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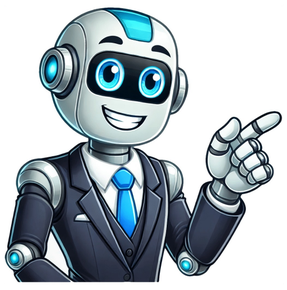

If you forgot your password or username, or you can’t get verification codes, follow these steps to recover your Google Account. That way, you can use services like Gmail, Photos, and Google Play. Tips: Wrong guesses won’t kick you out of the account recovery process. There's no limit to the number of times you can attempt to recover your account. If you use an account through your work, school, or other group, these steps might not work. Check with your administrator for help. To recover an account for a child under 13 (or the applicable age in your country) you can reset your child's password. Forgot your password Forgot the email address you use to sign in To find your username, follow these steps. You need to know: A phone number or the recovery email address for the account. The full name on your account. Follow the instructions to confirm it’s your account. You’ll find a list of usernames that match your account. Someone else is using your account If you think someone is using your Google Account without your permission, follow the steps to recover a hacked or hijacked Google Account or Gmail. If you have another problem, get help signing in. Recover a deleted Google Account If you recently deleted your Google Account, you can follow the steps to recover your account. Still can’t sign in Create a new account If you can’t sign in, try these tips for account recovery. If you still can’t recover your account, you can create a new Google Account. When you do, you can follow these steps to avoid getting locked out of your Google Account. Avoid account & password recovery services For your security, you can't call Google for help to sign into your account. We don’t work with any service that claims to provide account or password support. Do not give out your passwords or verification codes. Post to the help community Get answers from community members Download Article Learn what to do if you forgot your Gmail password Download Article Android |Web Browser |Video |Q&A |Tips Have you forgotten your Gmail password? Fortunately, it's quick and easy to restore access to your account by resetting your password. This wikiHow article will show you how to recover a lost or forgotten Gmail password using Google Settings on your Android phone or tablet, or using a web browser on your iPhone, iPad, or computer. On Android, go to Settings > Google > Manage your Google Account > Security > Password > Forgot password, then choose a recovery method. On an iPhone, iPad, or computer, go to to recover your password. Once you have access to your Gmail account, change the password to something you'll remember! 1 Open Settings. You'll find this gear icon in the Quick Menu if you swipe down from the top of your screen. This is the best way for Android users to recover their Gmail password as long as the account is associated with the phone. If your Gmail is not on your phone, use the method with a web browser. 2 Tap Google. It's next to an uppercase "G" on a blue background. Advertisement 3 Tap Manage your Google Account. You'll see this under your profile picture.[1] 4 Tap the Security tab. You may need to slide the menu left to find this option (the menu starts with the "Home" and "Personal info" tabs). 5 Tap Password under "Signing in to Google." To find this option, you might need to scroll down the menu. 6 Tap Forgot password. It's in blue text below the field where you could enter your password if you know it. 7 Select a recovery method. There are numerous ways that you can get into your account:[2] Confirm your screen lock. Since you're using an Android device that you've previously logged in with, you can use your phone's lock passcode, PIN, or pattern to continue. Enter your password. If you remember a previous password, use it to get access to your Gmail account. This is the best method to use if you no longer have the device that you used to set up the account or if you no longer have the phone that was last associated with your Gmail. Get a verification code. If you have a recovery email account, a code will go to that email so you can use that to get into your Gmail account. Try another way to sign in. This works if you've previously had that Google or Gmail account on your phone and will automatically log you in or offer you more options for logging in, like emailing your email with a recovery code that you can access from another computer or smartphone. Once you get in to your account, you can change your password.[3] Advertisement 1 Go to in a web browser. If you're using an iPhone, iPad, PC, Mac, or Chromebook, you can use Google's account recovery website to recover your Gmail password. 2 Enter your email address and click Next. This will continue you through the process of recovering your password.[4] 3 Select a recovery method or Try another way to sign in. There are numerous ways that you can get into your account: Enter your password. If you remember a previous password, use it to get access to your Gmail account. This is the best method to use if you no longer have the device that you used to set up the account or if you no longer have the phone that was last associated with your Gmail. Get a verification code. If you have a recovery email account, a code will go to that email so you can use that to get into your Gmail account. Try another way to sign in. You might see more options, or you could get an alert on your phone that you're requesting access to the web browser. If there's a phone number connected to your account, you may be able to have the code emailed, called, or texted to you instead. The options you'll see depend on what information you've provided to Google. Once you get in to your account, you can change your password.[5] Advertisement Add New Question Question Someone hacked my account. What should I do? Do a "forgot password" and change your password immediately. This may reduce the chance of the person hacking again. Question How do I reset my Gmail password if I haven't accessed my Gmail account in years? You can use a recovery email instead, or you can try to Contact Google to reset the password. Question I have the phone that I used to create the account, and I want to reset my Gmail password. When I try, I don't get a text message, but I have to complete the recovery form and I don't know the start date. How do I get it to let me reset the password? If you have forgotten your password and can no longer access your Gmail account, here are a few quick steps to recover your account. Google Account Recovery. Go to Google's Account Recovery page and select "I don't know my password". Then enter your Gmail email address and click on Continue: It will prompt you for the recovery. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Written by: wikiHow Technology Writer This article was co-authored by wikiHow staff writer, Darlene Antonelli, MA. Darlene has been writing and editing tech content at wikiHow since 2019. She previously worked for AppleCare, served as a writing tutor, volunteered in IT at an animal rescue, and taught as an adjunct professor for EN101 and EN102. Darlene has completed Coursera courses on technology, writing, and language. She holds both a BA (2011) and an MA (2012) from Rowan University in Writing, with a focus on workplace communication. With her extensive experience, academic background, and ongoing learning, Darlene has become the go-to grammar expert for her friends and family, as well as a skilled wordsmith for anyone in need. This article has been viewed 3,370,100 times. Co-authors: 109 Updated: April 14, 2025 Views: 3,370,100 Categories: Gmail Print Send fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 3,370,100 times. "I cant login my old Google account, but it clearly states my password saved on their site is the right one I've been trying to use."