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Um sie zu erreichen, ist die Stadt Luzern auch auf den sozialen Netzwerken Facebook, LinkedIn und Instagram präsent. Ziel ist, mit informativen Nachrichten die Verwaltungsarbeit transparenter zu machen. Auch wird dadurch der Dialog mit der Bevölkerung gefördert. Auf Youtube präsentieren wir zudem Videos über die Stadt. Webstatistik Wir verwenden eine Webstatistik, um herauszufinden, wie wir unser Webangebot für Sie verbessern können. Alle Daten werden anonymisiert und in Rechenzentren in der Schweiz verarbeitet. Mehr Informationen finden Sie unter “Datenschutz“. Dürfen wir Ihre anonymisierten Daten verwenden? × Welcome! If you’ve ever wondered about the correct pronunciation of the word “Lucerne,” you’ve come to the right place. Whether you’re looking for a formal or informal way to say it, this guide will help you master the pronunciation effortlessly. In this article, we’ll cover various aspects of saying Lucerne, provide tips and examples, and highlight any regional variations if necessary. So, let’s begin our exploration!Formal Pronunciation When it comes to formal situations, such as business meetings, presentations, or official events, it is crucial to pronounce Lucerne accurately. Follow this guide to ensure you make a confident impression: 1. Pronunciation: Lucerne To pronounce Lucerne formally, break it down into three syllables: Lu-cerne. Emphasize the first syllable, “Lu,” with a clear “oo” sound, similar to “blue.” The second syllable, “cer,” rhymes with “fur.” Finally, the third syllable, “ne,” is pronounced like the ending of “fine.” 2. Example Usage: During our business trip, we will be visiting Lucerne, Switzerland. The conference will take place in the beautiful city of Lucerne. Informal Pronunciation Informal situations allow for a more relaxed approach to pronouncing Lucerne. Here’s a casual way to say it: 1. Pronunciation: Loo-surn In informal settings, the pronunciation slightly changes. Rather than emphasizing the first syllable, we say “Loo” instead of “Lu.” The second syllable remains the same, “surn,” rhyming with “fern.” 2. Example Usage: Let’s plan a road trip to Lucerne next summer! I heard Lucerne has amazing hiking trails. Regional Variations While the formal and informal pronunciations cover the most common ways to say Lucerne, it’s worth noting any regional variations that exist: 1. American English Pronunciation In American English, the pronunciation of Lucerne often differs, with a slight variation in the last syllable: Formal: Informal: 2. British English Pronunciation In British English, the pronunciation of Lucerne follows a similar pattern to formal American English: Formal: Informal: Extra Tips and Tricks Mastering the pronunciation of Lucerne is easier with the following tips and tricks: 1. Listen to Native Speakers Listening to the pronunciation by native speakers can significantly help you grasp the correct intonation and rhythm. Look for online audio samples or watch videos featuring individuals from Lucerne or the surrounding region. 2. Practice with Tongue Twisters Tongue twisters are an enjoyable way to improve your pronunciation skills. Try saying: “Lucerne’s lakeside landscape looks lovely.” Repeating such phrases helps train your mouth muscles and improves pronunciation accuracy. 3. Use Language Learning Apps Install language learning apps or programs that provide pronunciation exercises. They often include interactive features allowing you to compare your pronunciation with native speakers. Conclusion Congratulations! You’ve completed our comprehensive guide on how to say Lucerne. Now you can confidently pronounce it in both formal and informal settings. Remember, formal pronunciation is “Lu-cerne,” while informal pronunciation is “Loo-surn.” Be mindful of regional variations, especially in American and British English. Keep practicing, listening to native speakers, and utilizing language learning resources to further refine your pronunciation. Whether you’re planning a trip or discussing Lucerne in conversation, you’ll impress others with your newfound expertise. Enjoy exploring the beautiful city of Lucerne and its many wonders! Ever wondered how Lucerne is pronounced in different languages? Whether you're traveling, meeting new people, or simply curious, knowing the correct pronunciation can be a valuable skill.This guide will teach you how to say Lucerne in 25 languages, featuring various accents, along with audio, video examples, and phonetic spellings. Get ready to confidently pronounce Lucerne like a native speaker, no matter where you are!Lucerne is a name with origin(s) in Swiss and Latin. This name is a feminine name commonly given to girls.• loo - suhn• loo-surn• lu-cerne• l-OO-s-er-n• lucerne• l OO - s er nVideos About Lucerne's Pronunciation Your Wise Guide to the Perfect Name. Dive Deep into Your Baby's Name with AI BetaAll prompts and responses will be saved in the server and by google, avoid entering any personal data All information generated by this AI are not guaranteed to be accurate. Use this information wisely and consider your own personal preferences and experiences when making your final decision. Pronunciation Try to pronounce Meanings Synonyms Quiz Collections Wiki Sentence Translation News Rate the pronunciation difficulty of lucerne Pronunciation of lucerne with 5 audio pronunciations 132 ratings rating ratings 122 ratings rating ratings 117 ratings rating ratings International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) IPA : luː'sɜːn Record the pronunciation of this word in your own voice and play it to listen to how you have pronounced it. 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Say the name slowly and clearly. Step 1. Click the play button to listen to the recorded audio. Step 2. Does it sound great? Thank you for recording this name. It will be added to the website after review. Enter your email address to sign up. You are all set!Someone from our team will get in touch with you. Last Updated on September 19, 2023 by AdminLuzern and Lucerne are both names for the same city in Switzerland. The names Lucerne and Luzern also refer to the Canton of Lucerne. Lucerne is situated in Central Switzerland. To the east are the Swiss cantons of Schwyz and Zug, to the north lies Aargau, and to the west is Bern.Image of Lucerne by TouringSwitzerland.comLuzern is the German name for the city of Lucerne.Lucerne is the French and English word for the city of the same name.As early as 1252, the name Lucerne was known under the name Lucerrun. Nowadays, it is referred to internationally by its English name Lucerne. And the name Lucerne is used for both the Swiss city and for the Swiss canton.As Lucerne is located in the German-speaking part of Switzerland, most of the names used in and around the city have the spelling Luzern. But both names are correct and can be used interchangeably.Image of the Lion Monument by TouringSwitzerland.comIn the very heart of Switzerland lies the lovely city of Lucerne. Visitors can enjoy the beauty of its blue lake and mountains in this stunning area. In Lucerne city, there are a lot of things to see: the Transport Museum (Verkehrshaus), the Lion Monument, the Rosengart Collection, and Chapel Bridge, just to name a few.If you are interested in more information, we have an article describing some of the best things to do in Lucerne, Switzerland: 9 Best Things To Do in Lucerne, Switzerland.Image of Lake Lucerne from Mount Rigi