn't appear in English until around the 1400s. The words bymillion and trimillion were first recorded in 1475 in a manuscript of Jehan Adam, as illustrated in the image below. Manuscript of Jehan Adam These kinds of numbers were of course impossible to write During the centuries that Roman numerals remained the standard way of writing numbers throughout Europe. There were various extensions to the system designed to indicate larger numbers, none of which were ever standardised. Did you know… …that everything on your computer, and the entire internet, is represented as a stream of binary numbers (a two-symbol system existing of 0 and 1)? Audio, images, and characters all look like binary numbers in a machine code. These numbers are encoded in different data formats to give them meaning, for example the 8-bit pattern 01000001 could be the number 65, the character 'A', or a colour in an image. And did you know… …that the name of the famous search engine Google originates from a misspelling of the word "googol"? One Googol is the number 1 followed by 100 zeros, which was picked to signify that the search engine was intended to provide large quantities of information. Share — copy and redistribute the 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 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 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 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 such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. This calculator can be used to convert numbers from one numeral system to a numeral system with a different base. To convert a number from a numeral system with any base b to the decimal system (base 10), the last digit must be multiplied by b0, the second to last digit by b1, the third from last digit by b2, etc. and after that you have to sum up the results. Assuming the number 31645 is to be converted from the 5s system to the decimal system. Then you calculate: 31245 ≙ 3 • 53 + 1 • 52 + 2 • 51 + 4 • 50 = 3 • 125 + 1 • 25 + 2 • 5 + 4 • 1 = 375 + 25 + 10 + 4 = 414 convert numbers with fractional places: If the number to be converted to the decimal system is a has fractional places, the procedure for the digits before the point is as described above. For the decimal places, the first digit after the point is multiplied by b-1, the second by b-2, the third by b-3 etc.. The sum of the results is formed and added to what was received for the digits before the point. As an example, the number 3.1245 is to be converted from the 5s system to the decimal system: 3.1245 ≙ 3 • 50 + 1 • 5-1 + 2 • 5-2 + 4 • 5-3 = 3 • 1 + + + = 3 + + + = 3 + 0.2 + 0.08 + 0.032 = 3.312 There are several methods for converting a number from the decimal system to a numeral system with a different base b. This can be achieved either by repeatedly dividing by the base or with the help of powers of the base. divide by base: With this method the number is divided with remainder by the base b. The remainder is memorized and the integer part of the result is again divided by b with remainder. This is done until the integer part of the result is 0. As an example, the number 414 is to be converted from the decimal system to the 5s system. 414:5=82R482:5=16R216:5=3R13:5=0R3 Now the result is built by the remainders read from the bottom to the top. Thus it results in the example that 414 in the decimal system corresponds to 3124 in the 5s system. Base from target numeral system greater than 10: If the base of the numeral system into which the number is to be converted is greater than 10, it is possible that the remainder will result in a number greater than 9. In this case, not the number is appended to the result, but the character that represents this number. For example, in the 16s system, instead of a 10 an A is appended, instead of an 11 a B is appended, instead of a 12 a C is appended, instead of a 13 a D is appended, instead of a 14 an E is appended, and instead of a 15 an F is appended. As an example, 6010 is to be converted to the 16 system. The 12 is greater than 9 and must therefore be converted to the character that represents the 12. This is C. Thus 6010 in the decimal system corresponds to 3C16 in the hexadecimal system. Conversion of numbers with decimal point: As an example, the number 7.56 is to be converted into the 5 system. To convert a number with a decimal point from the decimal system into a numeral system with a different base, the number must first be divided into an integer part and a fractional part. The 7.56 is thus divided into 7 and 0.56. First, the 7 is converted into the 5 system as described above. 710 ≙ 125. Next, the decimal places are to be converted. To do this, multiply the fractional part by the base (in this case 5). From the result, the part before the decimal point is appended to the solution and the part after the decimal point is multiplied by the base again. This is done until the result of the mulitplication is an integer. 0.5610 ≙ 0.245 Now only the converted digits before and after the decimal point have to be appended to each other: 7.5610 ≙ 12.245 To show how numbers are converted from the decimal system to a numeral system with a different base with the help of powers, we will again convert the 414 from the 10s system to the 5s system. First, find the largest power of 5 that is less than or equal to 414. That is 53 = 125. The next step is to determine how many times the 125 fits into the 414. That is 3 times. The 3 is now the first digit that you write into the result. Now multiply the 125 and the 3 and subtract the product from the 414. One receives thus: 414 - 3 • 125 = 414 - 375 = 39 Next, determine how many times 52 = 25 fits into the 39. That is 1 times. So you append the 1 to the result and subtract 1 • 25 from the 39. Then you do the same with 51 = 5 and 50 = 1. The whole calculation path looks like this: 53 = 125 fits 3 times into the 414. 414 - 3 • 125 = 414 - 375 = 39 52 = 25 fits 1 time into 39. 39 - 1 • 25 = 39 - 25 = 14 51 = 5 fits 2 times into 14. 14 - 2 • 5 = 14 - 10 = 4 50 = 1 fits 4 times into 4. 4 - 4 • 1 = 4 - 4 = 0 41410 ≙ 31245 As an example, the number 414,31210 is to be converted from the decimal system to the 5s system. To convert a number with a decimal point from the decimal system to a numeral system with a different base b with the help of powers, the number must first be divided into an integer part and a fractional part. In the example, these are 414 and 0.312. The integer part is converted to the 5s system as described above: 41410 ≙ 31245. The conversion of the fractional part works very similar to the conversion of the integer part. This time, however, we first look at how often 5-1 = 0.2 fits into 0.312. These are 1 times. So the 1 is the first decimal place of the result and 0.312 - 1 • 0.2 must be calculated. That is 0.112. Next, it is calculated how many times 5-2 = 0.04 fits into the 0.112. Following this scheme, the calculation is continued until either the subtraction results in 0 or until the maximum number of decimal places to be calculated is reached. The entire calculation for the fractional part looks as follows: If you now combine the results of the integer part and the fractional part, you get: 414.31210 ≙ 3124.1245 In the above sections, either the source numeral system or the target numeral system always had base 10. If neither the source numeral system nor the target numeral system has base 10, the number is first converted from the source numeral system to the decimal system, and then the number is converted from the decimal system to the target numeral system. Even people who are quite far from mathematics know that there is a great variety of number types used in different areas of science. Those who have to deal with those formats often feel confused and even lost in the numeric world. This free online Number Format Calculator will help you save time and get the needed values in the easiest and quickest way.There are several sections in the Number Format Calculator that you may use regarding your goal. After inputting the data you will instantly get the results displayed.You may also be interested in our free Scientific Notation Calculator A number system is a way of writing numbers using specific symbols or digits. It helps us represent numbers mathematically. There are different types of number systems, such as the decimal system, binary system, octal system, and hexadecimal system.Here, we will discuss the types of number systems in detail, along with solved examples.Types of Number System Types of Number SystemsBased on the base value and the number of allowed digits, number systems are of many types. The four common types of Number Systems are:Decimal Number System Number system with a base value of 10 is termed a Decimal number system. It uses 10 digits i.e. 0-9 for the creation of numbers. Here, each digit in the number is at a specific place with a place value of a product of different powers of 10. Here, the place value is termed from right to left as first place value called units, second to the left as Tens, so on Hundreds, Thousands, etc.For example, 10264 has place values as,(1 × 104) + (0 × 103) + (2 × 102) + (6 × 101) + (4 × 100)= 1 × 10000 + 0 × 1000 + 2 × 100 + 6 × 10 + 4 × 1= 10000 + 0 + 200 + 60 + 4= 10264Binary Number System Number System with base value 2 is termed as Binary number system. It uses 2 digits i.e. 0 and 1 for the creation of numbers. The numbers formed using these two digits are termed Binary Numbers. The binary number system is very useful in electronic devices and computer systems because it can be easily performed using just two states ON and OFF i.e. 0 and 1.Decimal Numbers 0-9 are represented in binary as: 0, 1, 10, 11, 100, 101, 110, 111, 1000, and 1001For example, 14 can be written as (1110)2, 19 can be written as (10011)2 and 50 can be written as (110010)2.Octal Number System Octal Number System is one in which the base value is 8. It uses 8 digits i.e. 0-7 for the creation of Octal Numbers. Octal Numbers can be converted to Decimal values by multiplying each digit with the place value and then adding the result.Octal Numbers are useful for the representation of UTF-8 numbers. Example,(135)10 can be written as (207)8(215)10 can be written as (327)8Hexadecimal Number System The Number System with base value 16 is termed as Hexadecimal Number System. It uses 16 digits for the creation of its numbers. Digits from 0-9 are taken like the digits in the decimal number system but the digits from 10-15 are represented as A-F i.e. 10 is represented as A, 11 as B, 12 as C, 13 as D, 14 as E, and 15 as F.Hexadecimal Numbers are useful for handling memory address locations.The hexadecimal number system provides a condensed way of representing large binary numbers stored and processed. Examples,(255)10 can be written as (FF)16(1096)10 can be written as (448)16(4090)10 can be written as (FFA)16Read More:NumbersWhole NumbersPrime NumbersComposite Numbers Time and Work - Aptitude Questions and Answers Mensuration in Maths Geometry Introduction to Geometry Coordinate Geometry Sequences and Series Sequences and Series Formulas Special Series in Maths - Sequences and Series | Class 11 Maths When ancient people began to count, they used their fingers, pebbles, marks on sticks, knots on a rope and other ways to go from one number to the next. As quantities increased, more practical representation systems became necessary. In different parts of the world and at different times, the same solution was created: when a certain number is reached, a different mark is made representing all of them. This number is the base. Units continue to be added until the previous number is reached for the second time and another mark of the second class is added. When a given number (which may be different from the former being the auxiliary base) of these second order units is reached, a third order is added and so on. Ancient civilizations number systems In this article, we will describe the different kinds of numeral systems that ancient civilizations and cultures have used throughout history. Hebrew Numeral System The Hebrew numbering system is an alphabetic quasi-decimal system in which the letters of the Hebrew alphabet are used. It as a non-positional system which relies on 22 symbols, but none of them is used to represent zero. Babylonian Numeral System This system appeared for the first time around 1900-1800 B.C. in Babylon, which was a city of lower Mesopotamia and was located in what is today Iraq. It is the first numbering system which is positional, which has 60 as its base, and they had a separate sign for zero. Egyptian Numeral System Ancient Egyptian number system From the third millennium B.C. the Egyptians used a system to write numbers in base ten, utilizing hieroglyphics to represent the order in which the units with which they were working were grouped. The Egyptian numeral system was decimal and not positional, and they used a symbol to represent zero. Roman Numeral System The Roman numeral system is a non-positional system of numbering which was developed in Ancient Rome and was used in all the Roman Empire, it is calculated that it arose by 480 B.C. In the Roman numeral system, no symbol exists to represent the value zero, it is of a base ten type and utilizes seven symbols. Read also: Development of Ancient CivilizationsChinese Numeral System The classical form of writing numbers in Ancient China began to be used from approximately 1500 B.C. onward. It is a strict decimal system which uses the units and the distinct capabilities of 10. They did not use a symbol for zero and it is of a positional character. Mapuche Numeral System The Mapuche people developed a culture of rich oral tradition, because of which their system of numbering was represented through words. The principles which the Mapuches utilized were: a) Additive: a number placed to the right of 1, 10, or 100 adds to these its value. For example, “mari regle” is 10 + 7 = 17. b) Multiplicative: a number placed to the left of 1, 10, or 100 multiplies these by its value. For example, “kula warangka” is 3 x 1 = 3. It is a base ten, non-positional system of numbering which does not use a symbol for zero. Greek Numeral System It was a system with a decimal base which does not have a symbol for zero and was based on a summative principle. In order to represent a unit and the numbers up to 4, they used vertical lines. For 5, 10, and 100 the letters corresponding to the initial of word five (pente), ten (deka), and a thousand (khiloi). For this reason this system is called acrophonic. Ancient civilizations numbers Aztec Numeral System This numeration is based on the additive principle according to which the value of a representation is obtained by adding the values of the figures. It was a numeration with a vigesimal base (20). In Mexico between the 14th and 16th Centuries or our era the Aztec civilization developed; these developed their own system of numeration. The numerical system employed had a vigesimal base and is a partitive system of numbering. The Incas developed a way of registering quantities and representing numbers through a decimal, positional numeral system: a group of cords with knots which were denominated quipus (“khipu” in Quechua: knot). Read also: Greek and Roman Goddess Names Ionic Numeral System Quasi-decimal alphabetic system, sometimes called Ionic (it is an improvement on the ancient Greek system). To each figure of a unit (1-9) a letter is assigned, to each ten (10-90) another letter, and to each hundred (100-900) another letter. A sharp accent is placed at the end of the group to distinguish numbers from letters. Attic Numeral System Attic numeration was used by the ancient Greeks, probably starting in the 7th Century B.C. It is the oldest system of those employed by the Greeks. They were also known as Herodianic numbers, as they appear described for the first time, in a manuscript by Herodian from the 2nd Century. It is a base ten system of numbering, which is positional but does not use a symbol for zero. Maya Numeral System The Maya civilization arose at the end of the 14th Century B.C. The Mayas came up with a base 20 system, with 5 as an auxiliary base. The Maya civilization was the first in America to think up the zero. This was necessary for their numeration because the Mayas had a positional system and there were only three symbols to represent numbers. Mayan days Arabic Numeral System The Arabic numbers originated in India at least 1,700 years ago. It is a system of a decimal type (base ten), which has a symbol for zero and utilizes 9 symbols. The world owes the transcendental invention of the base ten system of numeration, called positional, to the Indian culture. The “Arabic” system has been represented (and is represented) using many different groups of glyphs. Types of Numeral Systems used in History Ancient numeral systems Decimal Numeral System This system was developed by the Hindus. It is not known with any certainty exactly when the invention of this system happened, but it is supposed that it was between the 2nd and 6th Centuries A.D., but it was not until the 12th Century that they were introduced in Europe. It is a positional system of numeration in which quantities are represented using the number ten as a base. It uses ten symbols, and does have a symbol for zero. Binary Numeral System The ancient Hindu mathematician Pingala presented the first known description of a binary system of numeration in the third century. The Binary system of numbering utilizes only two digits, the zero and one. The binary system uses positional notation. The binary or base 2 numeral system is a positional system which uses only two symbols to represent a number: 1 and 0. Unary Numeral System It is a base 1 numerical system. It has symbols for 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 1000000, up to 1000000000. It does not use the zero and is positional. The traditional system of counting on fingers is an example of unary numeration. The unary system is useful in processes of counting, like the scoreboard in a sport, or counting the number of people who enter a place, or the number of votes going out in an election, as it does not require amending previous results, only that one keep adding symbols for the later recount. Quinary Numeral System It is base 5, and utilizes the digits from 0 to 4. It is positional. It was developed based on the fact that humans have five fingers on each hand. It is one of the most ancient systems of numbering, also being the name of an ancient Roman coin of the same value. Hexadecimal Numeral System Base 16 system, introduce in the field of computation for the first time by IBM (International Business Machines) in 1963. It is a system of numeration which employs 16 symbols which, according to the general theorem of positional numeration, equal the number in base 16, two hexadecimal digits correspond exactly to one byte. Octal Numeral System The base 8 numerical system is called octal and utilizes the digits 0 to 7. To convert a number in decimal base to octal base, it is divided by 8 successively until reaching a quotient of 0, and the remainders of the divisions in inverse order indicate the number in octal. To go from base 8 to decimal base, one only has to multiply each figure by 8 elevated to the position of the figure, and add the results. DSA to Development: A Complete GuideBeginner to AdvanceJAVA Backend Development - LiveIntermediate and AdvanceTech Interview 101 - From DSA to System Design for Working ProfessionalsBeginner to AdvanceFull Stack Development with React & Node JS - LiveBeginner to AdvanceJava Programming Online Course [Complete Beginner to Advanced]Beginner to AdvanceC++ Programming Course Online - Complete Beginner to AdvancedBeginner to AdvancePage 2Our website uses cookiesWe use cookies to ensure you have the best browsing experience on our website. By using our site, you acknowledge that you have read and understood our Cookie Policy & Privacy Policy Want to give your brand videos a cinematic edge? Join our visual experts and special guests for an info-packed hour of insights to elevate your next video project. 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Any invalid characters will be automatically removed.You don't need to worry about holding down shift or caps lock, anything you enter will be automatically converted to uppercase.The numeral conversion supports bracket notation to assist with numbers over 3999.Our numeral converter is not only about converting a numeral to a number. Unlike the rest of the converters on the internet, our converter doesn't simply shout "INVALID!!!" if you enter an invalid numeral; we like to show you where you went wrong and provide the correct solution for you.Our 'chunk' notation provides instant feedback to the numeral you've entered. It's great for visualising the additions taking place and it's a handy guide for viewing any subtractive numerals. You can read more about our chunk notation. This is the year 1999 (or MCMXCIX) in chunk notation:If you enter a perfectly valid numeral a message will appear with a green barIf you enter an invalid numeral, the correct numeral solution will appear with an orange barIf you write an invalid numeral, the errors will be listed with a red barIf a solution has any caveats, they are shown with a blue bar Convert a number to a US English word representation. Convert a number to USD currency and check writing amounts rounded to 2 decimal places. Choose to have words for the numbers in lowercase, uppercase or title case to easily copy and paste to another application. This converter converts numbers to words and figures to words. You can convert numbers to words for real numbers and Scientific E Notation. Limited to use of 300 characters and 1e-300 and 1e+300. When you convert the number 1 with 100 zeroes after it you'll see that the converter gives the answer as ten duotrigintillion and also as a googol. A googol is a very large number that is not part of the standard large number naming system. A googol can also be represented by these figures: 1 googol = 10100 1 googol = 1.0 x 10100 1 googol = 1E100 1 googol = 10 duotrigintillion Number Names Reference wikipedia.org - Names of large numbers home / other / roman numeral converter Please provide a number or Roman numeral below to convert to the other format. Roman Numeral Date Converter Please provide a date in numeric or Roman numeral form below to convert to the other format. It can also be used to convert multiple numbers or Roman numerals at once. The converter accepts -, ., \, /, |, or space as separators. A Roman numeral is a system for expressing numbers that originated in the Roman Empire. It is still used in certain cases today, such as on clocks or watch faces, book chapters, and for numbering large events such as the Olympics and the Superbowl. Roman Numerals were widely used long after the fall of the Roman Empire up until Arabic numerals started to replace them around the 14th century. Arabic numerals are the numerals that we are most accustomed to using today. They are used throughout the world. The chart below shows the 7 Roman numerals used today as well as their corresponding Roman numerals. Although there are only 7 Roman numerals used in the modern day, there are various rules for writing Roman numerals that enable us to express a wide range of numbers in Roman numerals. In general, Roman numerals use a symbol to denote each power of ten. Also, notice that there is no zero symbol for Roman numerals. Because of this, there can be some ambiguity in how Roman numerals are written, and there is no universally accepted standard. That being said, below are some rules that should provide a framework for reading and writing Roman numerals. How to read and write Roman numerals Consecutive Roman numerals have their values added in cases where the numerals are equivalent or the numeral directly to the left is larger than that on the right. In cases where a preceding symbol has a value smaller than that of the numeral to its right, refer to rule 2. III = 3 VI = 6 MCL = 1150 When a numeral that has a smaller value is followed by one with a larger value, the smaller numeral is subtracted from the larger one. If this numeral is part of a longer string of numerals, after subtracting to determine the value, the rest of the numerals are added normally. IV = 5 - 1 = 4 XIV = 10 + 5 - 1 = 14 CD = 500 - 100 = 400 CDXIV = 500 - 100 + 10 + 5 - 1 = 414 V, L, and D are never repeated. They also cannot be written before a larger symbol, so they cannot be subtracted. For example, VX does not exist. It is not 15; 15 is written as XV, nor is it 5. Similarly, neither LC nor DM exist as they would create ambiguity as described in the previous example. Only up to 3 consecutive numerals can be written such as III, XXX, MMM. Recall that V, L, and D cannot be repeated, so they are excluded from this rule. Furthermore, IIII, XXXX, MMMM and so on do not exist. The numeral I can only be written before (and subtracted from) V or X. Similarly, X can only be written before (and subtracted from) L, C, or M. Large numbers As Roman numerals get larger, they get more difficult to read and write. Also, recall from the rules for writing Roman numerals above that no numeral can be repeated more than 3 times, and there is no larger numeral than M, which is equal to 1000. Thus, once we get to Roman numerals above 3999, we need a different way to write them. The Romans developed two main ways of writing numbers larger than 3,999: the apostrophus and the vinculum. Vinculum This Roman numeral converter uses a vinculum (an overline above the Roman numeral) to denote larger numbers. A vinculum is a symbol that looks like a line written above the numeral. A vinculum indicates that the numeral it is written above is multiplied by 1,000. For example, V=5000. To input numerals with a vinculum into the converter, place an underscore before the numeral. For example, to use the numeral V in the converter, type _V into the input field. The table below shows each of the Roman numerals and their corresponding values when written with a vinculum. Since the vinculum multiplies a Roman numeral's value by 1,000, the largest value this converter can represent is 3,999,999. Apostrophus method The apostrophus method is a different system of writing Roman numerals that uses a combination of the symbols C and Ɔ. Think of CƆ as a set of parentheses encasing a number such that each additional set of CƆ indicates a factor of 10. Similarly, each Ɔ to the right of a numeral also indicates an increase by a factor of 10. In this system, there is no number larger than CCCIƆƆƆ. This system can be used along with the rules described above to write larger Roman numerals, though it can get a bit tricky, and using a vinculum is arguably more straightforward. How to convert between Roman and Arabic numerals To convert between Roman and Arabic numerals, we need to understand what each Roman numeral represents. This is described above. Once we understand the above rules, we just have to apply them in the appropriate direction. Converting Arabic numerals to Roman numerals One way to convert Arabic numerals to Roman numerals is to break the numerals up into its components by place value. Example: Convert 768 to Roman numerals. First break it up into its components: 768 = 700 + 60 + 8 Then, from left to right, we can convert each value in Arabic numerals to Roman numerals: 700 = DCC 60 = LX 8 = VIII Now that we have each component, recall that we write Roman numerals from largest value to smallest value from left to right. Combining the above yields: 768 = DCCLXVIII Converting Roman numerals to Arabic numerals To convert Roman numerals to Arabic numerals, sum the values of the Roman numerals. Example: Convert MMMCCLXXVIII to Arabic numerals. Break the Roman numerals up into smaller components to make this simpler: MMM = 3000 CC = 200 LXX = 70 VIII = 8 MMMCCLXXVIII = 3000 + 200 + 70 + 8 = 3278 In general, you can separate the Roman numerals by each different symbol used, but once you get more used to reading Roman numerals, you may no longer need to do this as you will be able to recognize and add the Roman numerals in your head as you go. Dates in Roman numeral form There are a few different ways that Roman numerals are written in date form. One way is to convert each component (the day, month, and year) to Roman numerals. Depending on the date format used—whether MM/DD/YYYY, DD/MM/YYYY, YYYY/MM/DD, YYYY-MM-DD, or any other format—we just need to rearrange the positions of the converted Roman numerals. For example, when using the YYYY/MM/DD format, the date March 4th, 2025, is written as MMXXV/III/IV. Another way to represent dates is to use a mix of Arabic and Roman numerals. In this case, the month is typically written using Roman numerals while the day and year are written using Arabic numerals. For example, the date 3/4/2025 may be written as: III/4/2025 4/III/2025 When using this format, the year first format is not as commonly used. Days of the week in Roman numerals Roman numerals may also be used to represent days of the week where Monday is represented as the 1st day of the week and Sunday is the 7th as shown. A number system is a way of writing numbers using specific symbols or digits. It helps us represent numbers mathematically. There are different types of number systems, such as the decimal system, binary system, octal system, and hexadecimal system.Here, we will discuss the types of number systems in detail, along with solved examples.Types of Number System Types of Number SystemsBased on the base value and the number of allowed digits, number systems are of many types. The four common types of Number Systems are:Decimal Number System Number system with a base value of 10 is termed a Decimal number system. It uses 10 digits i.e. 0-9 for the creation of numbers. Here, each digit in the number is at a specific place with a place value of a product of different powers of 10. Here, the place value is termed from right to left as first place value called units, second to the left as Tens, so on Hundreds, Thousands, etc.For example, 10264 has place values as,(1 × 104) + (0 × 103) + (2 × 102) + (6 × 101) + (4 × 100)= 1 × 10000 + 0 × 1000 + 2 × 100 + 6 × 10 + 4 × 1= 10000 + 0 + 200 + 60 + 4= 10264Binary Number System Number System with base value 2 is termed as Binary number system. It uses 2 digits i.e. 0 and 1 for the creation of numbers. The numbers formed using these two digits are termed Binary Numbers. The binary number system is very useful in electronic devices and computer systems because it can be easily performed using just two states ON and OFF i.e. 0 and 1.Decimal Numbers 0-9 are represented in binary as: 0, 1, 10, 11, 100, 101, 110, 111, 1000, and 1001For example, 14 can be written as (1110)2, 19 can be written as (10011)2 and 50 can be written as (110010)2.Octal Number System Octal Number System is one in which the base value is 8. It uses 8 digits i.e. 0-7 for the creation of Octal Numbers. Octal Numbers can be converted to Decimal values by multiplying each digit with the place value and then adding the result.Octal Numbers are useful for the representation of UTF-8 numbers. Example,(135)10 can be written as (207)8(215)10 can be written as (327)8Hexadecimal Number System The Number System with base value 16 is termed as Hexadecimal Number System. It uses 16 digits for the creation of its numbers. Digits from 0-9 are taken like the digits in the decimal number system but the digits from 10-15 are represented as A-F i.e. 10 is represented as A, 11 as B, 12 as C, 13 as D, 14 as E, and 15 as F.Hexadecimal Numbers are useful for handling memory address locations.The hexadecimal number system provides a condensed way of representing large binary numbers stored and processed. Examples,(255)10 can be written as (FF)16(1096)10 can be written as (448)16(4090)10 can be written as (FFA)16Read More:NumbersWhole NumbersPrime NumbersComposite Numbers Time and Work - Aptitude Questions and Answers Mensuration in Maths Geometry Introduction to Geometry Coordinate Geometry Sequences and Series Sequences and Series Formulas Special Series in Maths - Sequences and Series | Class 11 Maths