..." more Share your story Download Article Create a new Gmail address or recover an account without a phone number Download Article If you need to verify a phone number for Gmail but don't have one, there are still ways to sign up! In many regions, you can tap the Skip option on the phone number screen if you've provided a backup email address. If you don't have the "Skip" option, you can get a temporary phone number or use a friend or family member's phone to verify. This wikiHow article teaches you how to sign up for a Gmail account without a phone number of your own, as well as what to do if you lose access to the phone or phone number you use to access your Google account. Creating a new Gmail account without verifying a mobile phone number is not possible in some countries. Depending on your location, you may be able to skip entering a phone number when creating your Gmail account. If you still need to verify your phone number, you can get a temporary number or borrow a phone from a friend. If you are trying to access your Gmail account using 2-step authentication but can't access your phone, you can use your backup phone or backup codes. 1 Go to the New Account creation page. The steps are different depending on the platform you're using: On Android, iPhone, or iPad: In the Gmail app, tap your profile photo and select Add another account. Tap Google, and then tap Create Account.[1] In a browser: Click this link to access the sign-up page. Because Google requires phone numbers in certain regions, this method will not work for everyone. 2 Follow the on-screen instructions until you reach the phone number entry screen. Depending on your platform, you may have to enter additional information, such as your name, before entering your phone number. You must provide a backup email address to create an account without a phone number. When prompted, provide an email address that you can use if you ever get locked out of your account. Advertisement 3 Click or tap Skip on the phone number page. If it's possible for you to create an account without verifying a phone number in your region, you'll see the option to skip this step. If you don’t have the option to skip, this feature is not available in your region. In that case, you'll need to try another method. Advertisement 1 Get a temporary phone number that can receive texts. When you sign up for a new Google account, you'll need to verify a confirmation code that can only be received via SMS or voice phone call. If you don't have your own phone number, here are a few ways you can use one temporarily: If you already have a separate Google account and live in the United States, you can create a Google Voice phone number for free. See this wikiHow guide to learn more. Depending on your region, you may be able to sign up for a disposable phone number. Legitimate versions of these services are rarely free—but services like Hushed and Text Verified are affordable and legitimate.[2] You can use someone else's phone and phone number during the verification process. The phone should be in the same room as you so you can get the code. If that's not possible, you can email or chat with a friend online and ask if they will receive your confirmation code and provide it to you for verification. 2 Go to the New Account creation page. The steps are different depending on the platform you're using: On Android, iPhone, or iPad: In the Gmail app, tap your profile photo and select Add another account. Tap Google, and then tap Create Account. In a browser: Click this link to access the sign-up page. 3 Follow the on-screen instructions until you reach the phone number entry screen. Depending on your platform, you may have to enter additional information, such as your name, before entering your phone number. 4 Enter your temporary phone number and select Next. A special code will be sent to the number via SMS text message. If the phone doesn't receive text messages, follow the on-screen instructions to receive a phone call instead. 5 Verify the code. The code begins with a "G" and will be in the body of the text message from Google. If you're using an Android, tap Next. If you're using your web browser, click Verify. As long as the code is correct, you can move to the next step of the account creation process. 6 Remove the phone number from the account. If you're using a phone number that won't belong to you long-term, remove it from your account so nobody can access your password. Here's how: On an Android, iPhone, or iPad: Follow the on-screen instructions to create your email address and password. Once the password is set, scroll down and tap More options, tap Do not add my phone number, and then tap Done. In a browser: Once the phone number is verified, you may be prompted to "Get more from your phone number." If you see this screen, click Skip to get to the next screen. If you don't see this, you should be at the right place—a form with a "Phone number" blank. Delete the phone number from this blank, fill out the form, and click Next. 7 Complete the account setup process. Once you've completed the remaining steps, your Google account will be created and ready to use. No phone number is associated with the account. If you weren't able to remove your phone number, go to in a web browser, click your phone number, then click the trash icon to delete it. Advertisement 1 Go to the Gmail account recovery page at . If you lost access to your Gmail account and no longer have access to the phone number you've added to your account, you can still recover it using your email address. If you set up 2-step authentication for your Gmail account, use this method instead.[3] This method will work best if you use it from a computer, phone, or tablet from which you've signed in to that Gmail account. [4] 2 Enter your username and click Next. You'll then be prompted for a password.[5] 3 Click Try another way. It's at the bottom of the page. 4 Enter your recovery email address and click Next. You'll see this option if you've added a recovery address for this account. 5 Enter the name associated with your account and click Next. As long as the name and recovery email address match your account, you'll receive an email from Google to your backup address that contains instructions for resetting your password. [6] Once you receive the confirmation email, click the link inside to reset your password. Advertisement 1 Have your code sent to your backup phone. If you set up 2-Step verification, you were given the option to designate a backup phone just in case you lose access to your main phone. As long as you've done this, you can follow these steps to regain access to your account using the backup phone:[7] Go to the sign-in page and attempt to log in. Click Try another way to sign in or tap More options. Click or tap Get a verification code. Follow the on-screen instructions to log in using the code sent to the backup phone. 2 Use the backup codes associated with your account. If you didn't set up a backup phone, you might have chosen to write down an 8-digit backup code instead. The purpose of these codes is to get you back into your account if you lose access to your primary phone. To log in with your backup code:[8] Go to the sign-in page and attempt to log in. Click Try another way to sign in or tap More options. Select Enter one of your 8-digit backup codes. Enter your backup code to log back in. 3 Use Google's account recovery tool. If you didn't set up any backup options, you might be able to log back in using other information, such as your backup email address. 4 Have your phone number forwarded to another number that works. If you can't log in to your Gmail account because your phone was lost or stolen and the previous steps did not work, you may be able to associate your phone number with a different phone (temporarily or permanently). Call your phone carrier if you can forward your number temporarily to another mobile phone. You may even get a free replacement phone with the same phone number. 