by TouringSwitzerland.comCanton Lucerne covers the following notable villages and towns:Weggis – a holiday resort on the shores of Lake Lucerne with access to the Rigi mountain.Entlebuch – In 2001, UNESCO designated the area as a Biosphere Reserve. Entlebuch lies at the confluence of the Entlen and Emme rivers. Kriens – the village that lies at the foot of Mount Pilatus, another one of the popular tourist areas in LucerneHorw – also on Lake Lucerne, Horw is a quiet and idyllic area near the city of Lucerne. Horw has a beach and a camping area called TCS Camping Luzern-Horw.Willisau – is a beautiful municipality featuring several sites of national significance: The Old City, the Catholic Church of St. Peter and Paul, the Bailiff’s Castle, and the Chapel of Heiliglblut. The entire village of Willisau is listed under the Inventory of Swiss Heritage Sites.Hitzkirch – home to Seematte prehistoric stilt house settlements that have been listed under the Prehistoric pile dwellings around the Alps.Sursee – Awarded with the Wakker prize back in 2003, Sursee has a pretty old town and a history that dates back to the Roman ages.Other villages and towns in Canton Lucerne are Sempach, Wolhusen, Beromünster, Malters, Littau, and Rothenburg.As Lucerne is located in the German-speaking part of Switzerland, most of the names used in and around the city have the spelling Luzern. But both names are correct and can be used interchangeably.Lucerne or Luzern will work equally well. The name Lucerne is what is known internationally, but if you are in that place, you are likely to hear the name Luzern more often. You don’t need to worry since both words refer to the same city and the locals will understand both. Pronunciation Try to pronounce Quiz Collections Rate the pronunciation difficulty of lucerne, switzerland Pronunciation of lucerne, switzerland with 1 audio pronunciations Record the pronunciation of this word in your own voice and play it to listen to how you have pronounced it. 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Chiefly British [French luzerne, from Provençal luzerno, glowworm (perhaps from its shiny seeds), from Latin lucerna, lamp, from lūcēre, to shine; see lucid.]American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (luː'sɜːn) n (Plants) Brit another name for alfalfa (luː'sɜːn; French lysɛrn) n1. (Placename) a canton in central Switzerland, northwest of Lake Lucerne: joined the Swiss Confederacy in 1332. Pop: 352 300 (2002 est). Area: 1494 sq km (577 sq miles)2. (Placename) a city in central Switzerland, capital of Lucerne canton, on Lake Lucerne: tourist centre. Pop: 59 496 (2000)3. (Placename) Lake Lucerne a lake in central Switzerland: fed and drained chiefly by the River Reuss. Area: 115 sq km (44 sq miles). German name: Vierwaldstättersee German name (for senses 1 and 2): LuzernCollins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (luˈsɜrn) n. [1620–30; < French luzerne < Occitan luzerno literally, glowworm] Lu•cerne (luˈsɜrn) n. 1. a canton in central Switzerland. 340,536; 576 sq. mi. (1490 sq. km). 2. the capital of this canton, on Lake of Lucerne. 60,600. 3. Lake of, a lake in central Switzerland. 24 mi. (39 km) long; 44 sq. mi. (114 sq. km). German, Luzern. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. Noun1.lucerne - important European leguminous forage plant with trifoliate leaves and blue-violet flowers grown widely as a pasture and hay cropalfalfa - leguminous plant grown for hay or foragemedic, medick, trefoil - any of several Old World herbs of the genus Medicago having small flowers and trifoliate compound leavesBased on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. [luː'sɜːn] N (esp Brit) → alfalfa fCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 © HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 n → Luzern nt; Lake Lucerne → Vierwaldstätter See mCollins German Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 [luː'sɜːn] n → erba medicaCollins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1995 Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: Horticulture seemed, however, to have been abandoned in the deserted kitchen-garden; and where cabbages, carrots, radishes, pease, and melons had once flourished, a scanty crop of lucerne alone bore evidence of its being deemed worthy of cultivation."Simply, that having ascertained that the piece of ground on which I stand was to let, I made application for it, was readily accepted by the proprietor, and am now master of this fine crop of lucerne. Think of that, Valentine!"Hush," cried Valentine, suddenly; "some one is coming!" Maximilian leaped at one bound into his crop of lucerne, which he began to pull up in the most ruthless way, under the pretext of being occupied in weeding it.Having paid his debts, therefore, in the most honourable manner, he retreated with his daughter to the town of Lucerne, where he lived unknown and in wretchedness.Next morning we left in the train for Switzerland, and reached Lucerne about ten o'clock at night.She had wintered at Davos Platz, and was journeying now to join her friends at Lucerne, when a sudden hemorrhage had overtaken her.Here they found the ghost of a patch of lucerne that had refused to die: there a harsh fallow surrendered to yard-high thistles; and here a breadth of rampant kelk feigning to be lawful crop.During the first quarter of 2019, the Company's Board of Directors approved the sale of the Lucerne mine and a strategy focused on high-value, high cash-generating, precious metal-based activities, including, but not limited to, metals exploration, engineering, resource development, economic feasibility assessments, mineral production, metal processing and related supply chain acquisitions and ventures for environmentally-friendly, conservation-based, economically enhancing mining technologies and processes.Katara Hospitality has said in a statement that a "memorable vacation awaits guests of all ages across four continents in distinguished destinations", including Doha, Paris, Cannes, Milan, Rome, Madrid, Amsterdam, Lausanne, Bern, Lake Lucerne, London and New York.A memorable vacation awaits guests of all ages across four continents in distinguished destinations including; Doha, Paris, Cannes, Milan, Rome, Madrid, Amsterdam, Lausanne, Bern, Lake Lucerne, London, New York and Sharm El Sheikh. 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City in Switzerland For other uses, see Lucerne (disambiguation). Municipality in SwitzerlandLucerneMunicipalityClockwise from top: Kapellbrücke, Löwendenkmal, Old town, City walls, Traditional frescoed building FlagCoat of armsLocation of Lucerne LucerneShow map of SwitzerlandLucerneShow map of Canton of LucerneCoordinates: 47°3′N 8°18′E / 47.050°N 8.300°E / 47.050; 8.300CountrySwitzerlandCantonLucerneDistrictLucerneGovernment • ExecutiveStadtrat with 5 members • MayorStadtpräsident (list)Beat Züsli SPS/PSS(as of 2020) • ParliamentGrosser Stadtrat with 48 membersArea[1] • Total29.11 km2 (11.24 sq mi)Elevation (Lake shore)435 m (1,427 ft)Highest elevation (Sonnenberg)800 m (2,600 ft)Lowest elevation (Rotsee)422 m (1,385 ft)Population (31 December 2018)[2] • Total81,691 • Density2,800/km2 (7,300/sq mi)DemonymGerman: Luzerner(in)Time zoneUTC+01:00 (Central European Time) • Summer (DST)UTC+02:00 (Central European Summer Time)Postal code(s)6000SFOS number1061ISO 3166 codeCH-LULocalitiesLuzern, LittauSurrounded byAdligenswil, Ebikon, Emmen, Horw, Kriens, Malters, Meggen, NeuenkirchWebsitewww.stadtluzern.ch Profile (in German), SFSO statistics Lucerne (English: /luː'sɜːrn/ loo-SURN) or Luzern (Swiss Standard German: [luˈtsɛrn])[note 1] is a city in central Switzerland, in the German-speaking portion of the country. Lucerne is the capital of the canton of Lucerne and part of the district of the same name. With a population of approximately 82,000 people,[3] Lucerne is the most populous city in Central Switzerland, and a nexus of economics, transport, culture, and media in the region. The city's urban area consists of 19 municipalities and towns with an overall population of about 220,000 people.