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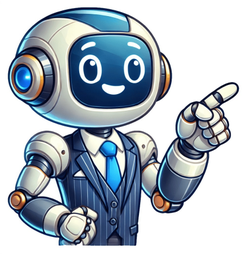

Adblock Plus is the most popular browser extension available for Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera and Android. Its primary purpose is to remove all intrusive advertisements from your browsing experience: YouTube video ads, Facebook ads, banners, pop-ups, pop-unders, background ads etc. How does Adblock Plus work? In order to block ads, Adblock Plus requires the so-called filters to "tell" it which requests to block. Out of the box, Adblock Plus comes without any filters, but, it will offer you to add a filter subscription on first start. With these filters enabled, it can block specific requests from websites, usually the requests to serve an ad. Blocked ads often leave blank spaces or "Advertising Tags" on webpages. Adblock Plus is still able to remove these with a functionality called "element-hiding": based on certain specific characteristics, Adblock Plus is able to hide certain elements from the webpage. Installing Adblock Plus For Firefox If you use the Mozilla Firefox browser, click the install button on the Firefox installation page. Firefox will prompt you to allow Adblock Plus to install the add-on: Click on "Allow". Firefox will start the installation of our ad block, and will ask you to confirm that you trust the author. Click on "Install Now" to add Adblock Plus to your Firefox browser. You are now protected against all intrusive ads! For Chrome Google Chrome allows two ways to install our ad block software. The easiest way is through our website, the second way is through the Chrome Webstore. Installation through our website in two steps Simply go to the Chrome installation page and click on the install button to add the ad blocker to your Chrome browser. Click on "Add" when the following dialog pops-up in your browser: Adblock Plus will be installed into your browser. You know it has been successful if the following message shows up: Installation through the Google Chrome Webstore in three steps If you wish to install Adblock Plus through the Chrome Webstore please click here to open ABP. The following screen will open our adblock for Chrome: In this screen, please click on the blue "Add to Chrome" button in the top-right corner. After clicking this button, the following pop-up will ask you to "Add" Adblock Plus to your browser: After confirming, you will be protected against all obtrusive online advertising by world's most popular ad blocker! For Opera To install Adblock Plus on Opera, go to the Opera Add-ons page and click on "Add to Opera". The following pop-up will show up: Please confirm by clicking on "Install", and Adblock Plus will block ads in your Opera browser. First steps As previously described, Adblock Plus requires filterlists to block ads. By itself, Adblock Plus can only see the webpage you are loading, but has to be "told" by the filterlist which elements to block. When you install Adblock Plus for the first time, it will automatically suggest a filterlist to you based on the language settings of your browser. There are a two basic lists out there, EasyList and Fanboy's List. These two lists block the ads from the most popular (often English) websites. However, these lists do not block ads on less popular national websites. In the case that you, for example, come from Germany, you will have to subscribe to the national German filter list. In this case, this will be "EasyList Germany + EasyList". An overview of all the lists can be found here. It is important to note that you should not add too many filterlists to Adblock Plus. This will slow down the adblocker, therefore, your browsing. As a rule of thumb, it is highly recommended to not use overlapping filterlists (e.g. choose either EasyList OR Fanboy's List). You can also use filterlists to protect yourself against tracking, malware, social media tracking etc. Read more about this here. If you want to remove a filterlist again check out this tutorial. In Firefox In Firefox select "Firefox" >> "Add-ons" (for Mac OS X / Linux, select "Tools" from the menubar >> "Add-Ons"), this will open your Firefox Add-ons Manager. On Windows: On Mac OS X / Linux In the Add-ons Manager under the "Extensions" tab, you will find Adblock Plus: Please select "Preferences" to access the Adblock Plus profile, and click on "Filter Preferences": This will open the Adblock Plus Filter Preferences menu: Please click on "Add filter subscription", and open the drop-down menu for the filterlist subscriptions to add new/more filters. Select the list you want to subscribe to, Adblock Plus automatically enable these lists by default. This menu only shows the most popular and recommended filters. Please go here for more filter lists. In Google Chrome To add a filter subscription to Google Chrome, please select "Settings" from the menu in the top right corner. This menu can be found under the small icon with three horizontal bars: In the drop-down menu, select "Settings". Next, go to the tab "Extensions" on the left side of the screen. This will open the extension window of Google Chrome, where you will find Adblock Plus. Under the description, you can find the "Options" hyperlink. Please click on