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Download Article Craft your very own timeline that's visually clear and easy to read Download Article A timeline provides a visual representation of events that helps you better understand history, a story, a process or any other form of an event sequence. You can make a timeline to fit a variety of subjects, so they're a common academic project
Fortunately, they are also really easy to make a timeline, research your topic, create your project, and organize the events to include. Draw your base timeline in pencil and trace over it with pen. Pick a start and end point for the timeline. Pick the most important dates and put
them on the timeline. Include details and clarifying info for each event. 1 Gather information on your chosen or assigned topic. As you read and collect information, begin making notes about possible events to include. You will need to provide a well-rounded history of your topic, so make sure you use several sources of information.[1] Conduct Internet
research, check out books from the library, or visit a museum or a historical site that relates in some way to your topic. Try to use multiple websites, books, articles, and maybe even a documentary. Aim to have at least 3 different sources. 2 Make a list of events to include. You will want to include the important events for your topic, but also add in
relevant, interesting events. While your timeline should maintain topic focus, you want it to be fun for the viewer/audience, and to show that you understand the topic. Aim for no more than 20 events in a timeline, and no less than five events within your timeline. [2] Include events like: Personal details such as births, deaths, and other important dates
should be added Historical events that impacted the topic of the timeline should also be incorporated into your timeline to tell a story, should flow smoothly and be engaging and interesting to read.
The reader should be eager to learn about the next event, just like they would be when reading a great page-turner book! Advertisement 1 Check out example timelines. To get an idea of what timelines typically look like, do an Internet search for "timeline."[3] Look over several of the results so you have a good idea of how to proceed with the project.
[4] 2 Draw your timeline. Sketch out the line using a pencil, then trace over it with a dark pen or marker. Label the timeline by hand. If you are creating a digital timeline, choose a template. 3 Choose a start and end point. You need to set boundaries for your
timeline. Your boundaries need to allow you to explore your topic, so start and end your timeline with enough space to cover all of the events. [6] You don't have to start with someone's birth or end with the person's death. A timeline is just a series of related events, not necessarily a biography. Consider your topic and narrow it to select the right
starting point and ending point. 4 Decide how you will present your events. There are many ways to display your events, depending on your preferences. You will need to create an entry for each event, and they will all need to fit on the timeline.[7] If you're doing this by hand, write out all the events on a separate sheet of paper before adding them to
the timeline so you can figure out how much space each entry will take. Alternatively, you could type up each event, then print it, cut it out, and paste it to the timeline. 5 Select your time increments. Depending on the span of
time you're working with, you might choose increments in decades, years, months, or even days. Figure out what makes sense for your subject and the number of evenly-spaced lines perpendicular to the main timeline between your start and end dates.[8] These time increments are not the years
of your events. They are evenly spaced increments, such as 5 years, 10 years, or 20 years, 1930, 1940, and 1950, even though your events take place in 1923, 1938, and 1943. 6 Put the most important dates on the timeline. Go along the line and mark the spots where the events will go. Draw a line that is
perpendicular to your main timeline to show the years in which the events occurred, and write down a short description of each one.[9] Organize the dates sequentially. The events listed throughout a year should start in January and end in
December. Advertisement 1 Give your project a title. Choose an engaging title that tells the viewer what your timeline is about. Make sure that your project, rather than just the topic. For example, don't title your project "NASA;" instead, choose a title like "NASA: The Quest for the Moon." Example
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involved, the impact of the event, and any numbers related to the event, such as the number of people killed in a war. Add the details that help you tell the overall narrative of your timeline.[10] 3 Write clearly and concisely. Your words need to be easy to read, so write clearly. Alternatively, type up your entries, cut them out, and glue them onto the
timeline. Use as few words as possible to explain the events to avoid taking up too much space with one event.[11] If you're creating a digital timeline, type up your entries. 4 Add pictures. You can add visual interest to your timeline with some pictures to go along with the events you're including. Find images online, copy them from books, or get
creative and draw them yourself.[12] Advertisement Add New Question Can the computer draw a timeline that I can print and fill out? Yes. The are tons of templates online that you can draw your own on Word by drawing a line and each increment on that line. Question How do I organize the info for the timeline?
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event by a semicolon. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Than
Don't use too many, though, or the timeline could look messy and unorganized. Advertisement This article was co-authored by Emily Listmann is a Private Tutor and Life Coach in Santa Cruz, California. In 2018, she founded Mindful & Well, a natural healing and wellness
coaching service. She has worked as a Social Studies Teacher, Curriculum Coordinator, and an SAT Prep Teacher. She received her MA in Education from the Stanford Graduate School of Education from the Stanford Grad
article has been viewed 890,854 times. Co-authors: 66 Updated: September 8, 2024 Views: 890,854 times. "Family genealogy research is generating so much information, it was difficult to keep track of intertwining stories in the
overall narrative. I think a timeline of the events I'm interested in will help, but I wasn't sure where to start. This article gave me a framework."..." more Share your story Jupiterimages/Brand X Pictures/Getty Images A personal life timeline chart is a chronology of your individual experience. It documents the major events in your life, positive and
negative, and helps you see the arc of your personal development. A timeline chart is a useful way to identify the major themes and influences in your life, as well as set the course for attaining future dreams and goals. While what you choose to add to your personal timeline is entirely up to you, the following steps provide guidance for creating a
personal chart. Choose a starting point. A personal life timeline chart does not necessarily have to begin with the moment of your birth. You can choose to begin with a later stage in your own life, such as at the beginning of an important
relationship or at the start of your career. Break your timeline into segments. To consider the events of each and every year can be a daunting task. By breaking your timeline into 5 or 10 year windows, or choose to
divide it up according to major moves or changes in your life, such as before, during each time segment. Consider positive and negative experiences, as well as life-transforming decisions you've made or when you first met special or influential people in your
life. Take time for personal reflection. As you note the experiences that have made up your life, begin to add more detail to your timeline. For instance, you can add notes about how an event made you feel or reflections about how certain decision or experiences affected the later course of your life. Don't expect to finish your timeline all in one go. The
process of creating a personal chart takes time and consideration, you might find yourself wanting to include other experiences. Consult your timeline to plan future goals. A timeline is an excellent tool for seeing how the events of your life have shaped the present. It can also point out places in your life where you wished
you had acted differently or hoped for a different outcome. Use your timeline to consider how you will reach future goals and realize your life's wishes. Download Article A timeline provides a visual representation of events that helps you better understand history, a
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tip you'd like to share on wikiHow, please submit it in the field below. Add colors to your timeline to give it an extra visual element. Don't use too many, though, or the timeline could look messy and unorganized. Advertisement This article was co-authored by Emily Listmann, MA and by wikiHow staff writer, Danielle Blinka, MA, MPA. Emily Listmann
is a Private Tutor and Life Coach in Santa Cruz, California. In 2018, she founded Mindful & Well, a natural healing and wellness coaching service. She has worked as a Social Studies Teacher, Curriculum Coordinator, and an SAT Prep Teacher. She received her MA in Education from the Stanford Graduate School of Education in 2014. Emily also
received her Wellness Coach Certificate from Cornell University and completed the Mindfulness Training by Mindful Schools. This article has been viewed 890,854 times. Co-authors: 66 Updated: September 8, 2024 Views: 890,854 times. Co-authors: 66 Updated: September 8, 2024 Views: 890,854 times. Co-authors: 67 Cornell University and completed the Mindfulness Training by Mindfulness Trainin
times. "Family genealogy research is generating so much information, it was difficult to keep track of intertwining stories in the overall narrative. I think a timeline of the events I'm interested in will help, but I wasn't sure where to start. This article gave me a framework."..." more Share your story It's easy to get overwhelmed when we think about the
rest of our lives. What do we hope to achieve in the long run? Are we on the right path or are we just drifting through life? Wouldn't it be helpful to have a plan or a compass to guide us? That's where a life map comes in. A life map is a visual representation of the key events, goals, and milestones in our lives, says Sergio Muriel, LMHC, CAP, Chief
Operating Officer at Diamond Behavioral Health. A life map can take various forms, such as a timeline, a collage, or a flowchart, and often includes personal achievements, challenges, relationships, and other influential factors that have shaped our lives, says Ashley Peña, LCSW, Executive Director at Mission Connection. If you're interested in making
a life map, we've got you. In this article, we explore the benefits of making a map and some life mapping techniques that can help you get started. This simple but powerful tool can help you reflect on your goals? A life map can
help. It's a tool that helps you reflect on your past and plan for your future. Basically, it can help you be more self-aware, make smarter choices, and live a more fulfilling life—who wouldn't want that? It's time to chart the course to being your best self! If you've ever felt lost or unsure about what you want, a life map may be able to help. Making a life
map offers many benefits, such as: Promotes self-awareness: The process of making a life map gives us a chance to reflect on our life's journey so far. What are the achievements we're most proud of? What are some of the mistakes we made and how did they affect our lives? This exercise helps us get to know ourselves better. Increases clarity: By
mapping out our goals and options, we gain a clearer understanding of what we truly want. This process helps us identify our priorities, giving us the clarity we need for future decisions and actions, says Peña. Offers motivation: Seeing our hopes and dreams laid out in front of us can be incredibly motivating. It reminds us why we're working hard and
Imagine your ideal life and think about what it would look like across each of the categories on your life map. For example, what would your dream job or ideal relationship look like? Next, jot down specific goals you want to achieve across each category. Be as detailed as possible. For example, instead of simply writing "get fit," in the health category.