[4] Aerial view of Lake Lucerne Owing to its location on the shores of Lake Lucerne (German: Vierwaldstättersee) and its outflow, the river Reuss, within sight of the mounts Pilatus and Rigi in the Swiss Alps, Lucerne has long been a destination for tourists. One of the city's landmarks is the Chapel Bridge (German: Kapellbrücke), a wooden bridge first erected in the 14th century. The official language of Lucerne is German,[note 2] but the main spoken language is the local variant of the Alemannic Swiss German dialect, Lucerne German. After the fall of the Roman Empire beginning in the 6th century, Germanic Alemannic peoples increased their influence on this area of present-day Switzerland. Around 750 the Benedictine Monastery of St. Leodegar was founded, which was later acquired by Murbach Abbey in Alsace in the middle of the 9th century, and by this time the area had become known as Luciaria.[5] The origin of the name is uncertain, it is possibly derived from the Latin name of the pike, lucius, thus designating a pike fishing spot in the river Reuss. Derivation from the theonym Lugus has been suggested but is phonetically implausible. In any case, the name was associated by popular etymology with Latin lucerna 'lantern' from an early time.[6] In 1178 Lucerne acquired its independence from the jurisdiction of Murbach Abbey, and the founding of the city proper probably occurred that same year. The city gained importance as a strategically located gateway for the growing commerce from the Gotthard trade route. By 1290, Lucerne had become a self-sufficient city of reasonable size with about 3000 inhabitants. About this time King Rudolph I von Habsburg gained authority over the Monastery of St. Leodegar and its lands, including Lucerne. The populace was not content with the increasing Habsburg influence, and Lucerne allied with neighboring towns to seek independence from their rule. Along with Lucerne, the three other forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden formed the "eternal" Swiss Confederacy, known as the Eidgenossenschaft, on November 7, 1332. Later the cities of Zürich, Zug and Bern joined the alliance. With the help of these additions, the rule of Austria over the area came to an end. The issue was settled by Lucerne's victory over the Habsburgs in the Battle of Sempach in 1386. For Lucerne this victory ignited an era of expansion. The city shortly granted many rights to itself, rights which had been withheld by the Habsburgs until then. By this time the borders of Lucerne were approximately those of today. In 1415 Lucerne gained Reichsfreiheit from Emperor Sigismund and became a strong member of the Swiss confederacy. The city developed its infrastructure, raised taxes, and appointed its own local officials. The city's population of 3000 dropped about 40% due to the Black Plague and several wars around 1350. In 1419 town records show the first witch trial against a male person. In 1471, the law was passed to persecute the Romani people of Indian origin.[7] Lucerne in 1642, by Matthäus Merian Among the growing towns of the confederacy, Lucerne was especially popular in attracting new residents. Remaining predominantly Catholic, Lucerne hosted its own annual passion play from 1453 to 1616, a two-day-long play of 12 hours performance per day.[8] As the confederacy broke up during the Reformation, after 1520, most nearby cities became Protestant, but Lucerne remained Catholic. After the victory of the Catholics over the Protestants in the Battle at Kappel in 1531, the Catholic towns dominated the confederacy. It was during this period that Jesuits first came to Lucerne in 1567, with their arrival given considerable backing by Cardinal Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan.[9] The region, though, was destined to be dominated by Protestant cities such as Zürich, Bern and Basel, which defeated the Catholic forces in the 1712 Toggenburg War. The former prominent position of Lucerne in the confederacy was lost forever. In the 16th and 17th centuries, wars and epidemics became steadily less frequent and as a result the population of the country increased strongly. Lucerne was besieged by a peasant army and quickly signed a peace treaty with the rebels in the Swiss peasant war of 1653. Conflict at Lucerne, Illustrated London News, 1845 Lucerne and Rigi, c. 1820 Lucerne and Pilatus, c. 1870. Etching by Heinrich Müller In 1798, nine years after the beginning of the French Revolution, the French army marched into Switzerland. The Old Swiss Confederacy collapsed and the government became democratic. The Industrial Revolution hit Lucerne rather late, and by 1860 only 1.7% of the population worked in industry, which was about a quarter of the national average at that time.[citation needed] Agriculture, which employed about 40% of the workers, was the main form of economic output in the canton. Nevertheless, industry was attracted to the city from areas around Lucerne. From 1850 to 1913, the population quadrupled and the flow of settlers increased. In 1856 trains first linked the city to Olten and Basel, then Zug and Zürich in 1864 and finally to the south in 1897.[citation needed] The 1804 play William Tell by Friedrich Schiller did much to establish the reputation of Lucerne and its environs.[10] Schiller himself had not been to Lucerne, but was inspired to write the play by his wife Lotte and his friend Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, who had both personally visited the city and its surrounding canton. Goethe had lodged in the Hirschenplatz on his route to Italy in 1779.[11] It was during the latter part of the 19th century that Lucerne became a popular destination for artists, royalty and others to escape to. The German composer Richard Wagner established a residence at Tribschen in 1866, where he lived and worked.[12] The city was then boosted by a visit by Queen Victoria to the city in 1868, during which she went sightseeing at the Kapellbrücke and Lion Monument and relished speaking with local people in her native German.[13] Pension Wallis (close to Château Gütsch), where Queen Victoria stayed in 1868 "The Queen's View, Lake of Lucerne, from the Pension Wallis by Collingwood Smith", from The Illustrated London News, 1869 The American writer Mark Twain further popularised the city and its environs in his travel writings after visiting twice, in 1878 and 1897.[14] In 1892 Swiss poet and future Nobel laureate Carl Spitteler also established himself in Lucerne, living there until his death in 1924.[15] Lucerne's status as a fashionable destination led to it becoming one of the first centres of modern-style tourism.[16] Some of the city's most recognisable buildings are hotels from this period, such as the Schweizerhof Hotel (1845), Grand Hotel National (1870), and Château Gütsch (1879).