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Ievadiet savu tālruņa numuru vai atkopšanas e-pasta adresiAfrikaansazərbaycanbosanskicatalàČeštinaDanskDeutscheestiEnglish (United Kingdom)English (United States)Español (España)Español (Latinoamérica)euskaraFilipinoFrançais (Canada)Français (France)galegoHrvatskiIndonesiaisiZuluíslenskaItalianoKiswahililatviešulietuviųmagyarMelayuNederlandsnorskpolskiPortuguês (Brasil)Português (Portugal)românăSlovenčinasloveněčinasrpski (latinica)SuomiSvenskaTiếng ViệtTürkçeΕλληνικάбългарскимакедонскимонголРусскийсрпски (ћирилица)УкраїнськаҗөбөгҗөмҗөhшҗҺҡՆտԿՈՐԵՍԻՆ[illegible]中文（香港）日本語简体中文繁體中文PalīdzībaKonfidencialitāteNoteikumi Email service provided by Google GmailA screenshot of a Gmail inbox and compose box on Gmail's own webmail interfaceType of siteWebmailAvailable in133 languagesOwnerGoogleCreated byPaul BuchheitURLmail.google.com CommercialYesRegistrationRequiredUsers1.5 billion (October 2019)[1]LaunchedApril 1, 2004; 21 years ago (2004-04-01)Current statusActiveContent licenseProprietaryWritten inJava, C++ (back-end), JavaScript (UI)[2] Gmail is the email service provided by Google. As of 2019,[update] it had 1.5 billion active users worldwide, making it the largest email service in the world.[1] It also provides a webmail interface, accessible through a web browser, and is also accessible through the official mobile application. Google also supports the use of third-party email clients via the POP and IMAP protocols. At its launch in 2004, Gmail (or Google Mail at the time) provided a storage capacity of one gigabyte per user, which was significantly higher than its competitors offered at the time. Today, the service comes with 15 gigabytes of storage for free for individual users, which is divided among other Google services, such as Google Drive, and Google Photos.[3] Users in need of more storage can purchase Google One to increase this 15 GB limit across most Google services.[4] Users can receive emails up to 50 megabytes in size, including attachments, and can send emails up to 25 megabytes. Gmail supports integration with Google Drive, allowing for larger attachments. Gmail has a search-oriented interface and supports a "conversation view" similar to an Internet forum.[5] The service is notable among website developers for its early adoption of Ajax. Google's mail servers automatically scan emails for multiple purposes, including to filter spam and malware and, prior to June 2017, to add context-sensitive advertisements next to emails. This advertising practice has been significantly criticized by privacy advocates with concerns over unlimited data retention, ease of monitoring by third parties, users of other email providers not having agreed to the policy upon sending emails to Gmail addresses, and the potential for Google to change its policies to further decrease privacy by combining information with other Google data usage. The company has been the subject of lawsuits concerning the issues. Google has stated that email users must "necessarily expect" their emails to be subject to automated processing and claims that the service refrains from displaying ads next to potentially sensitive messages, such as those mentioning race, religion, sexual orientation, health, or financial statements. In June 2017, Google announced the end of the use of contextual Gmail content for advertising purposes, relying instead on data gathered from the use of its other services.[6] The Gmail webmail interface as it originally appeared On April 1, 2004, Gmail was launched with one gigabyte (GB) of storage space, a significantly higher amount than competitors offered at the time.[7] The limit was doubled to two gigabytes of storage on April 1, 2005, the first anniversary of Gmail. Georges Harik, the product management director for Gmail, stated that Google would "keep giving people more space forever."[8] In October 2007, Gmail increased storage to 4 gigabytes, after recent changes from competitors Yahoo and Microsoft.[9] On April 24, 2012, Google announced the increase of storage included in Gmail from 7.5 to 10 gigabytes ("and counting") as part of the launch of Google Drive.[10] On May 13, 2013, Google announced the overall merge of storage across Gmail, Google Drive, and Google+ Photos, allowing users 15 gigabytes of included storage among three services.[11][12] On August 15, 2018, Google launched Google One, a service where users can pay for additional storage, shared among Gmail, Google Drive and Google Photos, through a monthly subscription plan. As of 2021[update], storage of up to 15 gigabytes is included, and paid plans are available for up to 2 terabytes for personal use.[13] There are also storage limits to individual Gmail messages. Initially, one message, including all attachments, could not be larger than 25 megabytes.[14] This was changed in March 2017 to allow receiving an email of up to 50 megabytes, while the limit for sending an email stayed at 25 megabytes.[15][16] In order to send larger files, users can insert files from Google Drive into the message.[17] Main article: Gmail interface The Gmail user interface initially differed from other web-mail systems with its focus on search and conversation threading of emails, grouping several messages between two or more people onto a single page, an approach that was later copied by its competitors. Gmail's user interface designer, Kevin Fox, intended users to feel as if they were always on one page and just changing things on that page, rather than having to navigate to other places.[18] Gmail's interface also makes use of 'labels' (tags) – that replace the conventional folders and provide a more flexible method of organizing emails; filters for automatically organizing, deleting or forwarding incoming emails to other addresses; and importance markers for automatically marking messages as 'important'. In November 2011, Google began rolling out a redesign of its interface that "simplified" the look of Gmail into a more minimalist design to provide a more consistent look throughout its products and services as part of an overall Google design change. Substantially redesigned elements included a streamlined conversation view, configurable density of information, new higher-quality themes, a resizable navigation bar with always-visible labels and contacts, and better search.[19][20] Users were able to preview the new interface design for months prior to the official release, as well as revert to the old interface, until March 2012, when Google discontinued the ability to revert and completed the transition to the new design for all users.[21] In May 2013, Google updated the Gmail inbox with tabs which allow the application to categorize the user's emails. The five tabs are: Primary, Social, Promotions, Updates, and Forums. In addition to customization options, the entire update can be disabled, allowing users to return to the traditional inbox structure.[22][23] In April 2018, Google introduced a new web UI for Gmail. The new redesign follows Google's Material Design, and changes in the user interface include the use of Google's Product Sans font. Other updates include a Confidential mode, which allows the sender to set an expiration date for a sensitive message or to revoke it entirely, integrated rights management and two-factor authentication.[24] On 16 November 2020, Google announced new settings for smart features and personalization in Gmail. Under the new settings users were given control of their data in Gmail, Chat, and Meet, offering smart features like Smart Compose and Smart Reply.[25] On 6 April 2021, Google rolled out Google Chat and Room (early access) feature to all Gmail users.[26][27] On 28 July 2022, Google rolled out Material You to all Gmail users.[28] Gmail's spam filtering features a community-driven system: when any user marks an email as spam, this provides information to help the system identify similar future messages for all Gmail users.[29] In the April 2018 update, the spam filtering banners got a redesign, with bigger and bolder lettering. The Gmail Labs feature, introduced on June 5, 2008, allows users to test new or experimental features of Gmail. Users can enable or disable Labs features selectively and provide feedback about each of them. This allows Gmail engineers to obtain user input about new features to improve them and also to assess their popularity.