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Employment practice liability
Employment Practices Liability Insurance (EPLI) is a crucial safeguard for employees who may have experienced harm or injustice in the workplace. In this comprehensive guide, we'll explore the fundamentals of EPLI, identify who stands to benefit the most, delve into the coverage it provides,
and address the all-important question of cost. What is Employee Practices Liability Insurance (EPLI)? Employment Practices Liability Insurance (EPLI) is a specialized form of insurance (EPLI) is a specialized form of insurance (EPLI) is a specialized form of insurance (EPLI).
encompass a broad range of issues, including but not limited to discrimination, harassment, wrongful termination, and other workplace-related grievances. The primary purpose of EPLI is to provide a safety net for businesses facing legal challenges arising from their employment practices. In essence, it acts as a safeguard against the potential
financial burdens associated with defending against claims and covering settlements or judgments. EPLI coverage is instrumental in preserving a company's financial stability and reputation in the face of employment-related legal disputes. Key Components of EPLI Coverage: Legal Defense Costs: EPLI typically covers the costs associated with
defending against employment-related claims. This includes attorney fees, court expenses, and other legal defense costs incurred during the employer, EPLI provides coverage for the monetary aspects of resolving the dispute. This ensures that the
financial impact on the business is mitigated. Who Needs EPLI? Employment Practices Liability Insurance (EPLI) is not a one-size-fits-all solution, but rather a strategic investment tailored to specific business needs. While EPLI can benefit businesses of all sizes, certain factors determine whether a company should prioritize acquiring this coverage.
Company Size: Smaller businesses may lack the robust infrastructure of larger corporations, including dedicated HR departments. EPLI can be especially crucial for SMEs, offering financial stability. While larger companies may have
established HR practices, the sheer scale of their operations can make them susceptible to a higher number of employment-related claims. EPLI ensures they have the necessary resources to defend against and resolve such claims without compromising their overall financial health. Industry Risks: Certain industries, such as healthcare, finance, and
technology, may face elevated risks due to the nature of their operations or the sensitivity of the information they handle. EPLI becomes a critical asset for businesses in these high-risk sectors, providing tailored protection against industry-specific employment challenges. Companies operating in highly regulated industries must navigate complex
employment laws. EPLI helps businesses stay compliant by covering legal costs associated with ensuring adherence to industry regulations. Historical Employment Practices: If a company has a history of employment-related disputes or has faced legal challenges in the past, EPLI becomes even more essential. It acts as a proactive measure to address
any vulnerabilities in the company's employment practices and provides financial protection against potential future claims. What Is Coverage to safeguard businesses against the legal and financial ramifications of various employment-related
claims. Understanding the components of coverage is essential for employers seeking to fortify their defenses in the complex landscape of workplace practices. Discrimination: EPLI typically covers claims related to discrimination based on factors such as age, gender, race, religion, or disability. This includes allegations of unfair treatment in hiring,
promotions, or termination decisions. Harassment: Claims of harassment, whether sexual, verbal, or physical, are commonly covered by EPLI. This includes protection against allegations of a hostile work environment and inappropriate conduct by supervisors, co-workers, or third parties. Wrongful Termination: EPLI extends coverage to claims of
wrongful termination, protecting businesses from legal challenges arising when an employee believes they were unjustly terminated in violation for actions such as reporting workplace misconduct or participating in a legally protected activity, EPLI typically
covers the legal costs associated with defending against such claims. Defamation: EPLI often includes coverage for defamation claims arising from statements made by the employees that harm an individual's reputation. Breach of employees that harm an individual's reputation.
implied contracts, oral agreements, or violations of good faith and fair dealing, are commonly covered by EPLI. Mismanagement of employee benefits. EPLI can extend to claims related to mismanagement of employee benefits. While EPLI offers comprehensive
protection, it's crucial for employers to understand the limitations and exclusions of coverage. Certain policies may have specific exclusions, such as intentional illegal acts or certain types of contractual disputes. Employers should work closely with their insurance providers to tailor coverage that aligns with their specific needs and potential risks.
How Much Does EPLI Typically Cost? The cost of Employment Practices Liability Insurance (EPLI) varies based on several factors is crucial for employers looking to budget for this essential coverage and ensure they have adequate protection against the financial
implications of employment-related claims. Company Size: The size of your business is a key determinant of EPLI costs. Smaller businesses may find the premiums more affordable, while larger corporations, with their expansive operations and Risk
Profile: The industry in which your business operates plays a significant role in shaping EPLI costs. High-risk industries, such as healthcare, finance, and technology, may experience higher premiums due to the increased likelihood of complex employment-related claims associated with their operations. Claims History: A business's claims history
directly influences EPLI costs. If a company has a track record of employment-related disputes, it may be perceived as a higher risk, leading to higher premiums. Conversely, a clean claims history may result in more favorable premium rates. Risk Management Practices: Proactive risk management practices can positively impact EPLI costs. Employers
implementing robust human resources policies, regular employee training, and effective complaint resolution procedures may be viewed as lower risk by insurers, potentially resulting in lower premiums. Policy Limits and Deductibles: The specific details of the EPLI policy, including coverage limits and deductibles, influence the cost. Higher coverage
limits and lower deductibles typically result in higher premiums, as they provide more extensive protection and reduce out-of-pocket expenses for the insured. Geographic Location of your business can affect EPLI costs. Employment laws and regulations vary by jurisdiction, and businesses in regions with more stringent
employment laws may face higher premiums. Because EPLI policies can provide coverage amount you need to protect your business. Let us help you protect your business with EPLI insurance and keep your mind at ease. At
Tivly, our goal is to help you find protection for your business as efficiently as possible by matching you with the right insurance agents and brokers are
part of their local communities and support the people and businesses in it. Unlike captive agents, they work for you and have access to multiple insurance companies to find you the best coverage. And when your goals change, they've got answers - no need to keep changing insurance agents! (DESCRIPTION) A graphic forms of a square, led by a red
circle. Diamond shapes appear on the lines. Some disappear or move about and circles form around them at different decisions every day. Hiring, firing, pay levels, duties, promotions, work environment and so many more. Nearly every one of your decisions affects your employees, and nearly
every outcome could lead to a claim by employees or regulators for wrongful employment practices. These claims can disrupt business, hurt employee morale, and damage your reputation, and cost your business financially, even before going to court. (DESCRIPTION) A red circle bounces and pounds rise. (SPEECH) And once you're there, the stats
are not on your side. Winning a case is a coin toss. 50% of plaintiffs come out on top in trials, and even victory can be costly. (DESCRIPTION) Asterisk: 2013 IV Research. (SPEECH) It is not uncommon for legal fees in employee was let go by his employer
and promptly sued for discrimination. The employer argued the man was discharged for being unable to perform the essential functions of the job. The employer lost the case and paid over 200,000 pounds in defence and settlement costs. In another case, an employee claimed she
was retaliated against, suspended and eventually fired because she had complained to management about her working conditions. She sued the company and its director of human resources for wrongful termination, failure to promote and defamation. Defence and settlement costs exceeded 1.1 million pounds. With all the potential risks in the
workplace today, you need an insurance company that can protect your company's bottom line. That's why Employment Practices Liability coverage isn't a maybe, but a must have. Ask your broker how Travelers UK can help ensure your business is protected. [MUSIC PLAYING] (DESCRIPTION) Logo and text: TRAVELERS. For more information on
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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., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,045 articles in English Margaret
Sanger (September 14, 1879 - September 6, 1966) was an American birth control activist, sex educator, and nurse. She opened the first birth control pill. She was an important first-wave feminist and believed that women should
be able to decide if and when to have children. Sanger campaigned for the legalization of contraceptives by giving speeches, writing books, and breaking laws - leading to eight arrests. She endorsed both the Malthusianism and eugenics movements, believing that they would generate support for birth control. She established a network of dozens of
birth control clinics, which provided services to hundreds of thousands of patients. She discouraged abortion, and her clinics never offered abortion, which legalized contraception. (Full article...) Recently featured: TRAPPIST-1 iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum
Archive By email More featured articles About Vincent de Groof's flying machine ... that Vincent de Groof successfully tested his bat-like flying machine featured articles About Vincent de Groof's flying machine ... that visitors from various
countries come to a temple to see a wild Chinese monkey named Xing Xing? ... that Fatima Hassouna was killed shortly after a documentary about her was announced for the 2025 Cannes Film Festival? ... that at a Destroy Lonely concert promoting an edition of his debut album, some fans entered his car? ... that Carl Jorgensen and Gust Zarnas were
the first NFL players from Denmark and Greece? ... that in 1917 more than 8,000 African Americans protested lynchings by marching down New York City's Fifth Avenue in silence, accompanied only by the sound of muffled drums? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being
enslaved? ... that Costa Rica's most famous bull killed two men and loved mangos? Archive Start a new article José Mujica Former president of Uruguay José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as
Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza
war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: William Luers Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Nominate an article May 18: Haitian Flag Day in Haiti (1803); Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Crimean Tatar Genocide in Ukraine The Bath School after the
explosions 1302 - Armed insurrectionists massacred the occupying French garrison in Bruges, Flanders, killing approximately 2,000 people. 1695 - An earthquake measuring Ms7.8 struck Shanxi Province in northern China, resulting in at least 52,600 deaths. 1927 - Disgruntled school board treasurer Andrew Kehoe set off explosives with timers and a
rifle (aftermath pictured), causing the Bath School in Michigan, killing 44 people in the deadliest mass murder in a school in United States history. 2009 - The Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an end to the 26-year Sri Lanka
civil war. Thomas Midgley Jr. (b. 1889) Ester Boserup (b. 1910) Jean-François Théodore (d. 2015) More anniversaries: May 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About El Tatio is a geothermal field with many geysers located in the Andes Mountains of northern Chile at 4,320 metres (14,170 ft) above mean sea level. It is the third-
largest geyser field in the world and the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The geothermal field has many geysers, hot springs eventually form the Rio Salado, a major tributary of the Rio Loa, and are a major source of arsenic pollution in the river. The vents are sites of populations of extremophile
microorganisms such as hyperthermophiles, and El Tatio has been studied as an analogue for the early Earth and possible past life on Mars. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Short-beaked echidna Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks,
and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-
WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is
written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles كارسة Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-qú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti
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Nanakshahi calendar335Thai solar calendar2345-2346Tibetan calendar70345-2346Tibetan calendar703. January 5: steamboat Charlotte Dundas is demonstrated. September 23: Battle of Assaye Completing the Louisiana Purchase
from France . 1803 (MDCCCIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the 2nd millennium, the 3rd year of the 19th century, and the 4th year of the 1800s decade
As of the start of 1803, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian Symington
demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat", in Scotland. January 30 - Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up completing the Louisiana Purchase.[1] February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes the Swiss Confederation to replace the Helvetic
Republic. Under the terms of the act, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Thurgau, the Ticino and Vaud become Swiss cantons. Ohio is admitted as the 17th U.S. state.[2] February 20 - Kandyan Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British detachment. February 21 - Edward Despard and six others are hanged and beheaded for plotting to assassinate King George III
of the United Kingdom, and to destroy the Bank of England. February 24 - Marbury v. Madison: The Supreme Court of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review. February 25 - A major redistribution of territorial sovereignty within the Holy Roman Empire is enacted, via an act known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 -
Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March-April - The france germinal is introduced in France concert at the Theater and er Wien, in Vienna consisting of the premieres of his second symphony, third piano concert, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 26 - The L'Aigle meteorite
falls in Normandy, causing a shift in scientific opinion on the origin of meteorites. April 30 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May 18 - The Napoleonic Wars begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France, after
France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 - Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg agrees a ceasefire following the French Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 -
Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the
establishment of five military camps to defend the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-Omer, Compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 5 - The convention of Artlenburg
leads to the French occupation of Hanover (which had been ruled by the British king). July 23 - Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 26 - The wagonway between Wandsworth and Croydon is opened, being the first public railway line in England. August 3 - The British begin the Second Anglo-Maratha War, against the Scindia Dynasty of
Gwalior. August 31 - The Lewis and Clark Expedition begins as Lewis and a crew of 11 depart on the Ohio River. September 11 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Delhi - British troops under General Lake defeat the Marathas of
Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin. September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 23 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye - British-led troops defeat Maratha forces. October 14 - Orissa, an area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British
under the British East India Company, after the Second Anglo-Maratha War.[5] The Maratha Empire formally cedes the area in the Treaty of Deogaon, signed on December 17.[6] October 20 - The Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian
army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 30 The Balmis Expedition starts in Spain, with the aim of vaccinating millions against smallpox in Spanish America and the Philippines. At the Cabildo in New Orleans, Spanish representatives Governor Manuel de Salcedo and the Marqués de Casa Calvo
officially transfer Louisiana (New Spain) to French representative Prefect Pierre Clément de Laussat.[7] Barely three weeks later, France transfers the same land to the United States. December 9 - The proposed Twelfth Amendment to the United States.