[17][18] It was at the National that Swiss hotelier César Ritz would establish himself as manager between 1878 and 1888. Aerial view by Walter Mittelholzer (1919) In August 1993, the Kapellbrücke in the centre of the city suffered from a great fire which destroyed two thirds of its interior paintings.[19] The bridge was subsequently reconstructed and reopened to the public in April 1994, after a total of CHF 3.4 million was spent on its repair.[20] On June 17, 2007, voters of the city of Lucerne and the adjacent town of Littau agreed to a merger in a simultaneous referendum. This took effect on January 1, 2010.[21] The new city, still called Lucerne, has a population of around 80,000 people, making it the seventh-largest city in Switzerland. The results of this referendum are expected to pave the way for negotiations with other nearby cities and towns in an effort to create a unified city-region, based on the results of a study.[22] Lucerne is located at the outfall of Lake Lucerne into the river Reuss, which flows from south-east to north-west. The city occupies both banks of the river and the lowest reach of the lake, with the city centre straddling the river immediately downstream of the outfall. The city's suburbs climb the hills to the north-east and south-west, and stretch out along the river and lake banks, whilst the recently added area of Littau is to the north-west.[23] Besides this contiguous city area, the municipality also includes an exclave on the south shore of Lake Lucerne some 8 kilometres (5.0 mi) away, comprising the northern slopes of the Bürgenstock. This section of the municipality is entirely surrounded by the lake and by land of the canton of Nidwalden. It does not contain any significant settlements, but the summit of the Bürgenstock is the highest point of the municipality.[23] The municipality has an area of 29.1 square kilometers (11.2 sq mi). Of this area and as of 2009[update], 28.0% is used for agricultural purposes, while 22.3% is forested. Of the rest of the land, 47.6% is settled (buildings or roads) and the remainder (2.1%) is non-productive (rivers, glaciers or mountains).[24] Between 1961 and 1990 Lucerne had an average of 138.1 days of rain per year and on average received 1,171 mm (46.1 in) of precipitation. The wettest month was June during which time Lucerne received an average of 153 mm (6.0 in) of rainfall. During this month there was rainfall for an average of 14.2 days. The driest month of the year was February with an average of 61 mm (2.4 in) of precipitation over 10.2 days.[25] Climate in this area has mild differences between highs and lows, and there is adequate rainfall year-round. The Köppen Climate Classification subtype for this climate is "Cfb" (Marine West Coast Climate/Oceanic climate).[26] Climate data for Lucerne, elevation 454 m (1,490 ft), (1991–2020) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Mean daily maximum °C (°F) 4.0(39.2) 5.8(42.4) 10.9(51.6) 15.3(59.5) 19.4(66.9) 22.9(73.2) 24.9(76.8) 24.3(75.7) 19.6(67.3) 14.3(57.7) 8.2(46.8) 4.5(40.1) 14.5(58.1) Daily mean °C (°F) 1.1(34.0) 1.9(35.4) 6.0(42.8) 9.9(49.8) 14.1(57.4) 17.6(63.7) 19.5(67.1) 18.9(66.0) 14.8(58.6) 10.3(50.5) 5.1(41.2) 1.9(35.4) 10.1(50.2) Mean daily minimum °C (°F) −1.6(29.1) −1.7(28.9) 1.5(34.7) 4.8(40.6) 9.1(48.4) 12.8(55.0) 14.6(58.3) 14.4(57.9) 10.8(51.4) 6.9(44.4) 2.2(36.0) −0.8(30.6) 6.1(43.0) Average precipitation mm (inches) 55.8(2.20) 61.3(2.41) 75.4(2.97) 96.5(3.80) 148.7(5.85) 164.5(6.48) 165.5(6.52) 170.0(6.69) 109.2(4.30) 88.2(3.47) 77.9(3.07) 78.4(3.09) 1,291.4(50.84) Average snowfall cm (inches) 11.0(4.3) 14.1(5.6) 4.5(1.8) 0.9(0.4) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.4(0.2) 3.2(1.3) 12.8(5.0) 46.9(18.5) Average precipitation days (≥ 1.0 mm) 9.7 8.7 11.0 11.2 13.1 13.5 12.7 12.7 10.2 10.0 9.5 10.5 132.8 Average snowy days (≥ 1.0 cm) 2.8 3.0 1.1 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.8 2.7 10.9 Average relative humidity (%) 83 78 72 68 71 72 71 75 80 84 85 85 77 Mean monthly sunshine hours 50.8 79.9 133.3 161.5 172.7 186.9 208.9 198.4 145.8 99.4 53.4 39.0 1,530 Percentage possible sunshine 23 32 39 43 40 42 47 49 42 33 23 19 38 Source 1: NOAA[27] Source 2: MeteoSwiss[28] Logo of the municipality of Lucerne The City Council (Stadtrat) constitutes the executive government of the city of Lucerne and operates as a collegiate authority. It is composed of five councilors (German: Stadtrat/-rätin), each presiding over a directorate (Direktion) comprising several departments and bureaus. The president of the executive department acts as mayor (Stadtpräsident). In the mandate period (Legislatur) September 2024 – August 2028 the City Council is presided by Stadtpräsident Beat Züsli. Departmental tasks, coordination measures and implementation of laws decreed by the Grand City Council are carried by the City Council. The regular election of the City Council by any inhabitant valid to vote is held every four years. Any resident of Lucerne allowed to vote can be elected as a member of the City Council. The delegates are selected by means of a system of Majorz. The mayor is elected as such as well by public election while the heads of the other directorates are assigned by the collegiate.[29] As of 28 April 2024[update], Luzern's City Council is made up of one representative of the SP (Social Democratic Party, who is also the mayor) and one of the GPS (Green Party), both elected in first round, and another one of the SP, and one each of Centre (Centre Oarty, former CVP) and FDP (FDP.The Liberals), all elected on second round. This gives the left parties a majority. The last regular election were held on 28 April/8 June 2024. Except for the mayor, all other councilors are newly electeds.[30] The City Council (Stadtrat) of Luzern[29] 2024-2028 City Councilor(Stadtrat/-rätin) Party Head of Directorate (Direktion, since) of elected since Beat Züsli[SR 1] SP Education and Mayor's Office (Bildungsdirektion/Präsidiales, 2016) 2016 Korintha Bärtsch GPS Building and Civil Engineering (Baudirektion, 2024) 2024 Franziska Bitzi[SR 2] Centre Finances (Finanzdirektion, 2024) 2024 Melanie Setz SP Social Services and Security (Sozial- und Sicherheitsdirektion, 2024)) 2024 Marco Baumann FDP Environment and Transport (Umwelt- und Verkehrsdirektion, 2024) 2024 ^ Mayor (Stadtpräsident) ^ Vice President (Vizepräsidentin) Michèle Bucher (FDP) is Town Chronicler (Stadtschreiberin) since 2020. The Grosse Stadtrat of Luzern for the mandate period of 2024-2028 JUSO (2.1%) jg (2.1%) SP (27.1%) GPS (16.7%) glp (8.3%) Centre (14.6%) FDP (16.7%) SVP (12.5%) The Grand City Council (Grosser Stadtrat) holds legislative power. It is made up of 48 members, with elections held every four years. The Grand City Council decrees regulations and by-laws that are executed by the City Council and the administration. The delegates are selected by means of a system of proportional representation. The sessions of the Grand City Council are public. Unlike members of the City Council, members of the Grand City Council are not politicians by profession, and they are paid a fee based on their attendance. Any resident of Luzern allowed to vote can be elected as a member of the Grand City Council. The parliament holds its meetings in the Rathaus (Town Hall) am Kornmarkt.[31] The last regular election of the Grand City Council was held on 28 April 2024 for the mandate period (German: Legislatur) from September 2024 to August 2028. Currently the Grand City Council consist of 13 members of the Social Democratic Party (SP/PS) (+-0) and one of its junior section, the JUSO, 8 (+2) Green Party (GPS/PES) and one of its junior section, the jg of Luzern, 8 (-1) The Liberals (FDP/PLR), 7 (+-0) Centre Party (former CVP/PDC), 6 (-1) Swiss People's Party (SVP/UDC), and 4 (+-0) Green Liberal Party (GLP/PVL).[30] In the 2019 federal election for the Swiss National Council the most popular party was the PS which received 25.0% (-0.7) of the vote. The next five most popular parties were the Green Party (20.8%, +7.4), the SVP (15.0%, -4.6), the CVP (14.1%, 0), FDP (13