this link to open our adblock for Chrome's menu: In the Adblock Plus Options menu, you can see an overview of the installed and enabled filter lists. To add a new subscription for our adblocker, select "Add filter subscription". This will open a drop-down menu with the recommended and most popular filterlists. Please select the filterlist you want to enable, and click "Add". If your desired filter is not showing amongst these pre-selected filters, please go here. In Opera To add a new filterlist in Opera, please go to "Menu" button (for Mac OS X / Linux, "Tools"), select "Extensions" >> "Manage Extensions" . This will open your currently installed extensions, including Adblock Plus: To access the filter preferences menu, please click on the small tool-icon on the right side. This will open your "Adblock Plus Options" menu, where you can add your subscriptions. Click on "Add filter subscription" to access the drop-down menu with the recommended and most popular filterlists. Here you can select your desired filter, and click "Add". On Android For Android, it is not possible to select multiple filterlists. In order to change your filterlist subscription, please open the Adblock Plus application, and select "Filter Subscription". This will open the menu where you can change your subscription. Disabling Adblock Plus on frequently used sites Many web sites depend on advertising income, and if you visit a web site frequently you might want to allow their advertising. To do that, navigate to that site and click on the Adblock Plus icon in the toolbar. From the menu you can choose "Disable on ..." by clicking the slider (you can undo that choice in the same way by clicking the slider again) and then click “refresh”. It will add an exception rule like @@||adblockplus.org^$document to your list of filters. You can find more information on exception rules in Writing Adblock Plus filters. If you want to disable Adblock Plus on all websites, follow these instructions: Disabling/Reenabling Adblock Plus on all Websites. Disabling/Reenabling Adblock Plus on all Websites In Firefox To disable or reenable Adblock Plus in Mozilla Firefox on all sites, please access your "Add-ons Manager" by going to "Firefox" >> "Add-ons" (for Mac OS X / Linux, select "Tools" from the menubar >> "Add-Ons"). Here you will find an overview of your currently installed add-ons. Find Adblock Plus here, and simply click on "Remove" or click the slider. If you want to enable the adblocker on all website again, simply click on the slider again. For more detailed information on how to remove add-ons, please visit Firefox's page. It is important to note that Adblock Plus saves your preferences settings, so if you would reinstall ABP in a later stage, you do not have to reconfigure your settings. If you want a clean start with Adblock Plus you should remove the directory "adblockplus" in your user profile (how to find your profile). Also, you should go to about:config and reset all preferences starting with "extensions.adblockplus" (to reset right-click a preference and choose Reset from the context menu). In Google Chrome To disable or reenable our Chrome Adblock Plus version, please go to "Settings" in the menu in the top right corner. Then, select "Extensions" on the left side. Find Adblock Plus here, and simply click on "Remove" or click the slider. If you want to enable the adblocker on all website again, simply click on the slider again. In Opera To disable or reenable Adblock Plus for Opera, please go to the "Menu" button (for Mac OS X / Linux, "Tools" in the menubar), select "Extensions" >> "Manage Extensions". This will open your Extensions menu. Find Adblock Plus here, select "Uninstall", and confirm this. On Android Uninstalling Adblock Plus for Android is similar to any other app you have downloaded: Navigate to Menu > Settings > Applications > Manage applications (on devices running Android 4.x, Settings > Apps). Scroll through the list of apps to find the one you'd like to uninstall. Tap on the app you'd like to uninstall. Tap "Uninstall". Solving problems What if Adblock Plus blocks too much? It might happen that Adblock Plus prevents some site from functioning correctly. Usually, this is not a bug in Adblock Plus but a problem with the filters (or filter subscription) you are using, these filters tell Adblock Plus to block something that shouldn't be blocked. You verify this by temporarily disabling Adblock Plus, if this "fixes" the problem you are dealing with a bad filter. Please report bad filters by using "Report issue on this webpage" feature that will automatically collect important data of the current web page: When asked about issue type, please choose "Adblock Plus is blocking too much": Your report will be automatically sent to the maintainers of the filter list that you use. Please have understanding that filter maintainers don't reply to or act upon each of the many reports they receive. Your report will be more likely to be considered if you provide additional information to make the problem more obvious and reproducible. What if Adblock Plus doesn't block an advertisement? If you found an advertisement that Adblock Plus doesn't block, please check first whether you are using the right