for vice president, is approved by Congress for submission to the states for ratification; passed in the wake of the problems in the 1800 presidential election, the amendment is ratified by 13 of the 17 states and is proclaimed in effect on September 25, 1804.[8] December 20 - The Louisiana Purchase is completed as the French prefect, de Laussat
formally transfers ownership of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains to the United States, by way of commissioners Wilkinson.[10] Major breakthroughs in chemistry occur, with the identification of the elements rhodium and
palladium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by Wilhelm Hisinger, Jons Jakob Berzelius and Martin Heinrich Klaproth)[11] Ralph Waldo Emerson Justus von Liebig Osgood Johnson February 2 - Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovenes
noblewoman and educator (d. 1871)[12] February 15 Karl Friedrich Schimper, German botanist, naturalist and poet (d. 1861) March 12 - Guillaume de Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1871) March 13 - John Boyle
British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1888) Albrecht von Roon, Prime Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 12 - Justus von Liebig, German
chemist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1882) June 8 - Amalia Assur, Swedish dentist (d. 1889)
June 24 - George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887) Christian Doppler Susannah Moodie Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 20 - John Hymers, English mathematician (d. 1887) July 24 - Adolphe Adam, French composer (d. 1856)
 July 31 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) August - Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Paxton, English gardener, architect and Member of Parliament (d. 1865) August 10 - Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880)
August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 18 - Nathan Clifford, American politician politi
27 - Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1895) September 4 Anna Nielsen, Danish mezzo-soprano (d. 1856) Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of the United States (d. 1835) September 27 - Samuel Francis Du Pont, American admiral (d. 1865)
September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 30 - Gustav von Alvensleben, Prussian general (d. 1881) October 5 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1844) October 16 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1859) November 11
Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1879) November 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 - Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1885) December
11 - Hector Berlioz, French composer (d. 1869) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (d. 1847) Anders Chydenius Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock Toussaint Louverture January 1 - James Woodforde, English clergyman, diarist (b. 1740) January 18 - Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 23 - Arthur Guinness, Irish
brewer (b. 1725) February 1 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 3 - María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1716) February 1 - Jean-François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1739) February 18 - Johann Wilhelm Ludwig Gleim,
German poet (b. 1719) February 20 - Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) February 22 - Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French Father of the American Revolution (b. 1768) February 21 - Edward Despard, British revolutionary (b. 1751)
March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1713) April 2 - Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician, judge (b. 1721) April 6 - William Hamilton, British diplomat, antiquary (b. 1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette, Danish statesman, landscape architec
(b. 1752) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 - Christoph Anton Migazzi, Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1714) April 24 - Adélaïde Labille-Guiard, French portrait painter (b. 1743) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1735) May 29 - Louis-Antoine Caraccioli,
French writer (b. 1719) June 24 - Matthew Thornton, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1741) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) Johann Gottfried Herder August 24 - James Napper Tandy, Irish republican September 5 - Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 - John Barry
officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later in the United States Navy (b. 1745) September 16 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian composer
(b. 1766) September 23 - Joseph Ritson, English antiquary (b. 1752) September 27 - Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1771) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1722) October 8 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1749) October 14 - Louis Claude de Saint-Martin, French philosopher (b. 1766) September 27 - Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1771) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1766) September 27 - Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English antiquary (b. 1760) September 27 - Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1771) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1760) September 27 - Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1771) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American actress (b. 1772) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1760) October 3 - Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatis
1743) October 26 - Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford, English politician (b. 1721) October 31 - Pandara Vanniyan, last King of Vanni (defeated by Lt. von Driberg) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, German rabbi (b. 1721) October 31 - Pandara Vanniyan, last King of Vanni (defeated by Lt. von Driberg) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, German rabbi (b. 1721) October 31 - Pandara Vanniyan, last King of Vanni (defeated by Lt. von Driberg) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, German rabbi (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, German rabbi (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, German rabbi (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 19 - John Willett Payne, Br
Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 25 - Joseph Wilton, English sculptor (b. 1722) December 18 - Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer (b. 1744) December 26 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713)
December 30 - Francis Lewis, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) ThisDay.com. Archived from the original on June 30, 2015. Retrieved August 4, 2016. ThisDay.com. Archived from the original on June 30, 2015. Retrieved August 4, 2016.
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October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 9, 2020. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 19th century 18th century 19th century 18th century 1
element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions.
Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as
part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined 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 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
                                                                   ently 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
Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9]
[8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for
societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements.
which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country
was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence
from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an invention. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end
Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the
Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is 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. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The
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 of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of London Trading into 
of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes
effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora 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 advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716:
Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman
Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan
results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in
Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit
temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids
into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader
Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1741: Famine in
Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the
centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The
First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad
Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748-1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3
September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September is followed directly by 14 September and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22] 1754-1763: The French and
Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies against the English and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for
Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought between the British,
the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey
and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions
from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769:
Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the 1770 kill
Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Valmyk 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 Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces durin
erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783:
American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of
Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the firs
by the newly-established La Plata Vicerovalty, 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty, 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son dynasty has been established.
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 rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish
settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen
warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases and military bases are against Russian settlers and military bases are against Russ
War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788
First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788-1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in
northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central
Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver explores the vancouver exp
into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever
epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal
Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to
intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796:
The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1798: The United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian
forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the
bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established. [31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century.
invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans
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