active editors 7,011,211 articles in English 1820 historical world map History is the systematic study of the past with its main focus on the human past. Historians analyse and interpret primary and secondary sources to construct narratives about what happened and explain why it happened. They engage in source criticism to assess the authenticity, content, and reliability of these sources. It is controversial whether the resulting historical narratives can be truly objective and whether history is a social science rather than a discipline of the humanities. Influential schools of thought include positivism, the Annales school, Marxism, and postmodernism. Some branches of history focus on specific time periods, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as political, social, and economic history. History emerged as a field of inquiry in antiquity to replace myth-infused narratives, with influential early traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ian Carmichael Russet sparrow Emmy Noether Archive By email More featured articles About Welsh presbytery meeting, 1940 ... that the term "middle judicatory", which many denominations use for their mid-tier organizations, originated in Presbyterian courts (example pictured) for church discipline? ... that texting someone a poop emoji in Japan is a way to wish them good luck? ... that American football player Dominic Vairo went from being forced off the freshman team at Notre Dame to becoming captain of the varsity team? ... that an anime programming block that originally aired on the American television channel TechTV was the inspiration for the co-founder of a Japanese animation studio? ... that ratline organizer Ivo Omrčanin once beat a suspected informant with an umbrella? ... that a leak from a natural-gas storage field led to the destruction of or damage to almost 30 buildings in Hutchinson, Kansas? ... that Lorenzo Pace performed a candlelit flute concerto at the outset of his dissertation defense? ... that Queen Afua inspired New York City mayor Eric Adams to become vegan? ... that the Fuck Tree has been described as a "physical embodiment of desire"? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Aleksander Barkov In ice hockey, the Florida Panthers (captain Aleksander Barkov pictured) defeat the Edmonton Oilers to win the Stanley Cup. In motorsport, Robert Kubica, Yifei Ye, and Phil Hanson of AF Corse win the 24 Hours of Le Mans. In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman 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. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Alfred Brendel Ali Shamkhani Hamilton Wanasinghe Afa Ah Loo Geoff Palmer Stella Chen Nominate an article June 19: Juneteenth in the United States (1865) Lou Gehrig baseball card 1785 – The proprietors of King's Chapel, Boston, voted to adopt James Freeman's Book of Common Prayer, thus establishing the first Unitarian church in the Americas. 1838 – The Maryland province of the Jesuits contracted to sell 272 slaves to buyers in Louisiana in one of the largest slave sales in American history. 1939 – American baseball player Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig's disease". 2009 – War in Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan. Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (d. 1844)Sarah Rosetta Wakeman (d. 1864)Aage Bohr (b. 1922)Clayton Kirkpatrick (d. 2004) More anniversaries: June 18 June 19 June 20 Archive By email List of days of the year About Dred Scott (c. 1799 – 1858) was an enslaved African American who, along with his wife, Harriet Robinson Scott, unsuccessfully sued for the freedom of themselves and their two daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, in the 1857 legal case Dred Scott v. Sandford. The Scotts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was illegal, and laws in those jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they stayed for an extended period. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extend American citizenship to people of black African descent, and therefore they could not enjoy the rights and privileges that the Constitution conferred upon American citizens. The Dred Scott decision is widely considered the worst in the Supreme Court's history, being widely denounced for its overt racism, judicial activism, poor legal reasoning, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. The ruling was later superseded by the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which abolished slavery, in 1865, followed by the Fourteenth Amendment, whose first section guaranteed birthright citizenship for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", in 1868. This posthumous oil-on-canvas portrait of Scott was painted by Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon Recently featured: Garni Temple Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina 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 [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 1865. For other uses, see 1865 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centu 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1880s Years 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 vte 1865 by topic Humanities Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Denmark France Germany New Zealand Norway Portugal Russia South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United States 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 1865 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1865MDCCCLXVAb urbe condita2618Armenian calendar1314ԹՎ ՌՅԺԴAssyrian calendar6615Bahá'í calendar21–22Balinese saka calendar1786–1787Bengali calendar1271–1272Berber calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 – 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2409Burmese calendar1227Byzantine calendar7373–7374Chinese calendar甲子年 (Wood Rat)4562 or 4355 — to —乙丑年 (Wood Ox)4563 or 4356Coptic calendar1581–1582Discordian calendar3031Ethiopian calendar1857–1858Hebrew calendar5625–5626Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1921–1922 - Shaka Samvat1786–1787 - Kali Yuga4965–4966Holocene calendar11865Igbo calendar865–866Iranian calendar1243–1244Islamic calendar1281–1282Japanese calendarGenji 2 / Keiō 1(慶応元年)Javanese calendar1793–1794Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4198Minguo calendar47 before ROC民前47年Nanakshahi calendar397Thai solar calendar2407–2408Tibetan calendar阳木鼠年(male Wood-Rat)1991 or 1610 or 838 — to —阴木牛年(female Wood-Ox)1992 or 1611 or 839 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1865. 