filter subscription. For example, expecting a French filter subscription to block advertisements on a Bulgarian website is unrealistic — you should add a Bulgarian filter subscription for that job. If the filter subscription is right, then the subscription maintainer is probably simply unaware of the problem and you should tell him by using "Report issue on this webpage" feature that will automatically collect important data of the current web page: When asked about issue type, please choose "Adblock Plus doesn't block an advertisement": Your report will be automatically sent to the maintainers of the filter list that you use. Please have understanding that filter maintainers don't reply to or act upon each of the many reports they receive. Your report will be more likely to be considered if you provide additional information to make the problem more obvious and reproducible. We built AdBlock to provide a worry-free and distraction-free Internet experience for everyone. It is used by tens of millions of users worldwide on all major browsers in more than 30 languages. Created by Michael Gundlach in 2009, AdBlock is now one of the most popular browser tools in existence. The open-source software we create is designed to give users control over what they see in their web browser. It also gives users the ability to have control over their privacy by blocking many of the tools that advertisers and technology companies use to track people when they are online. We believe that publishers should be able to monetize their content via advertising. Some of our favorite content is made possible with ads, and many of our users actively allow ads from creators they like using features available in AdBlock. Our focus is blocking annoying and intrusive ads. Since 2015, we have participated in the Acceptable Ads program, where publishers agree to ensure their ads meet certain criteria. Ads that are deemed non-intrusive are shown by default to AdBlock users. If you'd like to learn more about how Acceptable Ads works, where the money from this program goes, and more, please visit our Acceptable Ads FAQ. We are a diverse, fully remote team with employees spread across North America and the globe. Our designers, developers, writers, managers, and more are obsessed with making the Internet a better place. We believe that everyone has a right to surf the web without being bombarded with pop-ups or video ads or being tracked by advertisers everywhere they go. 65,000,000+ users 127 translators 40 languages Do you want to use Adblock Plus to block ads in your browser? This post from MiniTool Partition Wizard shows you how to add this extension to Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Opera, Safari, Yandex Browser, and Android.Adblock Plus is a free and open-source browser extension for content filtering and ad blocking. The extension is released for Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Opera, Safari, Yandex Browser, and Android.This software blocks HTTP and HTTPS requests according to their source address and additional context information and can block iframes, scripts, and Flash. In addition, it offers filters to whitelist sites and objects.As for the Adblock Plus Android app, it can block ads on all web traffic including mobile networks on rooted devices, and block ads through a Wi-Fi connection on non-rooted devices. On non-rooted devices, users need to set up a local proxy server for each network for the app to function.How to Install Adblock PlusHow to add the Adblock Plus Chrome extension: How to add the Adblock Plus Firefox extension:How to add the Adblock Plus Safari extension:How to add the Adblock Plus Edge extension:Open Microsoft Edge and go to the Edge Add-ons page.Use the search box on the upper left section to search for Adblock Plus. The first one is the extension you want to find.Click the Get button and click the Add extension button to confirm.How to add the Adblock Plus extension to Internet Explorer:Open Internet Explorer and click Settings > Manage add-ons.Click the Find more toolbars and extensions Find Adblock Plus and click the Add Then, click Add again to confirm.How to add the Adblock Plus extension to Opera: How to add the Adblock Plus extension to Yandex Browser: Adblock Plus for Yandex Browser is the same extension as ABP for Chrome. To add an extension to Yandex Browser, you can follow the guide below:Archive the extension and save it as a CRX3 file. As for how to save a Chrom extension as a CRX3 file, you can refer to this post from the superuser forum.Go to browser://tune in the browser.Open the folder with the archive and drag the archive to the Yandex Browser window.How to get the Adblock Plus Android app:On March 3, 2013, the Adblock Plus Android app was removed from the Google Play Store along with similar ad-blocking apps. In December 2017, the Adblock website replaced the Adblock Plus Android app with the Adblock Browser for Android.If you still want to use the Adblock Plus Android app, you need to allow “Unknown Sources” in Android settings, download the .apk file from other platforms, and then install it as a third-party app.MiniTool Partition Wizard can help you clone the system, manage disks better, and recover data. If you have this need, you can download it from the official website. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 111,866 active editors 7,010,962 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 Rosa Parks ... that Rosa Parks (pictured) refused to surrender her seat not because she was physically tired, but because she was "tired of giving in"? ... that most of the population of Niamey has consisted of first- and second-generation rural migrants since the city was established? ... that Harry Wunsch, despite appearing "short and fat", was a "savage tackler"? ... that Black dandyism flourished during and after the Harlem Renaissance as a means of self-expression in the African-American community? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers? ... that the title of Elegies comes from a suite of poems that its director read during the film's pre-production? ... that Saba's airport, known for its short runway, was named after Juancho Yrausquin in honor of his efforts to secure funding? ... that Sculpture Space lets artists create large-scale works in a former metalworking shop? ... that Olympic historians were unconvinced by speculation that an unknown boy coxswain grew up to be a renowned Georgian mathematician? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Phil Hanson In motorsport, Robert Kubica, Yifei Ye, and Phil Hanson (pictured) 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. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. 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 [illegible] Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski [illegible] 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 Centuries 18th c 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,

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 ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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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) 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" Remove ads on YouTube and everywhere else you browse.Adblock Plus is among the most popular and trusted free ad blockers with over 500 million downloads. 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We are and always will be Chrome-compatible with the latest MV3 updates. ➤ Download Adblock Plus and access these free ad-blocking features: ● Block annoying ads like pop-ups, video ads, and banners. ● Block third-party trackers and keep your information more private from advertisers. ● Reduce cyber fraud from malicious ads with viruses and phishing scams that compromise your device and target your accounts. ● Personalize your browsing by choosing what to block and what to allow. ● Enjoy free and responsive support from our team! ➤ Get more from your adblocker and take more control over your browsing experience when you upgrade to Premium: ● Block more than ads and say goodbye to auto-play videos that follow as you browse, newsletter pop-ups, survey requests, and more. ● Hide cookie banners and get where you're going faster when you stop seeing those pesky pop-ups that ask you to accept cookies on sites. Adblock Plus functions as an adblock for YouTube and other sites the moment you install the extension allowing you to browse the web how you want. You can customize your settings once you install the extension, pin it to your toolbar, and open the menu. In some cases, ads may be displayed on YouTube or other sites. Learn more about blocking ads on YouTube: . If you need to pause AdBlock Plus, open the extension and click 'pause on this site'. Our extension helps keep content free for users by showing some nonintrusive ads that comply with the Acceptable Ads Standard (www.acceptableads.com) by default. If you do not wish to see Acceptable Ads, this can be turned off at any time: . Please note: When installing Adblock Plus, you will receive a warning that the extension will receive access to your browsing history and data. This is a standard message - we NEVER collect any user information. We prioritize user privacy and security, ensuring your browsing history and personal information remain private. By downloading and installing this extension, you agree to our Terms of Use: and our Privacy Policy . This adblock extension is also available for Firefox, Microsoft Edge, and Opera. If you feel adventurous you can always try out the development builds to get the latest features of Adblock Plus for Google Chrome™. These builds are updated separately with independent settings. ➤ Changelogs: [October 2024] Added 7-day smart allowlisting to our adblocker to give users more control over which sites they allowlist; also contains a potential fix for a bug where some users reported no longer having subscriptions due to corrupted data. [July 2024] Upgraded snippets to block more ads delivered through fetch calls. Added ad-blocking count to show users the number of total requests blocked. [May 2024] Released the Manifest V3 version of Adblock Plus to maintain functionality as an adblocker in Chrome. [February 2024] Added support for ad-blocking in more languages including Thai, Hungarian, Croatian, Serbian, Slovenian, and Bosnian. Improved our allowlisting feature as an adblock for YouTube and Premium filter lists. [Winter 2023] Added new functionality to improve ad-blocking on streaming. Implemented filter and snippet changes for a better adblocker experience while browsing. Fixed a few bugs including one that didn't allow users to switch tabs with their keyboard. [September 2023] Added a new Premium feature to block cookie banners across the web. Improved infrastructure that increases the functionality and longevity of the adblocker. [Spring 2023] Added the block element feature, allowing you to block parts of a web page even if it's not an ad. Released Adblock Plus Premium as a paid subscription to block more distractions like floating videos, newsletter pop-ups, site notifications, and more. [Fall 2022] Improved ad-blocking functionality, improved infrastructure for Manifest V3, various bug fixes including lags on websites53 languagesBahasa Indonesia, Bahasa Melayu, Deutsch, English (UK), English (United States), Filipino, Français, Kiswahili, Nederlands, Norsk, Tiếng Việt, Türkçe, català, dansk, eesti, español, español (Latinoamérica), hrvatski, italiano, latviešu, lietuvių, magyar, polski, português (Brasil), português (Portugal), română, slovenský, slovenščina, suomi, svenska, čeština, Ελληνικά, Српски, български, русский, українська, עברית, فارسی, ,اردو, ,ગુજરાતી, ,ગુજરાતી, ,ગુજરાતી, ,ગુજરાતી, ,ગુજરાતી, ,ગુજરાતી, ,ગુજરાતી, ,ગુજરاتی, ,ગુજરاتی, 中文 (简体), 中文 (繁體), 日本語, eyeo GmbHLichtstraße 25 Köln 50825 DE Website Email Phone This developer has identified itself as a trader per the definition from the European Union and committed to only offer products or services that comply with EU laws.The developer has disclosed that it will not collect or use your data. To learn more, see the developer's privacy policy.Not being sold to third parties, outside of the approved use casesNot being used or transferred for purposes that are unrelated to the item's core functionalityNot being used or transferred to determine creditworthiness or for lending purposesFor help with questions, suggestions, or problems, visit the developer's support siteStream Cleaner3.8(3.6K)The Stream Cleaner extension helps you block Twitch.tv ads.Magic Actions for YouTube™4.7(128.2K)Enhance your YouTube watching experience! Cinema Mode, Mouse Wheel Volume Control, AutoHD, Expand, Snapshots ...Webmail Ad Blocker4.5(1.4K)Block ads on the right side of the screen when using Gmail, Yahoo Mail, Hotmail and Outlook.com which expand your message spacePurple Ads Blocker2.9(283)An adblocker for the Twitch.tv using server side signature and local m3u8 manipulationAdBlocker Ultimate4.8(59.6K)The ultimate adblock tool. Block ads on YouTube, Facebook, and all other websites for free!AdBlock on YouTube™3.1(768)The only YouTube™ ad blocker built by AdBlock, the most popular Chrome extension with 60 million users worldwideAdblock Unlimited - Adblocker3.9(921)Effectively ablock tool on all websites in Chrome. Block ads and popup, banners, pre-roll.Pop up blocker for Chrome™ - Poper Blocker4.8(81.4K)Block popups, ads, cookie requests, trackers, notifications, ads on social media & more. A clean browsing experience starts today.AdBlock Max - ad blocker4.8(8.2K)A permission-less content blocker. Blocks ads, trackers, miners, and more immediately upon installation.TTV NoAds2.3(724)The TTV NoAds extension helps you block unwanted Twitch.tv ads without compromising quality.Stream Cleaner3.8(3.6K)The Stream Cleaner extension helps you block Twitch.tv ads.Magic Actions for YouTube™4.7(128.2K)Enhance your YouTube watching experience! Cinema Mode, Mouse Wheel Volume Control, AutoHD, Expand, Snapshots ...Webmail Ad Blocker4.5(1.4K)Block ads on the right side of the screen when using Gmail, Yahoo Mail, Hotmail and Outlook.com which expand your message spacePurple Ads Blocker2.9(283)An adblocker for the Twitch.tv using server side signature and local m3u8 manipulationAdBlocker Ultimate4.8(59.6K)The ultimate adblock tool. Block ads on YouTube, Facebook, and all other websites for free!AdBlock on YouTube™3.1(768)The only YouTube™ ad blocker built by AdBlock, the most popular Chrome extension with 60 million users worldwideAdblock Unlimited - Adblocker3.9(921)Effectively ablock tool on all websites in Chrome. Advertisements can appear on practically any part of your Android devices. However, your Google Chrome browser is the most vulnerable of all apps. Just like its desktop counterpart, Android Chrome is regularly exposed to many ads online from pop-ups to intrusive advertisements. Stay malware-free with reliable antivirus Don't compromise your Data and Privacy. TotalAV is a top-notch antivirus program that handles various viruses, trojans, and other malware that may target your devices. It will safeguard your devices and enhance your system performance. Editor's Choice ✔ Excellent Malware Detection✔ Multiple set of Features✔ 30 Day Money-Back Fortunately, there are various ways that you can block on in Android Chrome. Here are a few: Google Chrome for Android employs native ad blocking mechanism that will protect you from most adverts. However, it is not enabled by default. To turn it on, launch Google Chrome. Then, touch the triple-dot menu on the upper right corner of the browser. 1. Press the Three Vertical Dots 2. Choose Settings. 3. On Settings, choose Site settings. 4. On Site settings, choose Ads. 5. Toggle off the switch on the Ads page. AdGuard is a one-of-a-kind app that blocks ads everywhere on your mobile device. It stops ads in your browser, games, apps, and websites that you frequently use or visit. The app available on Play Store does not natively support Google Chrome. You can use it to block ads on Yandex and Samsung browser only. However, there is a workaround. There is another variant of AdGuard app available on the official website. You can download the APK from here. Please understand that this app cannot be published on Google Play store due to Policy restrictions. So, you must install it directly from APK. To Proceed your Device must allow installing Apps from Unknown sources. Tap the downloaded AdGuard APK file and then Install. If installations from a browser are not allowed, you'll get a notification. In this notification, tap Settings → Allow from this source → Back → Install. After installation, you will be shown this Welcome page. Click on Quick Setup at the bottom. To block ads, AdGuard uses Local VPN for filtering out ads from Google Chrome browser. It does not use remote server but traffic routing is done on local device itself. How to remove Bing from ChromeTo do that, click on Create Local VPN and Press OK on the prompt pop-up. Now, simply toggle the Protection switch and browse the web ad-free. DNS66 is an excellent ad blocking app that allows blocking of hostnames via DNS. It does not require your mobile device to be rooted. The application reroutes your connection to a DNS server where it filters the traffic that only allows queries for hosts, not on the blacklist. Download DNS66 on F-Droid which is a trusted app directory for free and open source Android programs. You have to allow your system to install apps from unknown sources. Go to Settings. Choose Security. Turn on the dial for Unknown sources. If there is any confirmation pop-up window, choose OK. Launch the DNS66 app. To start the VPN services, click the Start button on the first tab. Choose Yes on the Missing hosts file pop up window. Them, choose OK on the Connection request pop-up notification. The Start tab should indicate that the VPN services is running. Then, go to Hosts tab. By default, the application lists various host file sources with StevenBlack's enabled. If you want to block ads from other host file sources, choose them from the list. Then, choose Deny on the dropdown list on the next page. Touch the check logo on the upper right corner to confirm. If you want to add your own host file source, choose the blue plus button and follow the instructions. Bromite is a browser focused on enhanced privacy and ad blocking. It is based on Chromium, which is also the basis of the Google Chrome browser. The browser app makes web ad blocking a lot simpler by having the mechanism integrated into the browser itself. How to Detect Keyloggers?Launch Bromite then open the triple-dot menu on the upper right corner. Check Enable AdBlock. If you want extra protection, you can uncheck Enable Javascript. AdBlock Plus offers an alternative outside Chromium-based browsers. It provides faster browsing by blocking ads natively. Moreover, it protects your data and privacy during browsing by blocking tracking mechanisms. The browser does a good job of protecting you by default. However, you can add more layers of protection. Open the triple-dot menu, then select Settings. Under Settings, choose Ad blocking. On the next page, choose More blocking options. Check all four options under More blocking options. This will protect you from tracking, malware, anti-ad blocking messages, and social media buttons. AdAway is one of the best ad-blocking apps if your device is already rooted. It uses hosts files to block ads, so it protects your entire system. Moreover, it is lightweight enough to run on any mobile phones without consuming CPU power or memory. This is especially essential if you have an older phone. It is open source and free which also allows you to select your own sources of hosts files. Additionally, you can fine-tune the blocked ads using Whitelist and Blacklist. Avoiding annoying ads starts with clean browsing habits. Ensure that you are only visiting secure sites. Also, running an ad-blocking app and anti-malware protection will add layers of security in case any ads get through. Regularly schedule a full system scan as well to remove any hidden adware. AdBlock is a popular ad blocking extension for Chrome, Edge and Firefox. This project requires node.js and npm (which comes bundled with node.js). The exact version requirements can be found in the package descriptor file under the engines field. On Windows, you need a Linux environment running on WSL. Then install the above requirements and run the commands below from within Bash. In order to build the extension, you need to run the npm run submodules:update script. Note: when building from a source archive, the above step must be skipped. Run the following command to install all of the required packages npm install The above script will install the required npm packages for AdBlock, Adblock Plus, and run any pre & post install processing scripts. R