take to achieve it. Breaking down goals into manageable tasks makes them less daunting and more achievable. Draw your map: With all the elements in place, you're ready to start creating your life map. Draw branches from each category to its respective goals, and add any relevant notes, dates, or milestones. Feel free to use colors, images, symbols
stickers, or anything that makes the map visually appealing and meaningful to you. As you get started with making a life map, these are some techniques that might come in handy. There's no right or wrong way to do it, just go with the one that feels most natural to you. A mind map can help you organize your thoughts across different categories.
progression of your life and set goals for the future. Here's how to create one: Draw a horizontal line across a page to represent a timeline of your life. Mark significant past events on the left side, current situations in the middle, and future goals on the right. Identify key milestones and steps needed to achieve future goals. Assign a timeframe to each
 one and list them on the right side of your timeline. A vision board can help you visualize your goals, serving as a daily source of inspiration. Here's how to build one: Gather pictures, quotes, sticky notes, and other visual materials. Group the items by categories or themes that resonate with you. Arrange them on a board or large piece of paper
to represent your goals and aspirations. Display it in a prominent place as a source of inspiration. Journaling can give you an opportunity to reflect upon your life. Write down your accomplishments and challenges in each category. For
each item you write down, reflect on how it made you feel and what you learnt from the experience. Think about your ideal life and note down the changes you would have to make across the various aspects of your life to achieve your goals. A wheel can help you assess the level of balance in your life. Here's how to draw one: Draw a circle and divide it
into segments, to represent the different categories of your life. Think of it as a pie chart of your life. Think of it as a pie chart of your life where you need to make changes in order to feel happier and more fulfilled. Identify actions that will help you achieve these goals
and note them down. A life map is more than just a pretty picture; it's a dynamic tool for personal growth and development. These are some strategies that can help you use it effectively and make the most out of it: Review it regularly: Make it a point to revisit your life map periodically, so you can assess your progress and identify areas for
improvement. Track your progress: Use your life map to track your progress. Mark off milestones as you achieve them and celebrate your wins, to boost your confidence and affirm your commitment to your goals. Be open to adjusting your life map to accommodate new opportunities, challenges
Reflect and learn: Use your life map as a tool for reflection. Periodically assess what's not. Reflect on the lessons learned from both successes and setbacks, and use these insights to refine your goals and strategies. Seek accountability: Share your life map with a trusted friend, family member, or mentor. Having
someone else involved in your journey can provide a sense of accountability and encouragement, keeping you on track with your goals. Incorporate it into your dream job, make sure you work toward your goals. A life
map is like a personalized compass for your journey through life. It can be a useful tool that keeps you focused and motivated. Knowing what you want and planning how to get there can help you feel more confident and less anxious about the future. So, grab your tools and get started. You've got this! Verywell Mind uses only high-quality sources
including peer-reviewed studies, to support the facts within our articles. Read our editorial process to learn more about how we fact-check and keep our content accurate, reliable, and trustworthy. Whitehead A, Alves NJ. Use of the "Future Life Map" exercise to improve awareness of career options and opportunities in underrepresented minority
 undergraduate students pursuing STEM careers. PLoS One. 2022 Feb 10;17(2):e0263848. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0263848 Nikopoulou VA, Gliatas I, Blekas A, Parlapani E, Holeva V, Tsipropoulou V, Karamouzi P, Godosidis A, Diakogiannis I. Uncertainty, stress, and resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic in Greece. J Nerv Ment Dis. 2022 Apr
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authored by Emily Listmann, MA and by wikiHow staff writer, Danielle Blinka, MA, MPA. Emily Listmann is a Private Tutor and Life Coach in Santa Cruz, California. In 2018, she founded Mindful & Well, a natural healing and wellness coaching service. She has worked as a Social Studies Teacher, Curriculum Coordinator, and an SAT Prep Teacher. She
create, simple to understand, and can condense data. Due to these reasons, it has been in practice from as early as the 17th century B.C, when Egyptians used timelines can be in the form of graphs or charts. And you can use it to represent anything that happened over some time. Anything can be marked on a condense data.
timeline, from the events of the Second World War to the important dates in your personal life. Also, check out our blog on how to create a timeline if you have to present a set of data that is chronological in order, a continuous process, or interconnected in nature. Timelines have
an individual For presenting the process of photosynthesis in plants You can use timelines in many cases, and countless types of timelines are available. Here are the most commonly used types of timelines. It represents data in a straight line from left to
right. The left end is the oldest event or the endpoint. A horizontal timeline is one of the easiest to create and understand. It is the best option if you have a small set of data to be presented. Download this vertical timeline template for PowerPoint A
once. There is no hidden data that is revealed on clicking or zooming in, the hidden details get revealed. Such a timeline is a tool that helps to compress large data into a simple timeline. On clicking or zooming in, the hidden details get revealed. Such a timeline helps
deliver the information to the people who need it. The additional details can be in the form of text, images, or sometimes videos. The interactive model helps create a clean timeline but, at the same time, provides intricate details to the users. Download this roadmap timeline but, at the same time, provides intricate details to the users.
achievements of a team. Download this Gantt chart timeline template for PowerPoint Created by Henry Gantt, a pioneer in scientific management, the Gantt chart is highly functional to display project schedules. The Gantt chart to a bar chart, with the X-axis (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task, and the Y-axise (horizontal axis) representing the duration of each task (horizontal axis) representing the each task (horizontal axis) representing the each task (horizontal axis) r
(vertical) representing the list of tasks. Since all the tasks are represented in a single chart, it is easy to identify and prioritise the critical tasks. The Gantt chart also provides an understanding of how much resources will be required to complete a project and helps the managers act accordingly. In addition, the chart helps establish the connection
between tasks and how they are interdependent. Finally, it guides the employees on their roles and what is the performance expected from them. Download this graphical timeline template for PowerPoint A graphical timeline template for PowerPoint A graphical timeline template for PowerPoint A graphical timeline template for PowerPoint Download this graphical timeline template for PowerPoint A graphical timeline template for 
images and animations that make the timeline much more attractive and interesting than a typical timeline. These timeline template for PowerPoint A historic timeline illustrates the events that chronologically occurred in the past
Biographical timelines are usually used to mark famous or historical personalities' contributions, major events, and achievements. This timeline bownload this company history timeline template for PowerPoint Download this company history
timeline template for PowerPoint This timeline illustrates the origins, growth, and current state of a business or a company history timeline can help attract and convince the stakeholders about the authenticity of a business. It is a timeline that represents
the professional life of an individual. Some start the timeline from college, whereas others prefer to start with their first job. The end is usually retirement. The career timeline can be extremely helpful when applying for a new job, as it would let the employer know the job experience you possess. It can also be a career planning tool for individuals, as it
can help set realistic goals for one's professional life. A wedding timeline provides the schedule for the wedding day(s). This timeline can hold details like the arrival of the photographer, time of the marriage ceremony, serving of the dinner, etc. The wedding timeline helps people getting married plan every last detail of their wedding day. When the
important occurrences of a family are marked in timely order, it is called a family timeline. This can include the day your grandparents met, your parents were married, the day you were born, and so on. A family timeline helps preserve and pass on the memories to future generations. It can greatly interest children to know more about their lineage
objective. For example, it could be the activities required to increase the footfall to a certain outlet or to increase the sales of a product. The timeline will also specify the strategies to be followed and the deadlines for task completion. The marketing timeline will also specify the strategies to be followed and the deadlines for task completion. The marketing timeline will also specify the strategies to be followed and the deadlines for task completion.
that deals with biological processes. The biological timeline marks naturally occurring events in chronology, like the development of the fetus. This timeline also shows how certain actions and their relations. The biological timeline usually has images to provide a better understanding to the viewers. Timelines are exceptionally
effective visual tools that can convey so much information with precision and clarity. But it is important to know how to make a great timeline. Here are seven steps that you can follow to create an engaging timeline. Here are seven steps that you can follow to create an engaging timeline. Arrange the data in chronological order to make the
next steps easier. If you have a list of activities that are to be chronologically presented, then you should consider using a timeline. Also, make sure the events you have are connected to each other in some manner. Identify the quantity and the nature of your data. If it is brief, you can create a simple horizontal timeline. If your data would not fit in a
horizontal timeline, then you can go for a vertical timeline or an interactive timeline. In case the data requires visual explanations for better understanding, then opt for a graphic timeline, then it would be better to choose the Gantt chart timeline. If it is a work
do not cramp the timeline with unnecessary information. In the case of work schedules, days or weeks would be preferable, whereas timelines based on the lives of individuals would be better off with years. Mark the important events or dates and provide apt descriptions so that viewers can have a clear understanding of the data presented. Wherever
it takes a lengthy description, try the possibility of adding images instead. This makes the timeline wisually attractive and memorable. But make sure to choose the right images, or your timeline might look unprofessional and childish. Creating a timeline can be a hassle, especially if you don't have the time and resources. SlideBazaar offers you 50+
unique timeline templates. The layouts are crafted to suit your needs. Download timeline templates to create impressive and memorable timeline can be a useful way to visualize changes or events that occur over periods of time. Excel can be a great tool for
creating timelines, particularly when you want to perform date calculations or take advantage of the drawing tools in Excel. See below for some example timeline templates to help you get started. Advertisement Display a project schedule. - Deliverable dates - Milestones - Task completion - Chronologically arrange past events. - Innovations in science
between 1800 and 2000 - World history - Represent a person's life history - Represent a person's life events along with historic events and time periods or local events along with historic events and time periods or local events and time periods or local events and time periods or local events along with historic events and time periods or local events along with historic events and time periods or local events and time periods or local events along with historic events and time periods or local events and time periods or local events along with historic events along with historic events and time periods or local events along with historic events along with historic events and time periods or local events along with historic events along with 
similar to a gantt chart but it doesn't have all the features that a typical gantt chart would have. Vertical Timeline Using Shape Objects for Excel 1 Download For: Excel 2007 or later & Excel for iPad/iPhone License: Private Use (not for distribution or resale) Author: Jon Wittwer Description I like using Excel has a drawing canvas, especially for
timelines, because the canvas is nearly infinite in size. A vertical timeline is easy to create using shape objects (lines, text boxes, callouts, etc.). You can use this template to give you a head start. Format a shape or callout the way you want and then use copy/paste to duplicate the shape and add your events. View Screenshot A Gantt chart is typically
used in business and engineering to plan and schedule projects. If you need a special format for a project timeline, you can create one using the drawing tools in Excel. This spreadsheet below contains two example project schedules. Download the Project Timeline Example (.xls) View Screenshot In history and genealogical research, timelines are
particularly useful for comparing events and people's life spans. This example spreadsheet uses stacked bar charts to compare a few different people living before and during the civil war. If you do genealogy research, you may want to try the Family Tree Template, also. Download the Time Period Comparison Example (.xlsx) Vertical Bubble Chart
Timeline Horizontal Bubble Chart Timeline (For Excel 2013+) Learn how to create a timeline using a Bubble Chart! The axis labels can be different sizes. Create a historical or project timeline quickly and easily using this original Vertex42 timeline template. This page was
originally an article explaining how to create a timeline using an XY chart and error bars for leaderlines, but now you can download the timeline in Excel using a scatter chart, data labels, and leader lines. Download the template or follow the instructions to create
the timeline from scratch. Create a horizontal or vertical timeline in Google Sheets using a scatter chart and data labels. Create a project timelines. Create a project timeline showing both milestones and tasks, using a scatter
chart with data labels and leader lines. Download Article Craft your very own timeline that's visually clear and easy to read Download Article A timeline provides a visual representation of events that helps you better understand history, a story, a process or any other form of an event sequence. You can make a timeline to fit a variety of subjects, so
they're a common academic project. Fortunately, they are also really easy to make a timeline, research your topic, create your project, and organize the events to include. Draw your base timeline in pencil and trace over it with pen. Pick a start and end point for the timeline.
Pick the most important dates and put them on the timeline. Include details and clarifying info for each event. 1 Gather information on your chosen or assigned topic. As you read and collect information on your chosen or assigned topic. As you read and collect information, begin making notes about possible events to include.
sources of information.[1] Conduct Internet research, check out books from the library, or visit a museum or a historical site that relates in some way to your topic. Try to use multiple websites, books, articles, and maybe even a documentary. Aim to have at least 3 different sources. 2 Make a list of events to include. You will want to include the
important events for your topic, but also add in relevant, interesting events. While your timeline should maintain topic focus, you want it to be fun for the viewer/audience, and to show that you understand the topic. Aim for no more than 20 events in a timeline, and no less than five events within your timeline. [2] Include events like: Personal details
such as births, deaths, and other important dates should be incorporated into your timeline to tell a story. Though in a different format, a timeline, like a story, should flow
smoothly and be engaging and interesting to read. The reader should be eager to learn about the next event, just like they would be when reading a great page-turner book! Advertisement 1 Check out example timelines. To get an idea of what timelines typically look like, do an Internet search for "timeline." [3] Look over several of the results so you
have a good idea of how to proceed with the project.[4] 2 Draw your timeline with the project title and the boundary years.[5] Use a ruler if you are making your timeline by hand. If you are creating a digital timeline, choose a template. 3 Choose a start
and end point. You need to set boundaries for your timeline. Your boundaries need to allow you to explore your topic, so start and end your timeline with enough space to cover all of the events, not necessarily a biography.
Consider your topic and narrow it to select the right starting point and ending point. 4 Decide how you will present your events, depending on your preferences. You will need to create an entry for each event, and they will all need to fit on the timeline. [7] If you're doing this by hand, write out all the events
on a separate sheet of paper before adding them to the timeline so you can figure out how much space each entry will take. Alternatively, you could type up each event, then print it, cut it out, and paste it to the timeline. If you're using a digital method, create a slide for each event. Include drawings or images to add visual interest to the timeline.
Select your time increments. Depending on the span of time you're working with, you might choose increments in decades, years, months, or even days. Figure out what makes sense for your start to the main timeline between your start
and end dates.[8] These time increments are not the years of your events. They are evenly spaced increments, such as 5 years, 10 years, or 20 years. For example, you might mark 1920, 1930, even though your events take place in 1923, 1928, and 1943. 6 Put the most important dates on the timeline. Go along the line and mark
the spots where the events will go. Draw a line that is perpendicular to your main timeline to show the years in which the events occurred, and write down a short description of each one.[9] Organize the dates sequentially. The events listed
throughout a year should start in January and end in December. Advertisement 1 Give your project a title. Choose an engaging title that tells the viewer what your timeline is about. Make sure that your project "NASA;" instead, choose a
title like "NASA: The Quest for the Moon." Example titles include: The Life and Times of Nelson Mandela Beverly Hills, 90210: A Recent History ID Salinger's Storied Career California's Ancient Redwoods A Day in the Life of a Praying Mantis 2 Add details and important information about each event. For each entry, write a short explanation about
what happened, including facts such as who was involved, the impact of the event, and any numbers related to the event, such as the number of people killed in a war. Add the details that help you tell the overall narrative of your timeline.[10] 3 Write clearly and concisely. Your words need to be easy to read, so write clearly. Alternatively, type up your
entries, cut them out, and glue them onto the timeline. Use as few words as possible to explain the events to avoid taking up too much space with one event. [11] If you're creating a digital timeline, type up your entries. 4 Add pictures. You can add visual interest to your timeline with some pictures to go along with the events you're including. Find
images online, copy them from books, or get creative and draw them yourself.[12] Advertisement Add New Question Can the computer draw a timeline that I can print and fill out? Yes. The are tons of templates online that you can draw your own on Word by drawing a line and each increment on that line. Question
How do I organize the info for the timeline? The information should be organized in chronological order from the earliest event to the latest and presented in short sentences or blurbs. Question Is it okay to write the same year for three different things? No, that might confuse the person reading it. Just list the separate items under the one year, either
vertically up the page or by separating each event by a semicolon. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks T
your timeline to give it an extra visual element. Don't use too many, though, or the timeline could look messy and unorganized. Advertisement This article was co-authored by Emily Listmann is a Private Tutor and Life Coach in Santa Cruz, California. In 2018, she founded
Mindful & Well, a natural healing and wellness coaching service. She has worked as a Social Studies Teacher, Curriculum Coordinator, and an SAT Prep Teacher. She received her Wellness Coach Certificate from Cornell University and completed the
Mindfulness Training by Mindful Schools. This article has been viewed 890,854 times. Co-authors for creating a page that has been read 890,854 times. "Family genealogy research is generating so much information, it was difficult
to keep track of intertwining stories in the overall narrative. I think a timeline of the events I'm interested in will help, but I wasn't sure where to start. This article gave me a framework."..." more Share your story As milestones come around I find it natural to reflect on the past. However, over the decades, memories of such times become jumbled. For
example, births, marriages, deaths, anniversaries and more. So when we are sitting down to create an autobiography or other life-story project it is important to get dates and facts correct. Certainly one of the best ways to do this is to make a timeline. Plus timelines are wonderful ways to organise and stir up memories to record.
Read on to find out how to make a timeline ... Related article - How to start writing: The ultimate guide about planning to write life stories An earlier video on this topic was first published here. A timeline or 'time line' can be described as a schedule or list detailing dates, periods and past events in chronological order. Firstly they can be broken down
into ages, centuries, decades, years or even days and minutes! In addition to text, timelines sometimes include pictures or graphics. However, most importantly they show relationships between different events at different points of time. In short, timelines help us understand our past. You have probably seen timelines at museums and in
documentaries. But how to make a timeline to help create a life story? Indeed there are many ways, however, I suggest starting with different columns: Years of your life to present day. Also, a few extra years before your birth can be handy for dates about parents or family. Your age for each year. Key events for each year. For example, places you've
lived, school, work, business, marriages, births, travel, birthdays and other milestones. Family events. Area or world events. Related article - How to fast track remembering childhood memories + long-term memory retrieval Now we know
what a timeline is and what to include. But what format should be used? For most people, answering how to make a timeline will require lined A4 paper, a pencil, eraser and ruler. Alternatively try a simple document in Microsoft Excel or a table in Microsoft Word. Indeed, I've also made you a handy printout template. Certainly you could use one page
for each decade of your life. However, the level of detail and space required will differ from person to person. Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline and have topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline and have topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline and have topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline and have topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline and have topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline and have topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline and have topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline and have topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline and have topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline and have topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline are topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline are topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline are topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline are topics to write about Related article - Story outline: How to make an outline are topics to write about Related article - Story outline are topics are topics are topics.
makers. Certainly these are great because they update formatting automatically when changes or additions are made. However, lots of online timelines are geared towards project management and teaching. And some have more bells and whistles than a life-story writer needs: ability to embed video, link to maps, social media sharing and device
syncing etc. But I've found some timelines worth further investigation for personal use: Free-Timeline.com - Keeps things basic with text and pictures. More here. Timeline - Open-sourced tool. More here. Timelines worth further investigation for personal use: Free-Timeline - Open-sourced tool. More here. Timelines worth further investigation for personal use: Free-Timeline - Open-sourced tool. More here. Timelines worth further investigation for personal use: Free-Timeline - Open-sourced tool. More here. Timelines worth further investigation for personal use: Free-Timelines w
And making timelines can help organise thoughts for life-story projects. Firstly, include various details in a personal timeline means choosing an offline or online format. But whatever you pick, know this simple exercise will help you make sense of your past and give you clarity about your life. Happy
writing! Get free sections of the Your Family Stories System to interview a loved one and record their life story. Sign up here! Quickly make a timeline using my free printable. And tell me how it goes by sending an email titled: I've started my timeline! I can't wait to hear how timelines help you with your life-story project. Got a question about writing
steps or an idea for a future article? You can let me know here! Sign up here to get instant notifications when new material is published. First published November 29, 2018: This article has been updated and improved. Work in the tool you already know and trust — Office Timeline integrates directly into PowerPoint®, so there's no need to learn new
software. The built-in timeline wizard streamlines every step, helping you create professional, executive-ready visuals faster and with less effort. General Home Enterprise Pricing Support About Privacy [UPDATED] Security Product Solutions Resources Each one of us has a personal timeline that began the moment we were born. This timeline consists
of highs and lows represented by the positive and negative experiences we have had. Putting this timeline on paper is an excellent way to record your life cycle, events and trends. It enables you to see vital information about your past life, helps to recognize achievements that have been made, and creates a sense of purpose for the future. To create
your personal timeline, take the following steps. Map your life cycle in your personal journal. Divide your life into 3 segments by taking your current age and dividing it into thirds. For example, if you are 30 years old, the first third would be from birth to age 10; the second third from age 21 to 30 (your current age and dividing it into thirds.)
age). Choose 3-5 important lifestyle events in each third of your life. Think of all the important events that happened and the major decisions you made in each third of your life. For example, include the people who influenced you at various stages, traumatic events, illnesses and major transitions. Write a detailed list of these events and any significant
positive or negative milestones. Start first with the earliest lifestyle event you will need to record the date, and summarize it in a few words. Don't worry about
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filling up the spaces. Leave room for memories to emerge. Scroll down to the Resources section and decisions on the positive life events and decisions on top of the horizontal line and the negative life events and decisions on the bottom. b) To move the entire timeline up or down on the page, delete or insert rows above the timeline title. c) To move a connector line, click the line and drag the yellow diamond to the new location. e) To change a date on the timeline, click the cell that contains the date and type the new date.

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Remember it's important to keep the events in your timeline in the correct order. Complete it as things actually happened over the course of your life. Past lifestyle events in your personal timeline in one sitting. Take your time. Update it as new life
events happen. Your personal timeline shouldn't be just about the past; make it a living document that grows over the course of your life. Write life events in the present time that you want to make happen in the future. Example: include your dreams, hopes, aspirations and future goals. Keep your personal timeline private and don't be afraid to write
your thoughts. 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 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. 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. Tune in on June 24 at
11am ET.Register NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS
ReportWant 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 brand videos a cinematic edge? Join our visual experts and special guests for an info-packed hour of insights to elevate 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. Tune in on June 24 at 11am ET.Register NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated
images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportWant 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. Tune in on June 24 at 11am ET.Register NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for
your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS Report A timeline is a type of chart which visually shows a series of events in chronological order over a linear timescale. The power of a timeline is a type of chart which visually shows a series of events in chronological order over a linear timescale. The power of a timeline is a type of chart which visually shows a series of events in chronological order over a linear timescale. The power of a timeline is a type of chart which visually shows a series of events in chronological order over a linear timescale.
particularly powerful for project scheduling or project scheduling or project management when paired with a Gantt chart, as shown at the end of this tutorial. Play Video Options for making an Excel timeline for recurring communications with clients
and executives, it would be simpler and faster to create a PowerPoint timeline. On this page you can see both ways to create a timeline in Excel by formatting a Scatter chart. We will also show you how to instantly create an executive timeline in
PowerPoint by pasting your project data from Excel. Which tutorial would you like to see? How to create an Excel timeline in 7 steps 1. List your key events or dates in an Excel table. List out the key events, important decision points or critical deliverables of your project. These will be called Milestones and they will be used to create a timeline. Create
a table out of these Milestones and next to each milestone add the due date of that particular milestone description column and list out a repetitive sequence of numbers such as 1, 2, 3,
4 or 5, 10, 15, 20 etc. Excel will use these plotting points to vary the height of each milestone when plotting them on your timeline in Excel by
setting it up as a Scatter chart. From the timeline worksheet in Excel, click on any blank cell. Then from the Excel ribbon, select the Insert tab and navigate to the Charts section of the ribbon. In the Charts section of the ribbon, select the Insert tab and navigate to the Charts section of the ribbon.
worksheet. 3. Add Milestone data to your timeline. Right-click the blank white chart and click Select Data Source window, you will see a table named Legend Entries (Series). Click on the Add button to bring up the Edit Series window. Here you add the dates that will make
your timeline. We will enter the dates into the field named Series X values . Click in the Series X values window on the last date (ours is 11/15). Following the same path, we will enter the plotting numbers series into the field named
 Series Y values. Click in the Series Y value window and remove the value that Excel places in the field by default. Then select your range by clicking on the first plotting number of your timeline (ours is 1) and then dragging down to the last plotting number of your timeline (ours is 4). Click OK and then click OK again to create a scatter chart. 4. Turn
your Scatter chart into a timeline. Click on your chart to bring up a set of controls which will be presented to the upper right of your timeline's Chart Elements control box, uncheck Gridlines and Chart Title. Staying in the Charts Elements control box, hover your
mouse over the word Axes (but don't uncheck it) to get an expansion arrow just to the right. Click on the expansion arrow to get additional axis options for your chart. Here you should uncheck Primary Vertical but leave Primary Wertical but leave Primary Vertical but leave Primary Horizontal checked. Staying in the Charts Elements control box just a little longer, add Data Labels and Error Bars. Your
timeline chart should now look something like this: 5. Format chart to look like a timeline. To make a timeline in Excel, we will need to format the bottom of your timeline and select Format Axis to bring up Excel's Format Axis menu. Drop down the
timeline, right-click on any one of your timeline's dates at the bottom of the chart and select Format Axis. Drop down the arrow next to the title Axis Options and select Format Error Bars, set the direction to Minus. Then set the Error Amount to
Percentage, and type in 100%. This will create connectors from your timeline's milestones to their respective points on your timeline. Now we will format it into a proper timeline. To
finish making your timeline, we will add the milestone descriptions. Staying in the Format Axis menu, again drop down the menu arrow next to the title Axis Options icon. Uncheck Y Value, and then put a check next to Value From Cells. This
will bring up an Excel data entry window called Data Label Range. In the Select Data Label Range window, you will enter your timeline table, (ours is Kick Off), then drag down to the last milestone in your
timeline (ours is Sign Off). Click OK. Your Excel timeline template should finally look more like this now: 7. Styling options for your timeline. Now you can apply some styling choices to improve the aspect of your timeline. The milestone points (caps) and select Format
Data Series to bring up the Series Options menu. Select the paint can icon for Fill & Line options and, then choose coloring options for your timeline's milestone markers. In our example, we selected Vary colors by point, which lets Excel pick the milestone
colors for our timeline. Change the vertical connector's transparency. On your timeline, right-click on any of the vertical Error Bars to bring up the Vertical Error Bars to bring up the Vertical Error Bars to bring up the Vertical connector's transparency.
formatting adjustments (color, size, style, etc.) to your timeline's connector lines. In our example we set the transparency of the lines to 50%. Vary the heighboring milestone so their descriptions are not overlapping the neighboring milestone. Remember the repeated sequence of numbers you added to your timeline table in step 1. Well, those set the
height of each milestone on your timeline. By adjusting these numbers, you can play around with different height positions for each milestone. For example, to optimize our timeline, we used the number sequence, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4. Look how the descriptions would overlap if we changed the order (Don't try this at home! ②): Trim off the empty space
to the left or right of your Excel timeline by adjusting its minimum and maximum bounds. Again right-click on any of the dates below your timeband. Select Format Axis. Under the heading Bounds, adjusting the Maximum number upward will move your first milestone left on your timeline, closer to the vertical Axis. Likewise, adjusting the Maximum
number down will move your last milestone right on your timeline, closer to the right edge of your chart. Finished! Our timeline now looks like this: To help you get started quickly, we have included a practical Excel template that you can download for free and learn how to create timelines in Excel. FAQs about timelines in Excel Yes, Microsoft Excel
offers a few templates that you can customize to create various types of timelines. To explore them, go to File > New and check the templates box to refine the search and further filter the available options. If you're not happy with the limitations of the
standard timeline templates in Excel, have a look at the library of professional timeline templates created with our PowerPoint add-in called Office Timeline, an automated timeline maker that you can use to make timeline with your Excel data and that offers a free trial of its premium edition. Here is a preview of the templates you'll find: Here are
three ways to make a timeline in Microsoft Excel: 1. Insert a chart and turn it into a timeline. Find out how to do this in our step-by-step tutorial on how to make a timeline with SmartArt: In your Excel file, go to Insert > Illustrations > SmartArt. In the Choose a
SmartArt Graphic dialog box, select Process, pick a layout, then click OK. On your SmartArt graphic, click [Text] to edit and add data. Add items to your timeline by right-clicking on a shape, then Add Shape > 
layouts, or colors by using the options in the SmartArt Design and Format tabs that show on the menu ribbon when you select the SmartArt graphic. Note: Be aware that the yare not visible all the time. They only show when you select a particular object which can be
edited using special options. Tip: This solution also works with Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, and Outlook. For more detailed instructions, check out any tutorial in our series on how to make a timeline in Excel. 3. Use a free, fast, automated timeline making tool. Since the manual methods require considerable time and customization efforts, we suggest
an easier, automated way, good for complex timeline PowerPoint add-in. This is a time-saving solution, offering a variety of pre-built templates to choose from. You just pick your template, copy-paste or import your Excel
data and guickly generate beautiful timelines. The timelines are presentation-ready PowerPoint slides that can be saved as images, so you can easily include them in Microsoft Excel or other Micros
SmartArt: Go to Insert > Illustrations > SmartArt Graphic window, select Process on the left and pick one of the timeline layouts. On the SmartArt Graphic window, select Process on the left and pick one of the timeline layouts. On the SmartArt graphic, click [Text] to edit and add your data. Note: This method is rather manual and tedious. A lot of time will be needed for customization. Complexity: MEDIUM | Time
HOURS | Results: NOT GREAT With Charts: Organize your data in an Excel table. Go to Insert > Charts. Select Scatter. Format and style chart into a timeline, which could prove very time-consuming. Complexity
HARD | Time: HOURS | Results: MEDIUM With Office Timeline wizard. Or just type in your data. After light customization, your timeline is ready to be used in PowerPoint presentations or, as an image, with any MS Office tools. Note: Office
Timeline is a PowerPoint add-in that helps you create professional timelines. You can try out the add-in's premium edition for free for 14 days. Complexity: EASY | Time: MINUTES | Results: GREAT Here's how you can build a simple timeline in Excel: Go to the Insert tab on the Excel ribbon, select Smart Art from the Illustrations section. In the Choose
a SmartArt Graphic window that opens next, go to the Process option, select one of the timeline layout, styles and colors or add items in the SmartArt Design tab on the ribbon. Depending on the timeline layout you chose, the result can look like this: We
suggest an easier, more professional way to build simple, yet better-looking timelines using your Excel data: quickly generate the timeline in PowerPoint using our handy add-in called Office Timeline. With this automated tool, you can copy-paste your data from Excel to PowerPoint through its intuitive data entry wizard. Once you've entered your
project information, Office Timeline will automatically process and turn it into a stylish timeline chart in Excel by manually formatting a basic Scatter chart. You should know your timeline could look like: You can make a timeline chart in Excel by manually formatting a basic Scatter chart. You should know your timeline chart in Excel by manually formatting a basic Scatter chart.
that the amount of customization and editing work needed to transform the initial chart into an actual timeline-looking visual might prove tedious and challenging. However, simple timeline charts can be created in Excel by following these basic steps: Organize your data in a table in Excel. In a three-column table, enter your key events, due dates and
assigned plotting number for each of the listed events. Insert a Scatter chart to your Excel spreadsheet. Go to Insert > Chart and select the Scatter option. Add table data to your Scatter chart to turn it into a timeline. Find out detailed instructions in our step-by-step tutorial on creating a timeline from a Scatter chart in Excel. A
faster, easier way is to make your timeline chart in PowerPoint and then insert it into your Excel file as an image or object. For stylish visuals with minimum effort, our suggestion is to use a professional tool such as Office Timeline. Its free trial includes templates like these, that you can use to generate timelines from your Excel data: The simplest way
to create a project milestone timeline in Excel is to use the spreadsheet platform's native "Project timeline" template. It includes milestones as well as a customizable data table needed for your timeline. You can find the project timeline mediate in Excel by going to File > New and searching for "project timeline". An equally simple, yet more effective
way is to use your Excel data to automatically generate a project milestone timeline directly in PowerPoint, with the help of our PowerPoint add-in, Office Timeline may look like this: For this, you'll first need to install the free trial of
the premium edition. Then, once ready, you simply pick a preferred template, type in or copy-paste your data from Excel, and you are all set. As simple as that! There are two ways to convert Excel data into a timeline: either using Excel's native features or leveraging the power of an automated timeline maker. Below, we'll briefly describe the steps for
each method. In Excel: Use a template. Type in your data, then format the timeline. PROs: The templates are easily accessible. CONs: Not too many options to choose from. The quality of the resulting visuals is often mediocre. Limited and time-consuming customization functionalities. Build a timeline from scratch. Go to Insert > Illustrations >
SmartArt, selecting Processes in the window that opens next, and then choosing the timeline layout that you want to use. PROs: This solution is easily accessible since it uses Excel's built-in tools. CONs: Offers few layout options. Time-consuming formatting work required to customize a timeline in Excel. The result does not look really professional
With Office Timeline, the PowerPoint add-in timeline creator: Select a template you like, then type your data in the data entry wizard. PROs: CONs: Needs downloading and installation. Here are the main 3 ways in which you can move a timeline from Excel to PowerPoint: Just copy the timeline from Excel (CTRL + C), place your cursor on the
destination slide in PowerPoint, and paste it there (CTRL + V). Use this method if you don't need to edit the timeline as a picture...), then insert it into your PowerPoint slide (by going to Insert > Pictures > Insert Picture From > This Device and looking for the
image you just saved). Use this method if you don't need to edit the timeline after inserting it in PowerPoint. Use our free automated timeline maker, Office Timeline maker, Office Timeline after inserting it in PowerPoint. Use
this method if you need to edit the timeline and update the data as many times as you need. 3.2 Import your data from Excel. By doing so, you will link your PowerPoint slide to the source Excel file and be able to refresh the PowerPoint timeline whenever
making changes to your Excel data. Use this method if you need to edit the Excel file after importing data into Office Timeline tab. Download Free Buy PowerPoint Add-in There is an easier way to put your Excel data into a good-
looking timeline. PowerPoint is better suited than Excel for making impressive timelines that clients and executives want to see. In the tutorial below, we will show you how to quickly paste the Excel table you created above in Step 1 into PowerPoint using Office Timeline, a user-friendly PowerPoint add-in that instantly makes and updates timelines
from Excel. To begin, you will need to install Office Timeline wizard. Inside PowerPoint, click on the Office Timeline wizard. Inside PowerPoint, and then click the New icon. This will open a gallery where you can choose between various timeline styles, stock
templates and even custom templates. From the gallery, double-click the style or template (You can find more designs in our timeline template. (You can find more designs in our timeline template. If you prefer to import
and refresh your Excel table, rather than copy-paste, click on the Import button in the preview window. Copy the data from Excel We have updated our data a bit, so that we get the timeline, but also a more detailed view of our project: we deleted the Timeline column, as we don't need it, and added a list of tasks (with start and end dates and duration)
Copy the data from your Excel table, but make sure not to include the column headers. Now, simply paste the section into PowerPoint by using the Paste button in the upper-right corner of the Data Entry wizard. Make edits if necessary (such as changing milestone shapes and colors or adding and removing items) and click the Create button. 2.
Instantly, you will have a new timeline slide in PowerPoint. Depending on the template or style you selected from the gallery, you will have a timeline similar to this: You can easily customize the timeline further using Office Timeline. In our example above, we added percent complete, removed the Today's Date marker, changed milestones, adjusted
colors, and added tasks to create a Gantt chart. How to make a PowerPoint timeline from Excel in under 60 seconds: Play Video You can also use Office Timeline and other similar visuals that you can instantly update and share with executives and teams. Get Free Office Timeline Trial
HomePageMadcaps2025-04-29T14:38:24+05:30 Are you looking for an easy tool to create a personal timeline of your life story? We've got you covered. In this blog article, we'll explore the many possibilities and applications. If you're ready to get started, dive in today! Frido van DriemProduct managerAre you looking for an easy tool to create a
personal timeline of your life story? We've got you covered. In this blog article, we'll explore the many possibilities and applications. If you're ready to get started for freePersonal timelines offer a versatile solution for various needs, allowing you to transform younge to transform you're ready to get started for freePersonal timelines of your life story? We've got you covered. In this blog article, we'll explore the many possibilities and applications. If you're ready to get started for freePersonal timelines of your life story? We've got you covered. In this blog article, we'll explore the many possibilities and applications. If you're ready to get started for freePersonal timelines of your life story? We've got you covered. In this blog article, we'll explore the many possibilities and applications. If you're ready to get started for freePersonal timelines of your life story? We've got you covered. In this blog article, we'll explore the many possibilities and applications of your life story? We've got you covered. In this blog article, we'll explore the many possibilities and applications of your life story? We've got you covered. In this blog article, we'll explore the many possibilities and applications of your life story? We've got you covered in the possibilities and applications of your life story? We've got you covered in the possibilities are the possibilities and applications of your life story?
static content into captivating storytelling experiences. Whether you're aiming to:make a memorable introduction of your life story during a presentation.infuse creativity into your CV for an interview.showcase your travels interactively on your blog.craft a personal life timeline for a school or study project. Timepath has you covered. It's user-friendly
nature makes it ideal to use for kids as well. Creating your own personalized timeline takes just minutes. Choose from various templates and personalize your timeline by customizing fonts and colors, adding photos, and more. And the best part is that you don't need any design experience! How to create a personalized timeline in 4 steps: Timepath
offers a diverse array of pre-designed template tailored for life timelines. You can choose the template that aligns best with the style of your website or presentation. We're expanding our template library to offer you even more choices. Once you've selected
a template, the next step is to add events to your personal life timeline. With Timepath, you have the option to include photos with each event, adding a personal touch to your narrative. Take full advantage of this feature! Visual aids such as photos are invaluable in reinforcing key points, eliciting emotions, and providing extra context to your life
story. Want to quickly find a good photo for an event? With our built-in 'Image search' (premium feature) you can choose from many copyright-free images of Unsplash. Incorporating photos can significantly enhance the impact of your presentation, making it more memorable and leaving a lasting impression on your audience. How To Create a Photo
TimelineAfter adding your events, it's time to get creative! Customize fonts, colors, and select the timeline direction (horizontal or vertical) using the wrench icon in the top left corner. Adjust everything to suit the branding of your website or presentation. Could you use some inspiration? Are you completely happy with your personal
timeline? Then it's time to share it! Click on the 'share' button, and you have the option to share your life timeline on: - your social media, like Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn; - the public timeline into
your website, blog post, or article. Or use the "share link" provided to post directly to Facebook, Twitter, or Linkedin. Timepath saves your designs, so you can always revisit your project if you need to update it in the future. Come back at any time to modify your timeline. The changes you make will be instantly visible on your website after you save
them Learn How To Embed a Timeline Since 2003, Vertex42® has been creating professionally designed spreadsheet templates for business, personal, home, and educational use. We love Microsoft Excel® and we are also a leading provider of templates for business, personal, home, and educational use.
to read Download Article A timeline provides a visual representation of events that helps you better understand history, a story, a process or any other form of an event sequence. You can make a timeline to fit a variety of subjects, so they're a common academic project. Fortunately, they are also really easy to make. To make a timeline, research your
information on your chosen or assigned topic. As you read and collect information, begin making notes about possible events to include. You will need to provide a well-rounded history of your topic, so make sure you use several sources of information.[1] Conduct Internet research, check out books from the library, or visit a museum or a historical site
also be incorporated into your timeline Important events that shaped the topic should be eager to learn about the next event, just like they would be
when reading a great page-turner book! Advertisement 1 Check out example timelines. To get an idea of what timelines typically look like, do an Internet search for "timeline. Sketch out the line using a pencil, then trace over it with
even days. Figure out what makes sense for your subject and the number of events you're including. Make the appropriate number of eventy-spaced lines perpendicular to the main timeline between your start and end dates.[8] These time increments are not the years of your events. They are evenly spaced increments, such as 5 years, 10 years, or 20
write down a short description of each one.[9] Organize the dates sequentially. The events need to be on the timeline in chronological order, not in order of importance or interest. For example, events listed throughout a year should start in January and end in December. Advertisement 1 Give your project a title. Choose an engaging title that tells the
viewer what your timeline is about. Make sure that your project, rather than just the topic. For example, don't title your project, rather than just the topic. For example, don't title your project, rather than just the topic. For example, don't title your project, rather than just the topic. For example, don't title your project, rather than just the topic. For example, don't title your project, rather than just the topic. For example, don't title your project "NASA: The Quest for the Moon." Example titles include: The Life and Times of Nelson Mandela Beverly Hills, 90210: A Recent History JD
Salinger's Storied Career California's Ancient Redwoods A Day in the Life of a Praying Mantis 2 Add details and important information about each event, and any numbers related to the event, such as the number of people
killed in a war. Add the details that help you tell the overall narrative of your timeline. [10] 3 Write clearly and concisely. Your words need to be easy to read, so write clearly and concisely. Your words need to be easy to read, so write clearly and concisely. Your words need to be easy to read, so write clearly and concisely. Your words need to be easy to read, so write clearly and concisely.
event.[11] If you're creating a digital timeline, type up your entries. 4 Add pictures to your timeline with some pictures to go along with the events you're including. Find images online, copy them from books, or get creative and draw them yourself.[12] Advertisement Add New Question Question Can the computer draw a
presented in short sentences or blurbs. Question Is it okay to write the same year for three different things? No, that might confuse the person reading it. Just list the separate items under the one year, either vertically up the page or by separating each event by a semicolon. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Thank
SAT Prep Teacher, She received her MA in Education from the Stanford Graduate School of Education in 2014, Emily also received her Wellness Coach Certificate from Cornell University and completed the Mindfulness Training by Mindful Schools. This article has been viewed 890.854 times, Co-authors: 66 Updated: September 8, 2024
sure where to start. This article gave me a framework."..." more Share your story The Pathfinder is a space for exploration, growth, and transformation. Through tools, ideas, workshops, and guided reflections, we help you reconnect with yourself, challenge limiting beliefs, and find clarity in your journey. A personal timeline is a diagram or a graphical
representation of special moments in your life. It visualizes both positive and negative events you have gone through. If you want to create your timeline, make a chronological arrangement of those events. Creating your
personal timeline template has a couple of benefits. It helps you understand the influence of your life in a better way and assists you in making better choices for the future. Are you searching for "how to draw my personal timeline examples and lists two
methods to create a sample of personal timelines. Free Personal Timeline Samples Created in EdrawMind Before we move toward creating a personal timeline template, let's go through some personal timeline EdrawMind to better understand these diagrams. 1. Delta Lifestyle Personal Timeline Template This is a
sample of a personal timeline that shows the daily routine of an individual who wakes up at 4:44 am and goes to bed by 10:00 pm after winding up all the activities. As you can see, the top activities presented in the image below include; exercise, meditation, personal pursuits, prayer, breakfast, lunch, work, dinner, and the list continues. The below
for students who are looking for worthy exposure to the professional industry. The internship opens the doors for students to step into their professionals to understand what you will be exposed to in the future. Reputed organizations offer
what they are expected to do. The below image shows a 12-week progress plan for the internet growth. 3. Baby's First-Year Timeline Template This timeline, you can look at the stages children go through during the first six months of their
lives. For example, in the first month, a child may fully develop hearing abilities and respond to some sounds, as displayed in the image below. If you find any unusual thing, you can consult a healthcare practitioner immediately to get
including but not limited to working in the family business, volunteer work, sports activities, earlier career developments, overseas posting, research activities, rejections, career shocks, and the list goes on. Moreover, scholarship awards and co-authoring are also part of this timeline. 5. One-Day Personal Timeline Example As the name depicts, this
timeline presents the events occurring on the same day, like wedding ceremonies, birthday parties, political events, or other similar functions. With a one-day timeline, you can list all the activities you must do throughout the day. In simple words, it enables you to plan your day effectively and get the maximum out of it. The personal timeline template
shown below presents the arrangements and activities of a wedding day that starts at 8:00 am sharp and ends at 09:50 pm. The different activities displayed in the timeline include; waking up, breakfast, hair styling, lunch, make-up, getting dressed, dance presentation, photoshoot, fun activities, dinner, and seeing off guests. For a better
understanding, look at the timeline presented below. 6. Daily Routine Timeline Example A timeline template that highlights the daily routine timeline include; productivity enhancement
             reduction. In addition, it helps you organize your life very well. If you want to set up certain activities to achieve success, there is nothing better than organizing your daily activities you to set a specific time for different activities, like
socializing, working, sports, outdoor activities, traveling, and much more. Relevant Topic: Looking for a way to document your life's highlights? These life timeline templates are a perfect solution. Easily create a timeline of significant events and milestones with just a few clicks. How to Create Your Personal Timeline Using Wondershare EdrawMind?
Now that you have explored a couple of personal timeline examples. It is time to look for the methods you can use to create a personal timeline tool, Wondershare EdrawMind. Method 1: Create a Personal Timeline Using an EdrawMind
Template Step 1: Download Wondershare EdrawMind on your laptop or computer and open the software. Step 2: You will see a couple of personal timeline templates on the main subject and subtopics (e.g., activities or tasks) to your personal
timeline. Step 4: It is time to customize or personalize the timeline you have created in the previous step. Step 5: As soon as your personal timeline template is ready, you can export it into any format you want. The popular formats you will see there include; graphics, SVG, Office, PDF, and HTML, as shown below. Method 2: Create a Personal Timeline
from Scratch If you want to create your personal timeline template from scratch, follow the steps below. Step 3: Now, explore the libraries to select the desired symbols required to create your personal timeline. Add the text and
customize the timeline as per your requirements. Step 4: Now, save the file on your computer in any file format you want. Ending Note A diagram enables you to look at how you have been performing previously. As a
result, you can plan for the future better by setting certain goals. Exploring personal timeline examples of personal timelines to familiarize you with their characteristics. Make sure you explore them all. If you want to create a personal
with AI Ever felt like your life is a whirlwind of events, a chaotic jumble of memories? Well, let's untangle that mess and turn it into a beautiful, organized masterpiece. Having a personal timeline helps captures every twist, turn, and triumph in your life. More than a collection of dates and events, it's a story. More importantly, it's your story. A personal
life timeline works like a scrapbook covering your entire life's journey. It's a great way to map out the big moments, the little wins, and even the not-so-great times. In simple words, you can use it to see how far you've come and where you're headed. A timeline about yourself can be used for a variety of purposes: 1. Self-Reflection: It's a great way to
way to share your life story with others, whether it's family, friends, or future generations. 5. Stress Relief: Reflecting on past successes can boost your confidence and reduce stress. 6. Creative Outlet: Designing a timeline with a few
timeline format (e.g., horizontal or vertical). Label each event with a brief description and date. And that's it! You can also add a few personal timeline with reflections, quotes, or artwork. Want to see some cool personal timeline with reflections, quotes, or artwork. Want to see some cool personal timeline with a brief description and date. And that's it! You can also add a few personal timeline with reflections, quotes, or artwork. Want to see some cool personal timeline with reflections and creative personal timeline with reflections.