1865 (MDCCCLXV) was a common year starting on Sunday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1865th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 865th year of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 19th century, and the 6th year of the 1860s decade. As of the start of 1865, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 15: Union captures Fort Fisher. January 4 – The New York Stock Exchange opens its first permanent headquarters at 10-12 Broad near Wall Street, in New York City. January 13 – American Civil War: Second Battle of Fort Fisher – Union forces launch a major amphibious assault against the last seaport held by the Confederates, Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 – American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher. January 31 The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (conditional prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude) passes narrowly, in the House of Representatives. American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief. February 3 – American Civil War: Hampton Roads Conference: Union and Confederate leaders discuss peace terms. February 6 – The municipal administration of Finland is established.[1] February 8 & March 8 – Gregor Mendel reads his paper on Experiments on Plant Hybridization at two meetings of the Natural History Society of Brünn in Moravia, subsequently taken to be the origin of the theory of Mendelian inheritance.[2] February 21 – John Deere receives a United States patent for ploughs. February 22 – Tennessee adopts a new constitution that abolishes slavery. February – American Civil War: Columbia, South Carolina burns, as Confederate forces flee from advancing Union forces. March 3 – The U.S. Congress authorizes formation of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. March 4 – Washington College and Jefferson College are merged to form Washington & Jefferson College in the United States.[3] March 13 – American Civil War: The Confederate States of America agrees to the use of African American troops. March 18 – American Civil War: The Congress of the Confederate States of America adjourns for the last time. March 19–21 – American Civil War : Battle of Bentonville: Union troops compel Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina. March 25 The Claywater Meteorite explodes just before reaching ground level in Vernon County, Wisconsin; fragments having a combined mass of 1.5 kg (3.3 lb) are recovered. American Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Stedman from the Union, although it is retaken the same day. Lee's army suffers heavy casualties: about 2,900, including 1,000 captured in the Union counterattack. Confederate positions are weakened. After the battle, Lee's defeat is only a matter of time. March – Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 9: Appomattox Court House. April 14: Lincoln shot. April 1 – American Civil War – Battle of Five Forks: In Petersburg, Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 2 – American Civil War: Confederate President Jefferson Davis and most of his Cabinet flee the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, which is taken by Union troops the next day. April 6 – German chemicals producer Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik (BASF) is founded in Mannheim. April 9 – American Civil War: Confederate States Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, effectively ending the war. April 14 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln: President of the United States Abraham Lincoln is shot while attending an evening performance of the farce Our American Cousin at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. United States Secretary of State William H. Seward and his family are attacked in his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 – President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th President of the United States upon Lincoln's death and is sworn in later that morning. April 18 – Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his entire cabinet arrive in Charlotte, North Carolina, with a contingent of 1,000 soldiers. April 21 – German chemicals producer BASF moves its headquarters and factories from Mannheim, to the Hemshof District of Ludwigshafen. April 26 American Civil War: Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrenders to Union Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, at Durham Station, North Carolina. Union cavalry corner John Wilkes Booth in a Virginia barn, and cavalryman Boston Corbett fatally shoots the assassin. April 27 The steamboat Sultana, carrying 2,300 passengers, explodes and sinks in the Mississippi River, killing 1,800, mostly Union survivors of the Andersonville Prison.April 27: Steamboat Sultana sinks. Governor of New York Reuben Fenton signs a bill formally creating Cornell University. May 1 – The Treaty of the Triple Alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay against Paraguay is formally signed, following the outbreak of the Paraguayan War. May 4 – American Civil War: Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, commanding all Confederate forces in Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, effectively ending all Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. May 5 – In the United States: In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the first train robbery in the country takes place. Jefferson Davis meets with his Confederate Cabinet (14 officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially dissolved. May 10 – American Civil War: Jefferson Davis is captured by the Union Army near Irwinville, Georgia. May 12 – Electric equipment and mobile brand Nokia founded in Tampere, Finland. May 12–13 – American Civil War – Battle of Palmito Ranch: In far south Texas, more than a month after Confederate General Lee's surrender, the last land battle of the civil war with casualties, ends with a Confederate victory. May 17 The International Telegraph Union is founded. French missionary Father Armand David first observes Père David's deer in Peking, China.[4] May 23 – Grand Review of the Armies: Union Army troops parade down Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.) to celebrate the end of the American Civil War. May 25 – Mobile magazine explosion: 300 are killed in Mobile, Alabama, when an ordnance depot explodes. May 28 – The Mimosa sets sail with emigrants from Wales for Patagonia.[5] May 29 – American Civil War: President of the United States Andrew Johnson issues a proclamation of general amnesty for most citizens of the former Confederacy. June 2 – American Civil War: Confederate forces west of the Mississippi River under General Edmund Kirby Smith surrender at Galveston, Texas, under terms negotiated on May 26, becoming the last to do so. June 10 – Richard Wagner's opera Tristan und Isolde debuts at the Munich Court Theatre. June 11 – Battle of the Riachuelo: The Brazilian Navy squadron defeats the Paraguayan Navy. July 2: Salvation Army June 19 – American Civil War: Union Major General Gordon Granger lands at Galveston, Texas, and informs the people of Texas of the Emancipation Proclamation (an event celebrated in modern times each year as Juneteenth). June 23 – American Civil War: At Fort Towson in Oklahoma Territory, Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, surrenders the last significant Rebel army. June 25 – James Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission at Brighton, England. June 26 – Jumbo, a young male African elephant, arrives at London Zoo and becomes a popular attraction. June–August – English polymath Francis Galton first describes eugenics.