[30] Popular features, like the "Undo Send" option, often "graduate" from Gmail Labs to become a formal setting in Gmail.[31] All Labs features are experimental and are subject to termination at any time.[32] Gmail incorporates a search bar for searching emails. The search bar can also search contacts, files stored in Google Drive, events from Google Calendar, and Google Sites.[33][34][35] In May 2012, Gmail improved the search functionality to include auto-complete predictions from the user's emails.[36] Gmail's search functionality does not support searching for word fragments (also known as 'substring search' or partial word search). Workarounds exist.[36] Gmail supports multiple languages, including the Japanese interface shown here. As of March 2015[update], the Gmail interface supports 72 languages, including: Arabic, Basque, Bulgarian, Catalan, Chinese (simplified), Chinese (traditional), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English (UK), English (US), Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Kannada, Korean, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Malayalam, Marathi, Norwegian (Bokmål), Odia, Persian, Polish, Punjabi, Portuguese (Brazil), Portuguese (Portugal), Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Sinhala, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Tagalog (Filipino), Tamil, Telugu, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, Urdu, Vietnamese, Welsh and Zulu.[37] In October 2012, Google added over 100 virtual keyboards, transliterations, and input method editors to Gmail, enabling users different types of input styles for different languages in an effort to help users write in languages that are not "limited by the language of your keyboard."[38][39] In October 2013, Google added handwriting input support to Gmail.[40] In August 2014, Gmail became the first major email provider to let users send and receive emails from addresses with accent marks and letters from outside the Latin alphabet.[41][42] The modern AJAX version is officially supported in the current and previous major releases of Google Chrome, Firefox, Microsoft Edge and Safari web browsers on a rolling basis.[43][44][45] Gmail's "basic HTML" version works on almost all browsers. This version of Gmail has been discontinued from January 2024.[46] In August 2011, Google introduced Gmail Offline, an HTML5-powered app for providing access to the service while offline. Gmail Offline runs on the Google Chrome browser and can be downloaded from the Chrome Web Store.[47][48][49] In addition to the native apps on iOS and Android, users can access Gmail through the web browser on a mobile device.[50] GmailScreenshot Gmail running on AndroidDeveloper(s)GoogleInitial release21 September 2010; 14 years ago (2010-09-21)Stable release(s) [±]Android2025.06.01 (Build 768137254) / 9 June 2025; 9 days ago (2025-06-09)[51][52]Wear OS2025.05.19 (Build 760532898) / 29 May 2025; 20 days ago (2025-05-29)[51][53]iOS6.0 (Build 250602) / 10 June 2025; 8 days ago (2025-06-10)[54] PlatformAndroid, iOSSize~10 MBTypeEmail clientWebsitewww.gmail.com Gmail has native applications for iOS devices[55] (including iPhone, iPad, and iPod Touch) and for Android devices.[56] In November 2014, Google introduced functionality in the Gmail Android app that enabled sending and receiving emails from non-Gmail addresses (such as Yahoo! Mail and Outlook.com) through POP or IMAP.[57] In November 2016, Google redesigned the Gmail app for the iOS platform, bringing the first complete visual overhaul in "nearly four years". The update added much more use of colors, sleeker transitions, and the addition of several "highly-requested" features, including Undo Send, faster search with instant results and spelling suggestions, and Swipe to Archive/Delete.[58][59] In May 2017, Google updated Gmail on Android to feature protection from phishing attacks.[60][61][62] Media outlets noticed that the new protection was announced amid a widespread phishing attack on a combination of Gmail and Google's Docs document service that occurred on the same day.[61][62] Later in May, Google announced the addition of "Smart Reply" to Gmail on Android and iOS. "Smart Reply", a feature originally launched for Google's Inbox by Gmail service, scans a message for information and uses machine intelligence to offer three responses the user can optionally edit and send. The feature is limited to the English language at launch, with additional support for Spanish, followed by other languages arriving later.[63][64] Inbox by Gmail, another app from the Gmail team, was also available for iOS[65] and Android[66] devices. It was discontinued in April 2019. Third-party programs can be used to access Gmail, using the POP or IMAP protocols.[67] In 2019, Google rolled out dark mode for its mobile apps in Android and iOS.[68] Main article: Inbox by Gmail In October 2014, Google introduced Inbox by Gmail on an invitation-only basis. Developed by the Gmail team, but serving as a "completely different type of inbox", the service is made to help users deal with the challenges of an active email. Citing issues such as distractions, difficulty in finding important information buried in messages, and receiving more emails than ever, Inbox by Gmail has several important differences from Gmail, including bundles that automatically sort emails of the same topic together, highlights that surface key information from messages, and reminders, assists, and snooze, that help the user in handling incoming emails at appropriate times.[69][70][71] Inbox by Gmail became publicly available in May 2015.[72] In September 2018, Google announced it would end the service at the end of March 2019, most of its key features having been incorporated into the standard Gmail service.[73] The service was discontinued on April 2, 2019.[74] In August 2010, Google released a plugin that provides integrated telephone service within Gmail's Google Chat interface. The feature initially lacked an official name, with Google referring to it as both "Google Voice in Gmail chat" and "Call Phones in Gmail".[75][76][77] The service logged over one million calls in 24 hours.[77][78] In March 2014, Google Voice was discontinued, and replaced with functionality from Google Hangouts, another communication platform from Google.[79][80] On February 9, 2010, Google commenced its new social networking tool, Google Buzz, which integrated with Gmail, allowing users to share links and media, as well as status updates.[81] Google Buzz was discontinued in October 2011, replaced with new functionality in Google+, Google's then-new social networking platform.[82][83] Gmail was integrated with Google+ in December 2011, as part of an effort to have all Google information across one Google account, with a centralized Google+ user profile.[84] Backlash from the move caused Google to step back and remove the requirement of a Google+ user account, keeping only a private Google account without a public-facing profile, starting in July 2015.[85] In May 2013, Google announced the integration between Google Wallet and Gmail, which would allow Gmail users to send money as email attachments. Although the sender must use a Gmail account, the recipient does not need to be using a Gmail address.[86][87] The feature has no transaction fees, but there are limits to the amount of money that can be sent.[88] Initially only available on the web, the feature was expanded to the Android app in March 2017, for people living in the United States.[89][90] In September 2016, Google released Google Trips, an app that, based on information from a user's Gmail messages, automatically generates travel cards. A travel card contains itinerary details, such as plane tickets and car rentals, and recommends activities, food and drinks, and attractions based on location, time, and interests. The app also has offline functionality.[91][92] In April 2017, Google Trips received an update adding several significant features. The app now also scans Gmail for bus and train tickets, and allows users to manually input trip reservations. Users can send trip details to other users' email, and if the recipient also has Google Trips, the information will be automatically available in their apps as well.[93][94] Google has supported the secure HTTPS since the day it launched. In the beginning, it was only default on the login page, a reason that Google engineer Ariel Rideout stated was because HTTPS made "your mail slower". However, users could manually switch to secure HTTPS mode inside the inbox after logging in. In July 2008, Google simplified the ability to manually enable secure mode, with a toggle in the settings menu.[95] In 2007, Google fixed a cross-site scripting security issue that could let attackers collect information from Gmail contact lists.[96] In January 2010, Google began rolling out HTTPS as the default for all users.[97] In June 2012, a new security feature was introduced to protect users from state-sponsored attacks. A banner will appear at the top of the page that warns users of an unauthorized account compromise.[98][99] In March 2014, Google announced that an encrypted HTTPS connection would be used for the sending and receiving of all Gmail emails, and "every single email message you send or receive —100% of them —is encrypted while moving internally" through the company's systems.[100] Whenever possible, Gmail uses transport layer security (TLS) to automatically encrypt emails sent and received. On the web and on Android devices, users can check if a message is encrypted by checking if the message has a closed or open red padlock.[101] Gmail automatically scans all incoming and outgoing e-mails for viruses in email attachments. For security reasons, some file types, including executables, are not allowed to be sent in emails.[102] At the end of May 2017, Google announced that it had applied machine learning technology to identify emails with phishing and spam, having a 99.9% detection accuracy. The company also announced that Gmail would selectively delay some messages, approximately 0.05% of all, to perform more detailed analysis and aggregate details to improve its algorithms.[103][104] In November 2020, Google started adding click-time link protection by redirecting clicked links to Google in official Gmail clients.[105] Gmail transport encryption by country In Google's Transparency Report under the Safer email section, it provides information on the percentage of emails encrypted in transit between Gmail and third-party email providers.[106] Gmail supports two-step verification, an optional additional measure for users to protect their accounts when logging in.[107] Once enabled, users are required to verify their identity using a second method after entering their username and password when logging in on a new device. Common methods include entering a code sent to a user's mobile phone through a text message, entering a code using the Google Authenticator smartphone app, responding to a prompt on an Android/iOS device [108] or by inserting a physical security key into the computer's USB port.[109] Using a security key for two-step verification was made available as an option in October 2014.[110][111] If an algorithm detects what Google calls "abnormal usage that may indicate that your account has been compromised", the account can be automatically locked down for between one minute and 24 hours, depending on the type of activity detected. Listed reasons for a lock-down include:[112] Receiving, deleting, or downloading large amounts of mail from POP/IMAP client within a short period of time. Sending a large number of messages which fail to deliver. Using software which automatically logs into one's account. Leaving multiple instances of Gmail open. Google combats child pornography through Gmail's servers in conjunction with the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) to find children suffering abuse around the world. In collaboration with the NCMEC, Google creates a database of child pornography pictures. Each one of the images is given a unique numerical number known as a hash. Google then scans Gmail looking for the unique hashes. When suspicious images are located Google reports the incident to the appropriate national authorities.[113] Main article: History of Gmail Gmail logo used until 2020 The idea for Gmail was developed by Paul Buchheit several years before it was announced to the public. The project was known by the code name Caribou. During early development, the project was kept secret from most of Google's own engineers. This changed once the project improved, and by early 2004, most employees were using it to access the company's internal email system.[114] Gmail was announced to the public by Google on April 1, 2004, as a limited beta release.[115] In November 2006, Google began offering a Java-based application of Gmail for mobile phones.[116] In October 2007, Google began a process of rewriting parts of the code that Gmail used, which would make the service faster and add new features, such as custom keyboard shortcuts and the ability to bookmark specific messages and email searches.[117] Gmail also added IMAP support in October 2007.[118] An update around January 2008 changed elements of Gmail's use of JavaScript, and resulted in the failure of a third-party script some users had been using. Google acknowledged the issue and helped users with workarounds.[119] Gmail exited the beta status on July 7, 2009.[120] Prior to December 2013, users had to approve to see images in emails, which acted as a security measure. This changed in December 2013, when Google, citing improved image handling, enabled images to be visible without user approval. Images are now routed through Google's secure proxy servers rather than the original external host servers.[121] MarketingLand noted that the change to image handling means email marketers will no longer be able to track the recipient's IP address or information about what kind of device the recipient is using.[122] However, Wired stated that the new change means senders can track the time when an email is first opened, as the initial loading of the images requires the system to make a "callback" to the original server.[123] In June 2012, Google announced that Gmail had 425 million active users globally.[124] In May 2015, Google announced that Gmail had 900 million active users, 75% of whom were using the service on mobile devices.[125] In February 2016, Google announced that Gmail had passed 1 billion active users.[126][127] In July 2017, Google announced that Gmail had passed 1.2 billion active users.[128][129] In the business sector, Quartz reported in August 2014 that, among 150 companies checked in three major categories in the United States (Fortune 50 largest companies, mid-size tech and media companies, and startup companies from the last Y Combinator incubator class), only one Fortune 50 company used Gmail – Google itself – while 60% of mid-sized companies and 92% of startup companies were using Gmail.[130] In May 2014, Gmail became the first app on the Google Play Store to hit one billion installations on Android devices.[131] Before the introduction of Gmail, the website of product and graphic design from Gamil Design in Raleigh, North Carolina, received 3,000 hits per month. In May 2004, a Google engineer who had accidentally gone to the Gamil site a number of times contacted the company and asked if the site had experienced an increase in traffic. In fact, the site's activity had doubled. Two years later, with 600,000 hits per month, the Internet service provider wanted to charge more, and Gamil posted the message on its site "You may have arrived here by misspelling Gmail. We understand. Typing fast is not our strongest skill. But since you've typed your way here, let's share."[132] Main article: Google Workspace As part of Google Workspace (formerly G Suite), Google's business-focused offering, Gmail comes with additional features, including:[133] Email addresses with the customer's domain name (@yourcompany.com) 99.9% guaranteed uptime with zero scheduled downtime for maintenance[134] Either 30 GB or unlimited storage shared with Google Drive, depending on the plan 24/7 phone and email support Synchronization compatibility with Microsoft Outlook and other email providers Support for add-ons that integrate third-party apps purchased from the Google Workspace Marketplace with Gmail[135][136][137] This section needs expansion. You can help by making an edit requestadding to it . (June 2014) Gmail is noted by web developers for its early adoption of Ajax.[138] Gmail was ranked second in PC World's "100 Best Products of 2005", behind Firefox. Gmail also won 'Honorable Mention' in the Bottom Line Design Awards 2005.[139][140] In September 2006, Forbes declared Gmail to be the best webmail application for small businesses.[141] In November 2006, Gmail received PC World's 4-star rating.[142] See also: Criticism of Google Main article: Google privacy Google has one privacy policy that covers all of its services.[143] Google claims that they "will not target ads based on sensitive information, such as race, religion, sexual orientation, health, or sensitive financial categories."[144] Google's mail servers automatically scan emails for multiple purposes, including filtering spam and malware, and (until 2017) adding context-sensitive advertisements next to emails.[145][146][147] Privacy advocates raised concerns about this practice; concerns included that allowing email content to be read by a machine (as opposed to a person) can allow Google to keep unlimited amounts of information forever; the automated background scanning of data raises the risk that the expectation of privacy in email usage will be reduced or eroded; information collected from emails could be retained by Google for years after its current relevancy to build complete profiles on users; emails sent by users from other email providers get scanned despite never having agreed to Google's privacy policy or terms of service; Google can change its privacy policy unilaterally, and for minor changes to the policy it can do so without informing users; in court cases, governments and organizations can potentially find it easier to legally monitor email communications; at any time, Google can change its current company policies to allow combining information from emails with data gathered from use of its other services; and any internal security problem on Google's systems can potentially expose many – or all – of its users.[145][147][146][148][149] In 2004, thirty-one privacy and civil liberties organizations wrote a letter calling upon Google to suspend its Gmail service until the privacy issues were adequately addressed. The letter also called upon Google to clarify its written information policies regarding data retention and data sharing among its business units. The organizations also voiced their concerns about Google's plan to scan the text of all incoming messages for the purposes of ad placement, noting that the scanning of confidential email for inserting third-party ad content violates the implicit trust of an email service provider.[147] On June 23, 2017, Google announced that, later in 2017, it would phase out the scanning of email content to generate contextual advertising, relying on personal data collected through other Google services instead. The company stated that this change was meant to clarify its practices and quell concerns among enterprise G Suite (now Google Workspace) customers who felt an ambiguous distinction between the free consumer and paid professional variants, the latter being advertising-free.[6][150] In March 2011, a former Gmail user in Texas sued Google, claiming that its Gmail service violates users' privacy by scanning e-mail messages to serve relevant ads.[151] In July 2012, some California residents filed two class action lawsuits against Google and Yahoo!, claiming that they illegally intercept emails sent by individual non-Gmail or non-Yahoo! email users to Gmail and Yahoo! recipients without the senders' knowledge, consent or permission.[152] A motion filed by Google's attorneys in the case concedes that Gmail users have "no expectation of privacy".[153] A court filing uncovered by advocacy group Consumer Watchdog in August 2013 revealed that Google stated in a court filing that no "reasonable expectation" exists among Gmail users in regard to the assured confidentiality of their emails.[154] In response to a lawsuit filed in May 2013, Google explained:"... all users of email must necessarily expect that their emails will be subject to automated processing ... Just as a sender of a letter to a business colleague cannot be surprised that the recipient's assistant opens the letter, people who use web-based email today cannot be surprised if their communications are processed by the recipient's ECS [electronic communications service] provider in the course of delivery.[154]A Google spokesperson stated to the media on August 15, 2013, that the corporation takes the privacy and security concerns of Gmail users "very seriously".[154] Google updated its terms of service for Gmail in April 2014 to create full transparency for its users in regard to the scanning of email content. The relevant revision states: "Our automated systems analyze your content (including emails) to provide you personally relevant product features, such as customized search results, tailored advertising, and spam and malware detection. This analysis occurs as the content is sent, received, and when it is stored." A Google spokesperson explained that the corporation wishes for its policies "to be simple and easy for users to understand." In response to the update, Jim Killock, executive director of the Open Rights Group, stated: "The really dangerous things that Google is doing are things like the information held in Analytics, cookies in advertising and the profiling that it is able to do on individual accounts".[146] In 2013, Microsoft launched an advertising campaign to attack Google for scanning email messages, arguing that most consumers are not aware that Google monitors their personal messages to deliver targeted ads. Microsoft claims that its email service Outlook does not scan the contents of messages and a Microsoft spokesperson called the issue of privacy "Google's kryptonite". In response, Google stated; "We work hard to make sure that ads are safe, unobtrusive and relevant ... No humans read your e-mail or Google Account information in order to show you advertisements or related information. An automated algorithm — similar to that used for features like Priority Inbox or spam filtering — determines which ads are shown." The New York Times cites "Google supporters", who say that "Microsoft's ads are distasteful, the last resort of a company that has been unsuccessful at competing against Google on the more noble battleground of products".[155] In January 2010, Google detected a "highly sophisticated" cyberattack on its infrastructure that originated from China. The targets of the attack were Chinese human rights activists, but Google discovered that accounts belonging to European, American and Chinese activists for human rights in China had been "routinely accessed by third parties". Additionally, Google stated that their investigation revealed that "at least" 20 other large companies from a "wide range of businesses" - including the Internet, finance, technology, media and chemical sectors – had been similarly targeted. Google was in the process of notifying those companies and it had also worked with relevant US authorities. In light of the attacks, Google enhanced the security and architecture of its infrastructure, and advised individual users to install anti-virus and anti-spyware on their computers, update their operating systems and web browsers, and be cautious when clicking on Internet links or when sharing personal information in instant messages and emails.[156][157] The February 2010 launch of Google Buzz, a now defunct social network linked to Gmail, immediately drew criticism for publicly sharing details of users' contacts unless the default settings were changed.[158][159] A new Gmail feature was launched in January 2014, whereby users could email people with Google+ accounts even though they do not know the email address of the recipient. Marc Rotenberg, President of the Electronic Privacy Information Center, called the feature "troubling", and compared it to the initial privacy flaw of Google Buzz's launch.[160] In June 2016, Julia Angwin of ProPublica wrote about Google's updated privacy policy, which deleted a clause that had stated Google would not combine DoubleClick web browsing cookie information with personally identifiable information from its other services. This change has allowed Google to merge users' personally identifiable information from different Google services to create one unified ad profile for each user. After publication of the article, Google reached out to ProPublica to say that the merge would not include Gmail keywords in ad targeting.[161] Gmail suffered at least seven outages in 2009, causing doubts about the reliability of its service.[162][163] It suffered a new outage on February 28, 2011, in which a bug caused Gmail accounts to seem empty. Google stated in a blog post that "email was never lost" and restoration was in progress.[164] Other outages occurred on April 17, 2012,[165] September 24, 2013,[166] January 24, 2014,[167] January 29, 2019 [168] and August 20, 2020.[169] Google has stated that "Gmail remains more than 99.9% available to all users, and we're committed to keeping events like [the 2009 outage] notable for their rar

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Weintraub founded the 9to5 network of tech blogs: 9to5Mac,[1] 9to5Google, 9to5Toys, DroneDJ, and Electrek.[2][3] In 1997, Weintraub earned a bachelor's degree in Industrial and Systems Engineering from the University of Southern California, with a minor in Multimedia and Creative Technologies.[4] In 2002, he received a master's degree from New York University, Tisch Interactive Telecommunications Program in 2004.[5] At that time, he was helping to manage the IT department at the NYU Medical School.[6] From 2006 to 2008, Weintraub lived in Paris. At the same time, he started blogging for Computerworld.[6] In 2007, Weintraub created the 9to5Mac blog, where he wrote about Apple.[7][8][9] According to the editor of Computerworld Joyce Carpenter, Weintraub received Neal Awards in 2008 and 2009 for his coverage of Apple.[10] From 2009 to 2010, Seth Weintraub wrote for Fortune Magazine covering topics relevant to Google[11][12][13] and continued contributing for Computerworld and The New York Times.[14] In 2010, he launched 9to5Google about Google and 9to5Toys, a gear and deals site.[15] In 2013, he founded the news and commentary site Electrek, which analyzes news about the transition from fossil fuel to electric transport.[16] ^ Streitfeld, David (2016-09-05). "Will the New Apple iPhone Have a Headphone Jack? Rumormongers Say It Won't". The New York Times. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved 2023-02-07. ^ Niedermeyer, Edward (2019-08-20). Ludicrous: The Unvarnished Story of Tesla Motors. BenBella Books. 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Retrieved from " 3American tech news website 9to5MacType of siteNews websiteAvailable inEnglishOwnerSeth WeintraubURL9to5mac.comCommercialYesLaunchedMarch 15, 2007; 18 years ago (2007-03-15)Current statusOnline 9to5Mac is a website covering news and rumors about Apple Inc. and its products.[1] Founded by Seth Weintraub, the website is the oldest in Weintraub's 9to5 network of tech blogs,[2] which also includes 9to5Google, 9to5Toys, DroneDJ, and Electrek.[3][4] As one of many Apple news websites, the site drastically rose in traffic in its earlier years for publishing the first photos of the third-generation iPod Nano, the original iPod Touch, early images of the first iPhone, etc.[3] 9to5Mac has developed and implemented its affiliate program for freelance writers to earn from advertising banners being shown on their articles' pages.[1] 9to5Mac was founded in 2007 by Seth Weintraub as an Apple news website initially focused on Macs in the enterprise.[3] In June 2016, Mark Gurman, one of the world's most influential Apple reporters, left 9to5Mac for Bloomberg News. He wrote articles for 9to5Mac for seven years.[5][6] Gurman's scoops include uncovering iSlate.com and confirming a tablet was coming from Apple back in 2009. He's also leaked news about Siri, iOS 7, the first Retina iMacs, and 2015's 12-inch MacBook before the company's special events.[7] In 2012, in a research paper entitled The Outreach of Digital Libraries: A Globalized Resource Network (Taipei) 9to5Mac was ranked as having the highest Jaccard index among Mac-related websites, including MacRumors.[8] In 2018, Guilherme Rambo paid a source around $500 in Bitcoin in exchange for leaked Apple company data.[9] He wrote an article billed as an "exclusive" look at new features for the then-upcoming iPad Pro.[10] This contradicted the rules of 9to5Mac. Later 9to5Mac updated the story, removing its content and replacing it with a disclaimer: "Update: This post has been removed due to 9to5mac's sourcing policies."[11] ^ a b Smith, Dave (October 16, 2014). 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Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 9to5Mac External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Apple Inc. (links | edit) Television (links | edit) Carlisle, Pennsylvania (links | edit) Safari (web browser) (links | edit) ITunes (links | edit) Apple Store (links | edit) List of Mac games (links | edit) Trend Micro (links | edit) GameStop (links | edit) Apple community (links | edit) T9 (predictive text) (links | edit) RT (TV network) (links | edit) Apple TV (links | edit) 9 to 5 (disambiguation) (links | edit) IPhone (links | edit) Final Cut Server (links | edit) List of mergers and acquisitions by Apple (links | edit) List of Apple codenames (links | edit) Mac Mini (links | edit) IPhone 4 (links | edit) Apple supply chain (links | edit) Thunderbolt (interface) (links | edit) IPad (links | edit) Post-quantum cryptography (links | edit) 9 to 5 Mac (redirect page) (links | edit) User:Jehochman/sandbox (links | edit) User:JPxG/Oracle/2010-04 (links | edit) User talk:Eraserhead1/Archive 1 (links | edit) User talk:Will Beback/archive52 (links | edit) Wikipedia:Articles for deletion/Log/2010 April 20 (links | edit) Wikipedia:Articles for deletion/9 to 5 Mac (links | edit) Wikipedia:Wikipedia Signpost/2023-12-04/In the media (links | edit) Wikipedia:Wikipedia Signpost/Single/2023-12-04 (links | edit) Wikipedia talk:Articles for deletion/Archive 59 (links | edit) Word Lens (links | edit) Otávio Good (links | edit) Quest Visual (links | edit) Apple silicon (links | edit) IMessage (links | edit) Steve Jobs (book) (links | edit) Messages (Apple) (links | edit) List of Apple Inc. media events (links | edit) 2016 in video games (links | edit) Sonic Dash (links | edit) 9to5mac.com (redirect page) (links | edit) MacOS version history (links | edit) Streaming television (links | edit) Overcast (app) (links | edit) Louis Rossmann (links | edit) Tweet (social media) (links | edit) Seth Weintraub (links | edit) Super Connected (links | edit) Talk:9to5mac.com (transclusion) (links | edit) 9to5Mac.com (redirect page) (links | edit) MonoDevelop (links | edit) Overcast (app) (links | edit) IPhone 6 (links | edit) Yo (app) (links | edit) Apple Watch (links | edit) Apple Pay (links | edit) WatchOS (links | edit) Letterpress (video game) (links | edit) Apple SIM (links | edit) Apple car project (links | edit) OS X El Capitan (links | edit) Apple Music 1 (links | edit) Apple News (links | edit) TvOS (links | edit) I Love Kanye (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/9to5Mac" , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,659 articles in English Ian Carmichael (18 June 1920 – 5 February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies—and the early stages of his career—were curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Full article...) 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Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Stella Chen Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Nominate an article June 18: Autistic Pride Day Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon 1898 – The Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 – English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival. 1967 – American musician Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival in California. 1981 – The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 – The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. Rogier van der Weyden (d. 1464)Ambrose Philips (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969–75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yereventsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca ᱥᱟᱱᱛᱟᱲᱤ Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių ᱚᱞᱚᱪᱤᱠᱤ Македонски ᱧᱚᱨᱛᱷᱚᱞᱚᱡᱤ Norsk nynorsk ᱥᱟᱱᱛᱟᱲᱤ Shqip Slovenščina ᱵᱟᱞᱚᱞᱚᱱ اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1870s 1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s Years 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 vte 1898 by topic Humanities Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Film Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Venezuela Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347ԹՎ ՌՅԽԷAssyrian calendar6648Bahá'í calendar54–55Balinese saka calendar1819–1820Bengali calendar1304–1305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61 Vict. 1 – 62 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar7406–7407Chinese calendar丁酉年 (Fire Rooster)4595 or 4388 — to 一戊戌年 (Earth Dog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar1614–1615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar1890–1891Hebrew calendar5658–5659Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1954–1955 - Shaka Samvat1819–1820 - Kali Yuga4998–4999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898–899Iranian calendar1276–1277Islamic calendar1315–1316Japanese calendarMeiji 31(明治３１年)Javanese calendar1827–1828Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC民前14年Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar2440–2441Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871 — to 一阳土狗年(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898. 1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 – New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 – Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse...!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 – The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1] February 15 – Spanish–American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later.February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23 – Émile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse...!. March 1 – Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 14 – Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 – In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 – Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 – The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 – Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 – Spanish–American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 – Spanish–American War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish–American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 26 – An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5] April 29 – The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6] May 1 – Spanish–American War – Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 – Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7–9 – Bava Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 – The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 – Spanish–American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 – The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 – The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 – Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographic negative.The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 – The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 – William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen.[8] June 9 – The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 – Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 11 – The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10] June 12 – Philippine Declaration of Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 – Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson chosen as its capital. June 19 – Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey.[page needed] June 21 – Spanish–American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 – Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 – Spanish–American War: Battle of San Juan Hill – United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 3 Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba – The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 – En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 – The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General William R. Shafter take the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 – "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale.[11] July 25 – Spanish–American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 – Spanish–American War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba. August 13 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Manila – By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 – The Gornergrat railway opens, connecting Zermatt to the Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 – Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 – The Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 – Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Ato

of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715–1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700–1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701–1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702–1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703–1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706–1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708–1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718–1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718–1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720–1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of 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 French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751–1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759–1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776–1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779–1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787–1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid–18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791–1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed

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The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850–1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1818 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1828 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1860s (links | edit) 1788 (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 1787 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1859 (links | edit) 1900 (links | edit) 1848 (links | edit) 1866 (links | edit) 1896 (links | edit) 1895 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1770s (links | edit) 1780s (links | edit) 1789 (links | edit) 1782 (links | edit) 1840 (links | edit) 1840s (links | edit) 1883 (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/18th_century"