personal timeline to inspire your own creative journey. Academic timelines can visually represent your educational journey, highlighting milestones like degrees earned, academic honors, and research projects. This visual tool can help you track your progress, identify areas for improvement, and set future academic goals. Get this Education Timeline
Career timelines provide a clear overview of your professional journey, showcasing job roles, promotions, and career path, you can identify strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for growth timelines
allow you to track your personal development, including hobbies, interests, and life experiences. By visualizing your growth journey, you can identify patterns, celebrate achievements, and set goals for continued self-improvement. For instance, take this timeline of your life example. Get this Curved Arrow Timeline! A timeline of a person's life can
adventures, from weekend getaways to extended journeys. By mapping out your trips, you can relive your experiences, plan future travels, and inspire others to explore the world. Get this Travel Timeline! 6. Medical History Timelines Medical history timelines provide a comprehensive overview of your health, including diagnoses, treatments
surgeries, and medications. By visualizing your medical journey, you can identify patterns, track progress, and make informed decisions about your financial history accounts from the contract of your financial journey, including income, expenses, investments, and debts. By visualizing your financial history financial history financial history financial formed decisions about your financial history financi
goals, and celebrate your achievements. How about this personal timeline example? Get this Hobby Timeline! By visually representing your life journey, you can gain a deeper understanding of yourself, celebrate your achievements, and plan for the future. So, what are you waiting for? Start creating your own personal timeline today with our timeline
 slide templates! FAQs You can use digital tools like PowerPoint, Google Slides, or traditional methods like pen, paper, and markers. The level of detail depends on your purpose. For a quick overview, include major events. For a deeper look, add specific dates, locations, and people involved. By mapping out your career journey, you can identify
anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,794 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
and rehearsing. (Full article...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Archive By email More featured articles...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Archive By email More featured articles...)
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
Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Nominate an article June 18: Autistic Pride Day 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 Fludden (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludden (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludden (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludden (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludden (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludden (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludden (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludden (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated (pictured)
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 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 18 June 18 June 18 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 shows the Garni Temple in the winter.
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 Wikipedia 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-WikiWokiFree 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 فارسي Deutsch Español العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+
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(MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the 1898th 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 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 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 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 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 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, 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 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 Philippine Declaration of 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 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 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 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 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 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed.
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, 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] 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 29 - The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[15] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[16] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[18] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[18] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[18] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[18] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[18] The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers arguments 
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 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 Okuma 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. [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 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
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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 Cubar
 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 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 Spanish-American War, 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 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] The French government and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] 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 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] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck below the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] The wreck below the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 
and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows.[15] December 9 - The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the Reichstag and asks for an increase and asks for an incr
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 12 - The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.
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 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. 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 actress (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1989) January 13 - Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 16 - Margaret Booth, American actress (d. 1989) January 17 - Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 18 - Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 1989) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19 - Norma Varden, British-born American film editor (d. 1984) January 19
 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. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach (d. 2001) January 24 - Karl Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 25 - Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 26 - Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 27 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach (d. 2001) January 28 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach (d. 2001) January 28 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1948) Elazar Shach (d. 2001) January 28 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 29 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 29 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, Am
28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1993) January 31 - Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, American journalist and author (d. 1949) 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. 1979)[19] Margot Sponer, German writer (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La Falaise, French film director, columnist, and politician (d. 1979)[19] Margot Sponer, German writer (d. 1945) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956) Joseph Kessel, French film director, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1945) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956) Joseph Kessel, French film director, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956) Joseph Kessel, French film director, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, columnist, and politician (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, columnist, and politician (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, and politician (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, and politician (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, and politician (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, and politician (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, and politician (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, and politician (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, and politician (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, French film director, and politician (d. 1976) Joseph Kessel, 
Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972) Leó Szilárd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, Britz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, a
 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. 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. 1968) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1968) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1968) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa (d. 1968) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 9 - Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 12 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 12 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 13 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 14 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) M
13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 14 - Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1984) March 21 - Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (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. 1967) April 4 - Agnes Ayres, American mathematician (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. 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. 1972) Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970) April 27 - Ludwig
Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1982) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1987) May 5 Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959) May 5 Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959) May 6 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1962) May 7 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1962) May 8 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 8 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 9 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 1 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 1 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 2 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 1 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 2 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 1 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 2 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1968) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime
 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. 1949) May 16 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1945) May 17 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1949) May 18 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1945) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1946) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1948) May 18 - H
 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 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 publisher, poet (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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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 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. 1970) September 9 - Walter B. Rea, American university administrator and basketball player (d. 1970) September 10
George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actors (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. 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 professional baseball player (d. 1990) October 10 Lilly Daché, French milliner (d.
 1989) Marie-Pierre Kænig, French general, politician (d. 1970) October 15 - Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1980) October 16 - William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1980) 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. 1982) November 11 - René Clair,
 French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981) November 12 - Leon Stukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999) November 13 - Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1944) November 15 - Sylvan Goldman, American
 businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 17 - Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1996) November 22 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 21 - René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1986) November 21 - René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1987) November 22 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 24 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 25 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 26 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 27 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 28 - Gabriel González Vid
 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. 1969) November 26 - Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973) November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1973) November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [24] November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963) [25] November 29 - C. S. Lewis 29 - C. S. Lewis 29 - C. S. Lewis 29 - C. S. Le
 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. 1987) December 9 - Emmett Kelly, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Beale Eisenstaedt, American opera singer, actress (d. 1948) December 10 - Howard Be
 Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983) December 14 - Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980) 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. 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 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. 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. 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 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 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. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (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 10 - Empress Elisabeth 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 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 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. 1831) ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library
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Retrieved May 25, 2009. Filmed ca. March 17 to April 1, 1898 Morro Castle (fortress) downloadable videos. (1898 Morro Castle, Havana Harbor, YouTube stream. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11
Retrieved 2009-05-07. view of USS Indiana (BB-1) (needs Flash) 1898 Transport Ship Whitney Leaving Dock. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-20 (needs Flash) 1898 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion leaving Train. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-20.
1898-05-20 view of 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion (needs Flash) 1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) 1898 Military Camp at Tampa, taken from train. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11.
invasion of Cuba in the Spanish-American War (needs Flash) 1898 Major General Shafter. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-08-05 view of Major General Shafter (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making road in front of Santiago. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-08-05 view of Major General Shafter (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making road in front of Santiago.
1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 
 element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, The 18th century lasted from 1 Innuary 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.
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 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 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,
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 an uprising that sought to end
 Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700, 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. 1701-1714: 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. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: 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. 1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 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 Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720: The 
population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in 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 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 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 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
1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War of the Austrian Succession and First 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 adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 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 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 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 Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Burmesed at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Burmesed at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmesed at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmesed at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmesed at the Battle of Buxar. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Burmesed at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765: The Burmesed at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Burmesed at the Buxar. 1765: The Buxar. 1765
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. 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: 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. 1776-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776-1783: American frontiers. 1776-1783: American frontiers. 1776-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776-1783: American frontiers. 
 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. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1778: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1778: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1778: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1778: The United States Declaration Congr
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 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:
(Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figure and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuared Theorem 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figure 2012.
 occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 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: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Disaster. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The United States until 1797. 178
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: 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 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. 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
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, 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 Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques 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) 1714: 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: 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 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: 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 by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion by J.S
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 No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphonies by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov,
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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 at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commo
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