[6] July 4 – Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 The U.S. Secret Service is founded. The first speed limit is introduced in Britain: 2 mph (3.2 km/h) in town and 4 mph (6.4 km/h) in the country. July 7 – Following Abraham Lincoln's assassination on April 14, the four conspirators condemned to death during the trial are hanged, including David Herold, George Atzerodt, Lewis Powell and Mary Surratt. Her son, John Surratt, escapes execution by fleeing to Canada, and ultimately to Egypt. July 14 – First ascent of the Matterhorn: The summit of the Matterhorn in the Alps is reached for the first time, by a party of 7 led by the Englishman Edward Whymper; 4 die in a fall during the descent. July 14: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 21 – Wild Bill Hickok – Davis Tutt shootout: In the market square of Springfield, Missouri, Wild Bill Hickok shoots "Little Dave" Davis Tutt dead over a poker debt, in what is regarded as the first true western fast draw showdown. July 23 – The SS Great Eastern departs on a voyage to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable.[7] July 26 – The New Zealand Parliament first meets in Wellington on a permanent basis, making it de facto the national capital.[9] July 27 Welsh settlers arrive in Argentina at Chubut Valley. Businessman Asa Packer establishes Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. July 30 – The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 – The first narrow gauge mainline railway in the world opens at Grandchester, Australia. July – The Christian Mission, later renamed The Salvation Army, is founded in Whitechapel, London, by William and Catherine Booth. August 16 – The Dominican Republic regains independence from Spain. August 25 – The Shergotty meteorite Mars meteorite falls in Sherghati, Gaya, Bihar in India. September 19 – Union Business College (now Peirce College) is founded in Philadelphia. September 26 – Champ Ferguson becomes the first person (and one of only two) to be convicted of war crimes for actions taken during the American Civil War, found guilty by a U.S. Army tribunal on 23 charges, arising from the murder of 53 people. He is hanged on October 20, two days after the conviction of Henry Wirz for war crimes.[10] October 11 – Morant Bay rebellion: Paul Bogle leads hundreds of black men and women in a march in Jamaica; the rebellion is brutally suppressed by the British governor Edward John Eyre with 400 executed.[8] October 25 – Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee. October 26 The Standard Oil Company opens. The paddlewheel steamer SS Republic sinks off the Georgia coast, with a cargo of $400,000 in coins. November 6 – American Civil War: The CSS Shenandoah, last remnant of the Confederate States of America and its military, surrenders in Liverpool after fleeing westward from the Pacific. November 10 – Captain Henry Wirz, Confederate superintendent of Andersonville Prison (Camp Sumter) is hanged, becoming the second of two combatants, and only serving regular soldier, to be executed for war crimes committed during the American Civil War. November 11 – Duar War between Britain and Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan cedes control of its southern passes to Britain in return for an annual subsidy.[7] November 17 – Chincha Islands War: Action of 17 November 1865 – A Spanish gunboat is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 – Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo – The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chileans and the Peruvians, north of Valparaíso, Chile. December 11 – The United States Congress creates the United States House Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Commerce, reducing the tasks of the House Committee on Ways and Means. December 17 – Leopold II becomes King of the Belgians, following the death (on December 10) of his father, King Leopold I. December 18 – Secretary of State William H. Seward declares the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution ratified by three-quarters of the states, including those in secession. As of December 6, slavery is legally outlawed in the last two slave states of Kentucky and Delaware, and the remaining 45,000 slaves are freed. December 21 – The Kappa Alpha Order is founded at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. December 24 – Jonathan Shank and Barry Ownby form the Ku Klux Klan in the American South, to resist Reconstruction and intimidate carpetbaggers and scalawags, as well as to repress the freedpeople. Francis Galton. A forest fire near Silverton, Oregon, destroys about one million acres (4,000 km2) of timber. The National Temperance Society and Publishing House is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham, England, is founded. January 5 – Julio Garavito Armero, Colombian astronomer (d. 1920) January 9 – Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 19 – Valentin Serov, Russian portrait painter (d. 1911) January 20 – Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 27 – Nikolai Pokrovsky, Russian politician, last foreign minister of the Russian Empire (d. 1930) January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Indian independence movement (d. 1928) Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg, 1st President of Finland (d. 1952)[11] January 31 – Henri Desgrange, French cycling enthusiast, founder of the Tour de France (d. 1940) February 4 – Ernest Hanbury Hankin, English bacteriologist, naturalist (d. 1939) February 9 – Beatrice Stella Tanner, later Mrs. Patrick Campbell, English theatre actress, producer (d. 1940) February 12 Enrico Millo, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 – Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1923). February 19 – Sven Hedin, Swedish scientist, explorer (d. 1952) February 21 – John Haden Badley, English author, educator (d. 1967) February 28 – Wilfred Grenfell, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1940) Elma Danielsson March 1 – Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 1936) March 10 – Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 15 – Sui Sin Far, English-born writer (d. 1914) March 19 – William Morton Wheeler, American entomologist (d. 1937) March 30 – Heinrich Rubens, German physicist (d. 1922) April – Richard Rushall, British sea captain and businessman (d. 1953) April 1 – Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929) April 2 – Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921) April 6 – Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926) April 9 Violet Nicolson, English poet (d. 1904) Erich Ludendorff, German general (d. 1937) Charles Proteus Steinmetz, German-American engineer, electrician (d. 1923) April 14 – Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, and designer and painter of pottery (d. 1960) April 16 – Harry Chauvel, Australian Army general (d. 1945)[13] April 18 – Leónidas Plaza, 16th President of Ecuador (d. 1932) April 26 – Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Finnish artist (d. 1931)[14] April 28 Vital Brazil, Brazilian physician, immunologist (d. 1950) Charles W. Woodworth, American entomologist (d. 1940) Pieter Zeeman King George V of the United Kingdom May 2 – Clyde Fitch, American dramatist (d. 1909) May 3 – Martha M. Simpson, Australian educationalist ((d. 1948) May 23 – Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1942) May 25 John Mott, American YMCA leader, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1955) Pieter Zeeman, Dutch physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1943) May 26 – Robert W. Chambers, American artist (d. 