I'm not a robot



Gastroparesis test at home

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It may not be a boom trend, but more non-invasive diagnostic tests are coming to market as clinical laboratory tests that use breath as the specimenHere's a development that reinforces two important trends in diagnostics: non-invasive clinical laboratory assays and patient-self testing. Recently, the FDA expanded the clearance of one diagnostic test to
allow patients to collect their own breath specimen at home under the supervision of the test manufacturer's telehealth team. The C-Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) breath test from Cairn Diagnostics initially received federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval in 2015. At that time, the test was required to be administered "at a
physician's office, a laboratory collection center, or in a tertiary care setting," according to a 2016 news release. Recently, however, the FDA announced it has "expanded the approval of the company's 13C-Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to now include 'at home' administration under virtual supervision of Cairn Diagnostics." Self-
 administration of at-home tests by patients guided virtually by healthcare professionals is a major advancement in telehealth. But will this virtual-healthcare method be popular with both patients and their physicians? Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics and TelehealthSpurring a far greater acceptance of telehealth among patients and healthcare providers is
one of the many ways the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted healthcare providers," noted Kerry Bush, President and COO of Cairn Diagnostics, in a 2021 news release. Cairn's GEBT detects gastroparesis, a disease which, according to the NIH
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), affects 50 people in every 100,000. According to the CDC, it is also sometimes a complication of diabetes. Symptoms include nausea, heartburn, bloating, a feeling of fullness long after eating a meal, vomiting, belching, and pain in the upper abdomen, the NIDDK notes. In people
with gastroparesis—sometimes called "delayed gastric emptying"—muscles that normally move food from the stomach to the small intestine do not work as they should, and the food remains in the stomach for too long. The traditional diagnostic tool used to diagnose gastroparesis is scintigraphy. The patient consumes a meal that has radioactive material
mixed in and the digestion process is observed using a nuclear medicine camera as the material is eliminated through the bowels. Cairn Diagnostics' C-Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (above) recently received an expansion to its initial 2015 FDA approval that enables patients to self-administer the test at-home while being virtually guided by the
company's telehealth team. GEBTs are interpreted by CLIA-certified clinical laboratories and the results sent to patients' doctors within 24-48 hours after testing. (Photo copyright: Cairn Diagnostics.) Virtual Telehealth GEBT versus ScintigraphyThe telehealth process for Cairn Diagnostic's Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) differs significantly from
traditional scintigraphy testing. Once a physician prescribes the eat-home test kit to the patient. To complete the testing, Cairn provides the patient with a web-based link to a secure audio/video platform. During administration of the GEBT, a Cairn
technician coaches the patient and supervises via video. Once the test is complete, the patient returns the breath as a Specimen for Clinical
Laboratory TestingFor obvious reasons, patients prefer diagnostics that use specimens obtained noninvasively. GEBT is the latest in a growing list of diagnostic tests that use breath as a specimen. For example, at Johns Hopkins clinicians employ breath testing to diagnostic tests that use specimens obtained noninvasively.
particular substance, technicians capturing breath samples at certain intervals, and clinical laboratory personnel analyzing the samples are commonly used to diagnose gastrointestinal issues, but researchers also are seeking methods of using them to diagnose and
monitor respiratory conditions as well. In a recent study published in Nature Nanotechnology, scientists explored how breath can be used to monitor respiratory disease, noting that although breath contains numerous volatile metabolites, it is rarely used clinically because biomarkers have not been identified. "Here we engineered breath biomarkers for
respiratory disease by local delivery of protease-sensing nanoparticles to the lungs. The nanosensors shed volatile reporters upon cleavage by neutrophil elastase, an inflammation-associated protease with elevated activity in lung diseases such as bacterial infection and alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency," the researchers wrote. Indeed, the search for new leavage by neutrophil elastase, an inflammation-associated protease with elevated activity in lung diseases such as bacterial infection and alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency, "the researchers wrote. Indeed, the search for new leavage by neutrophil elastase, an inflammation-associated protease with elevated activity in lung diseases."
ways to use breath as a biological sample is being pursued by numerous groups and organizations. Owlstone Medical in the UK, for example, is developing breath is more than just air," notes the company's website. "It contains over 1,000 volatile
organic compounds (VOCs) as well as microscopic aerosol particles, also known as respiratory droplets, originating from the lungs and airways." Analyzing breath allows for the:investigation of biomarkers of disease, patient stratification by phenotype, detection and monitoring treatment response, and measurement of exposure to harmful substances. In
fact, so many studies on using breath as a specimen have been conducted that in "Breath Biomarkers in Asthma: We're Getting Answers, But What Are the Important Questions?" researchers Peter J. Sterk, PhD, Professor of Pulmonology at Amsterdam University Medical Centers, and immunity and respiratory medicine specialist Stephen J. Fowler, MD,
FRCP, Professor of Respiratory Medicine at the University of Manchester in the UK suggested that systematic reviews are now feasible. They published their article in the European Respiratory Journal. "Whilst we are still in this discovery stage it is time to refine our study designs so that we can make progress towards tailored clinical application," they
wrote. "Breathomics is perhaps at the 'end of the beginning' for asthma at least; it has a 'sexy' name, some promising and consistent findings, and the key questions are at least being recognized." Better for Patients, Clinicians, and Clinical Laboratories Virtual telehealth tests, ordered by physicians, administered at home, and interpreted in CLIA-certified
clinical laboratories, is a trend pathologists may want to watch carefully, along with the development of other tests that use human breath as the specimen. Less invasive, more personalized diagnostic tools that can be administered at home are better for patients. When those tools also provide detailed information, clinicians can make better decisions
regarding care. Clinical laboratories that approach the use of at-home tests creatively, and which can accurately and quickly process these new types of tests, may have a market advantage and an opportunity to expand and grow.—Dava StewartRelated Information: Cairn Diagnostics Approved for At-Home Admin of Breath TestCairn Diagnostics Delivers
Virtual Administration of Its Novel 13C-Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath TestCairn Diagnostics Launches FDA-Approved Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test for GastroparesisNIDDK: Definition and Facts for GastroparesisCDC: Diabetes and DigestionNuclear Medicine Gastric EmptyingJohns Hopkins: Gastroenterology and HepatologyNature:
Engineering Synthetic Breath Biomarkers for Respiratory DiseaseA Breathalyzer for DiseaseBreath Biomarkers on Exhaled BreathBreath Biomarkers on Exhaled BreathBreath Biomarkers for Respiratory DiseaseA Breathalyzer for DiseaseBreath Biomarkers on Exhaled BreathBreath Biomarkers for Respiratory DiseaseA Breathalyzer for DiseaseBreath Biomarkers on Exhaled BreathBreath Biomarkers in Asthma: We're Getting Answers, But What Are the Important Questions? Diagnosis of gastroparesis (GP) may begin with various tests. This will determine if there is anything preventing the
stomach from emptying properly. These tests will find if the GP symptoms are caused by another condition. This may include: imaging tests (such as CT scans or x-rays) blood tests upper endoscopy an ultrasound, which uses sound waves that create images to look for disease in the pancreas or gallbladder that may be causing symptoms. An endoscope, a
long flexible tube with a camera and light on the end, is used in an endoscopy involves placing this tube in the mouth, down the esophagus, and into the stomach and duodenum. The duodenum is the first part of the small intestine. This tube has a camera and light on the end, is used in an endoscopy involves placing this tube in the mouth, down the esophagus, and into the stomach and duodenum.
make sure an ulcer, cancer or other findings are not the reason for the symptoms, any medications you take, availability, and other conditions you have. The following tests are commonly
used in the diagnosis of GP. Drugs (medications) that are being taken should also be reviewed prior to testing as some of them may interfere with test result. If - after a review of the symptoms, history, and examination - the doctor suspects gastroparesis, a test to measure how fast the stomach empties is required to confirm the diagnosis. Slow gastric
emptying alone does not correlate directly with a diagnosis of gastroparesis. (Pasricha PJ, et al. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2011 July.) Stomach Emptying Tests There are several different ways to measure the time it takes for food to empty from the stomach into the small intestine. These include scintigraphy, wireless motility capsule, or breath test.
Your doctor will provide details of the one chosen. Gastric Emptying Scintigraphy (GES) The diagnostic test of choice for gastroparesis is a gastric emptying scintigraphy involves eating a meal with a small amount of radioactive substance. This allows images to be
taken during digestion, determining the rate of stomach emptying. Typically, the meal includes eggs, butter, jam and toast. People with allergies to those foods will have a modified meal which should contain the same contents and a hours to
complete. The test will give the most accurate results if it is done for the full four hours. A diagnosis of gastroparesis is confirmed when 10% or more of the meal is still in the stomach after 4 hours. Wireless Motility Capsule This is a piece of equipment in the form of a pill. This pill is swallowed and then travels through the GI tract. It will measure
temperature, contractions of the entire gut as the pill moves down, and the pH levels (acidity and alkalinity) of the GI tract. This information is collected by wearing a receiver over 5 days that records the data. This test also measures the amount of time the GI tract takes as it moves contents through the gut. Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) This test
is done using breath samples that are collected. To begin the test the patient eats a meal that contains a nonradioactive ingredient. This allows the food to be tracked and measured in your breath over a few hours. This test can be done in a doctor's office or at home and can show how quickly the stomach empties. Updated October 2023 Adapted from
IFFGD Publication: Gastroparesis Overview by: Baharak Moshiree MD MSc, Mackenzie Jarvis PA-C, DMs, Atrium Health, Wake Forest, Digestive Health-Morehead Medical Plaza; Marissa Lombardi, International Foundation for Gastrointestinal Disorders, Mt. Pleasant, SC Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any
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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. Elevating Patient Lives With A New Approach To Diagnosing Gastroparesis. LEARN MORE Take the next step with GEBT, a new alternative for conducting gastric emptying studies. GEBT can be
administered at a patient's home via Telehealth or in a clinical setting. Cairn Diagnostics developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying and aid in diagnostics developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying and aid in diagnostics developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying and aid in diagnostics developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying and aid in diagnostics developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying and aid in diagnostics developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying and aid in diagnostics developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying and aid in diagnostics developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying and aid in diagnostics developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying and aid in diagnostics developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying and aid in diagnostics developed the spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric empty (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric empty (GEBT) to evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric empty (GEBT) to 
emptying evaluations conducted in a nuclear medicine center. Gastroparesis is a condition where food empties too slowly from the stomach. Symptoms of gastroparesis include nausea, vomiting, feeling full after only a few bites of food, upper abdominal pain, bloating and lack of appetite. Gastroparesis is a condition where food empties too slowly from the stomach. Symptoms of gastroparesis include nausea, vomiting, feeling full after only a few bites of food, upper abdominal pain, bloating and lack of appetite. Gastroparesis include nausea, vomiting, feeling full after only a few bites of food, upper abdominal pain, bloating and lack of appetite.
This condition can be especially problematic for individuals with diabetes because it adversely affects glycemic control. Over 5 million people suffer from gastroparesis. GEBT, the first gastroparesis test at home. The test can be conducted in clinicians' offices, research centers or at the patient's home by virtual telehealth. Cairn Diagnostics is a
specialized, innovative life sciences company focused on developing novel breath tests intended for routine use in diagnostics, our mission is to developed the Spirulina Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to
evaluate the rate of solid phase gastric emptying and aid in diagnosing gastroparesis is a condition where food empties too slowly from the stomach. Symptoms of gastroparesis include nausea, vomiting, feeling full after only a few bites of food, upper abdominal pain, bloating and lack of appetite. Gastroparesis can cause weight loss,
malnutrition and dehydration. This condition can be especially problematic for individuals with diabetes because it adversely affects glycemic control. Over 5 million people suffer from gastroparesis test at home. The test can be conducted in clinicians' offices, research centers or at the patient's home by virtual telehealth.
Cairn Diagnostics is a specialized, innovative life sciences company focused on developing novel breath tests intended for routine use in diagnostics, our mission is to develop tests that eliminate complexity and create a safer, faster and clearer path to diagnostics. Fill out the form below to start the conversation. Fill out the
form below to start the conversation. Using The GEBT Your doctor has recommended the Cairn Gastric Emptying Breath Test (GEBT) to help determine if you have gastroparesis, a condition in which the stomach does not empty properly. LEARN MORE - SEE RESOURCES Using GEBT LEARN MORE Fill out the form below to start the conversation. Fill
out the form below to start the conversation., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,017 articles in English Margaret Sanger (September 14, 1879 - September 14, 1879 - September 14, 1879 active editors 6,995,017 articles in English Margaret Sanger (September 14, 1879 - September 14, 1879 
Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control pill. She was an important first-wave feminist and believed that women should be able to decide if and when to have children. Sanger campaigned for the legalization of contraceptives by giving speeches, writing books, and breaking laws - leading to eight arrests. She
endorsed both the Malthusianism and eugenics movements, believing that they would generate support for birth control. She established a network of dozens of birth control clinics, which provided services to hundreds of thousands of patients. She discouraged abortion, and her clinics never offered abortion services during her lifetime. Her activism led
to the Griswold v. Connecticut decision, which legalized contraception. (Full articles About Vincent de Groof's flying machine ... that Vincent de Groof successfully tested his bat-like flying machine (pictured) in 1874, only to die after crashing it
10 days later? ... that the theatre which premiered a play about sex offenders had to hire additional security for its run? ... that Fatima Hassouna was killed shortly after a documentary about her was announced for the 2025 Cannes Film Festival? ...
that at a Destroy Lonely concert promoting an edition of his debut album, some fans entered his car? ... that in 1917 more than 8,000 African Americans protested lynchings by marching down New York City's Fifth Avenue in silence, accompanied only by the
sound of muffled drums? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that Costa Rica is a sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that Costa Rica is a sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that Costa Rica is a sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved.
89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the
World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Nominate an article May 18: Haitian Flag
Day in Haiti (1803); Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Crimean Tatar Genocide in Ukraine The Bath School after the explosions 1302 - Armed insurrectionists massacred the occupying French garrison in Bruges, Flanders, killing approximately 2,000 people. 1695 - An earthquake measuring Ms7.8 struck Shanxi Province in northern China, resulting
in at least 52,600 deaths. 1927 - Disgruntled school board treasurer Andrew Kehoe set off explosives with timers and a rifle (aftermath pictured), causing the Bath Consolidated School in Michigan, killing 44 people in the deadliest mass murder in a school in United States history. 2009 - The Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai
Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lankan civil war. Thomas Midgley Jr. (b. 1889)Ester Boserup (b. 1910)Jean-François Théodore (d. 2015) More anniversaries: May 17 May 18 May 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About El Tatio is a geothermal field with many
geysers located in the Andes Mountains of northern Chile at 4,320 metres (14,170 ft) above mean sea level. It is the third-largest geyser field in the world and the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The geothermal field has many geysers, hot springs, and associated sinter deposits. These hot springs eventually form the Rio Salado, a major tributary of
the Rio Loa, and are a major source of arsenic pollution in the river. The vents are sites of populations of extremophile microorganisms such as hyperthermophiles, and El Tatio has been studied as an analogue for the early Earth and possible past life on Mars. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Short-beaked echidna Margaret Hamilton
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questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about encyclopedia topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia 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 WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species
Wikiversity Free learning tools Wikivoyage Free travel guide Wiktionary Dictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles فارسى Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіếng Việt 中
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 5: steamboat Charlotte Dundas is demonstrated. September 23: Battle of Assaye Completing the Louisiana Purchase from France . 1803 (MDCCCIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar, the 1803rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD)
designations, the 803rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 3rd year of the 19th century, and the 4th year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1803, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 - The first edition of Alexandre Balthazar Laurent Grimod de La
Reynière's Almanach des gourmands, the first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 4 - William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat", in Scotland. January 30 - Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up completing the Louisiana Purchase.[1]
February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes the Eviss Confederation to replace the Helvetic Republic. Under the terms of the act, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Thurgau, the Ticino and Vaud become Swiss cantons. Ohio is admitted as the 17th U.S. state.[2] February 20 - Kandyan Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British
detachment. February 21 - Edward Despard and six others are hanged and beheaded for plotting to assassinate King George III of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review. February 25 - A major redistribution of
territorial sovereignty within the Holy Roman Empire is enacted, via an act known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 - Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March-April - The france germinal is introduced in France. April 5 — Ludwig van Beethoven puts on a big Akademie concert at the Theater an der Wien, in Vienna consisting of the premieres
of his second symphony, third piano concerto, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 26 - The L'Aigle meteorite falls in Normandy, causing a shift in scientific opinion on the origin of meteorites. April 30 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May - First Consul of France, Citizen Bonaparte, begins making
preparations to invade England. May 18 - The Napoleonic Wars begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France, after France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 - Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg agrees a ceasefire following the French
Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 - Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia
Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military camps to defend the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.
[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 5 - The convention of Artlenburg leads to the French occupation of Hanover (which had been ruled by the British king). July 23 - Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 23 - Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 26 - The wagonway between Wandsworth and Croydon is opened, being the first public railway linearises.
in England. August 3 - The British begin the Second Anglo-Maratha War, against the Scindia Dynasty of Gwalior. August 31 - The Lewis and Clark Expedition begins using symbols to represent the atoms of different elements. September 11 - Second
Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Delhi - British troops under General Lake defeat the Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 23 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye - British-led troops defeat Maratha forces. October 14 - Orissa, an area of India along the Bay
of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British East India Company, after the Second Anglo-Maratha War.[5] The Maratha Empire formally cedes the area in the Treaty of Deogaon, signed on December 17.[6] October 20 - The Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of
the United States. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian Revolution starts in Spain, with the aim of vaccinating millions against smallpox in Spanish America and the Philippines. At the Cabildo in New Orleans, Spanish
representatives Governor Manuel de Salcedo and the Marqués de Casa Calvo officially transfer Louisiana (New Spain) to French representative Prefect Pierre Clément de Laussat.[7] Barely three weeks later, France transfers the same land to the United States. December 9 - The proposed Twelfth Amendment to the United States Constitution, requiring
that electoral ballots distinctly list the choice for president and the choice for vice president, is approved by Congress for submission to the states for ratification; passed in the wake of the problems in the 1800 presidential election, the amendment is ratified by 13 of the 17 states and is proclaimed in effect on September 25, 1804.[8] December 20 - The
Louisiana Purchase is completed as the French prefect, de Laussat, formally transfers ownership of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains to the United States, by way of commissioners William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson.[9] Claiborne is appointed as the area's first American governor.[10] Major breakthroughs in
chemistry occur, with the identification of the elements rhodium (by William Hyde Wollaston); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (
Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1861) March 12 - Guillaume de
Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1871) March 13 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1888) Albrecht von Roon, Prime
Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and Philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and Philanthropist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowne
writer (d. 1882) June 8 - Amalia Assur, Swedish dentist (d. 1889) June 24 - George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887) Christian Doppler Susannah Moodie Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 10 - William Todd (1803-1873), American businessman, Canadian senate nominee July 20 - John Hymers, English mathematician
(d. 1887) July 24 - Adolphe Adam, French composer (d. 1856) July 31 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1833)[13] August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Paxton, English gardener, architect and Member of Parliament (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) August - Fra
1865) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician (d. 1
1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 27 - Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1895) September 4 Anna Nielsen, Danish mezzo-soprano (d. 1856) Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of the United States (d. 1891) September 27 - Samuel
 Francis Du Pont, American admiral (d. 1865) September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1881) October 5 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1844) October 16 - Robert Stephenson,
 English civil engineer (d. 1859) November 11 - Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 -
Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1885) December 11 - Hector Berlioz, French composer (d. 1869) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (d. 1847) Anders Chydenius Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock Toussaint Louverture January 1 - James Woodforde, English clergyman, diarist (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poe
(b. 1743) January 23 - Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1725) February 1 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1725) February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1748) February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spani
February 18 - Johann Wilhelm Ludwig Gleim, German poet (b. 1719) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) February 22 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French Father of the American Revolution (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward
Despard, British revolutionary (b. 1751) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1713) April 2 - Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician, judge (b. 1721) April 6 - William Hamilton, British diplomat, antiquary (b. 1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette,
Danish statesman, landscape architect (b. 1752) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 - Christoph Anton Migazzi, Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1714) April 24 - Adélaïde Labille-Guiard, French portrait painter (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1735)
May 29 - Louis-Antoine Caraccioli, French writer (b. 1719) June 24 - Matthew Thornton, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1714) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) Johann Gottfried Herder August 24 - James Napper Tandy, Irish republican September 5 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b.
1741) September 13 - John Barry, officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later in the United States Navy (b. 1745) September 16 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver
 Süssmayr, Austrian composer (b. 1766) September 23 - Joseph Ritson, English antiquary (b. 1752) September 27 - Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1749) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1722) October 8 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1749) October 14 - Louis Claude de Saint
Martin, French philosopher (b. 1743) October 26 - Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford, English politician (b. 1752) November 11 - Raphael Cohen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18
Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 25 - Joseph Wilton, English sculptor (b. 1722) December 16 - Dru Drury, English entomologist (b. 1725) December 17 - Dru Drury, English entomologist (b. 1725) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer (b. 1744) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni,
Italian writer (b. 1713) December 30 - Francis Lewis, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Gree
Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Retrieved October 7, 2019. A Chandan Kumar Sadangi and Sanjay Mohapatra, 1815 (Weightman, 1815) p714 A Frederick C. Schneid, Napoleon's Conquest of Europe: The War of the Third Coalition (Greenwood, 2005) pp77-78 A Chandan Kumar Sadangi and Sanjay Mohapatra,
Change Management for Organizations: Lessons from Political Upheaval in India (Emerald Group Publishing, 2017) p x ^ Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Murland, Baillie-Ki-Paltan: Being a History of the 2nd Battalion, Madras Pioneers 1759-1930 (Andrews UK Ltd., 2012) p122 ^ Robert S. Levine, Dislocating Race and Nation: Episodes in Nineteenth-Century
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May 5, 2023. ^ Woodworth, Samuel; Morris, George Pope; Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1834). The New York Mirror: A Weekly Gazette of Literature and the Fine Arts. Vol. 12 (Public domain ed.). G. P. Morris. pp. 22-. Archived from the
original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 9, 2020. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 19th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 19t
Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1760
element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions. Revolutions.
began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization 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 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 War of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose 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 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 Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and
the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson
wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an 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
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 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. 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 to the East Indies and English 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 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. 1718-1730: 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. 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: 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. 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
Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Maryel'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: Maryel'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: Maryel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England. [19] 1742: Anders Celsius in his honor. 1742: Maryel'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: Maryel'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: Maryel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in the centigrade temperature.
Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The Eattle 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. 1747: 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. 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 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 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 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. 1765-1769: 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. 1768-1770: James Cook
explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: 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. 1772-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in
Russian history, 1773; East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775-1782; 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: 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 Son 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 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 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] 1785-1787: 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. 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 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 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 Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of
1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against
the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the
Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year
during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 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 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 Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund 17
Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles 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 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 Mihali Šilobod Bolšić 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 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 1791: Rights of Woman by William Blake 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 Xuegin), 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 J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Adok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach
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 No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn first performed No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn first performed No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791-1795. London symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791-1795. London symphony
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February 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "Table A - Verified Supercentenarians (Listed Chronologically By Birth Date)". Archived from the original on 12 July 2016. Retrieved 9 November 2005). Bagpipes in Babylon: A Lifetime in the
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