1933) June 2 – George Lohmann, English cricketer (d. 1901) June 3 – George V of the United Kingdom (d. 1936) June 9 Albéric Magnard, French composer (d. 1914) Carl Nielsen, Danish composer (d. 1931) June 13 – W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1939) June 19 Alfred Hugenberg, German businessman, politician (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 21 – Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1944) June 26 – Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 – Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1986) Philipp Scheidemann Julia Marlowe July 1 – Granville Ryrie, Australian Army general, politician, and diplomat (d. 1937)[15] July 13 – Gérard Encausse, French occultist (d. 1916) July 15 – Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1919) Edward Terry Sanford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1930) July 26 – Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1933) John Radecki, Australian stained glass artist (d. 1955) August 10 – Alexander Glazunov, Russian composer (d. 1936) August 15 – Usui Mikao, Japanese founder of reiki (d. 1926) August 17 – Julia Marlowe, English-born American stage actress (d. 1950) August 20 – Bernard Tancred, South African cricketer (d. 1911) August 22 – Templar Saxe, British actor and singer (d. 1935) August 24 – King Ferdinand I of Romania (d. 1927) August 27 – James Henry Breasted, American Egyptologist (d. 1935) September 4 – Maria Karłowska, Polish Roman Catholic religious professed and blessed (d. 1935) September 11 – Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (d. 1929) September 13 – William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, British field marshal (d. 1951) September 26 – Mary Russell, Duchess of Bedford, English aviator, ornithologist (d. 1937) Charles W. Clark Hovhannes Abelian Warren G. Harding Jean Sibelius Rudyard Kipling October 1 – Paul Dukas, French composer (d. 1935) October 9 – Arthur Hayes-Sadler, British admiral (d. 1952) October 10 – Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 12 – Arthur Harden, English chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1940) October 15 – Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1925) October 16 – Rudolph Lambart, 10th Earl of Cavan, British field marshal (d. 1946) October 17 – James Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician (d. 1950) October 22 Charles James Briggs, British general (d. 1941) Raymond Hitchcock, American actor (d. 1929) October 23 – Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor (d. 1936) October 26 – Benjamin Guggenheim, American businessman (d. 1912) October 27 – Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940) November 2 – Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923) November 11 – Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film producer, founder of the Thanhouser Company (d. 1956) December 8 Rüdiger von der Goltz, German general (d. 1946) Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer (d. 1957) December 12 – Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 16 – Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1918) December 19 – Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1932) December 20 – Elsie de Wolfe, American socialite, interior decorator (d. 1950) December 23 Anna Farquhar Bergengren, American author and editor (unknown year of death) James M. Canty, American educator, school administrator, and businessperson (d. 1964)[16] Albrecht, Duke of Württemberg, German field marshal (d. 1939) December 25 Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1950) Fay Templeton, American musical comedy star (d. 1939) December 28 – Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1925) December 30 – Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1943)[17] Abraham Lincoln John Wilkes Booth January 14 – Marie-Anne Libert, Belgian botanist (b. 1782) January 19 – Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 28 – Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1788) February 6 – Isabella Beeton, British cook, household management expert (b. 1836)[18] March 1 – Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1795) March 20 – Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 – Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803 April 1 John Milton, Governor of Florida (b. 1807) Giuditta Pasta, Italian soprano (b. 1798) April 2 – A. P. Hill, American Confederate general (b. 1825) April 13 – Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 15 – Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) April 18 – Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 24 – Nicholas Alexandrovich, Tsarevich of Russia (b. 1843) April 26 – John Wilkes Booth, American actor, assassin of Abraham Lincoln (b. 1838) April 28 – Sir Samuel Cunard, Canadian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 5 – Ben Hall, Australian bushranger (b. 1837) May 10 – William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson (b. 1782)[19] Paul Bogle Henry John Temple Leopold I of Belgium July – Dimitris Plaposutas, Greek military leader (b. 1786) July 6 – Princess Sophie of Sweden, Grand Duchess of Baden (b. 1801) July 7 – The Lincoln assassination conspirators (executed) Lewis Powell (b. 1844) David Herold (b. 1842) George Atzerodt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1823) July 25 – James Barry, British military surgeon (b. 1795) August 4 – Percival Drayton, United States Navy officer (b. 1812) August 12 – William Jackson Hooker, English botanist (b. 1785) August 13 – Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 16 – Sir Frederick Stovin, British army general (b. 1783) August 27 – Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Canadian author (b. 1796) August 29 – Robert Remak, German embryologist, physiologist and neurologist (b. 1815) September 2 – William Rowan Hamilton, Irish mathematician (b. 1805) September 10 – Maria Silfvan, Finnish actor (b. 1802) September 25 – Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1792) October 16 – Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1781) October 18 – Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1784) October 24 – Paul Bogle, Jamaican activist, Baptist deacon and leader of the Morant Bay rebellion. (executed) (b. 1820) November 10 – Henry Wirz, Swiss-born American Confederate military officer, prisoner-of-war camp commander (executed) (b. 1823) November 12 – Elizabeth Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1810) November 28 José Manuel Pareja, Spanish admiral (suicide) (b. 1813) William Machin Stairs, Canadian businessman, statesman (b. 1789) November 29 – Isaac A. Van Amburgh, American animal trainer (b. 1811) December 6 – Sebastián Iradier, Spanish composer (b. 1809) December 10 – King Leopold I of Belgium (b. 1790) December 14 – Johan Georg Forchhammer, Danish geologist (b. 1794) December 17 – Luigi Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788) ^ "Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 vuotta" [150 years of local self-government]. Nopolanews (in Finnish). February 6, 2015. Archived from the original on February 24, 2015. Retrieved February 6, 2024. ^ Moore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF). Bioscene. 27. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 2, 2017. 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Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715–1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy