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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, Kharwarz, 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 was 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. 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 Attahaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbinyshin 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 1875. 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 de des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathra'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 kongis 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 Weisshaupt. 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 Tay Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step, second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: 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 Ligae Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Ligae 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 New (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'uau 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. 1797: 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'état 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 history and 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 Bancker. 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 1768–1778: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Puzao 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 Ducnaid 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 Royal 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 Mihajil Silohod Bošić 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 Akinori 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economics, 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 1799: 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: Zondonk 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 1791–1798: 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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The economic development of continental Europe: 1780–1870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S. and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850–1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) - See help page for translucding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) [20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500]List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 661 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1816 (links | edit) 1818 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1829 (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1860s (links | edit) 1789 (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 1787 (links | edit) 1788 (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1859 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) 1900 (links | edit) 1848 (links | edit) 1866 (links | edit) 1896 (links | edit) 1861 (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) 1841 (links | edit) 1843 (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) [20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500] Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/18th century" Share – copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. 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For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. (Download the full-sized image.)Creator:Ahmed Samuel MilaiPublication:Pittsburgh Courier Publication Date:August 30, 1969Description:Civil Rights militancy reached its peak in 1968. The Black Panthers, an African American militant group, advocated Black Pride, especially the celebration of black history and culture. They also advocated Black Power, including making the Civil Rights movement a black movement by pushing whites out. Another aspect of Black Power was the advocacy of self-defense against white attack, and the rejection of Martin Luther King Jr's principle of non-violence as an ideology. The Pittsburgh Courier was an influential African-American newspaper with a national audience. Milai, an African-American, worked for the Courier for 33 years.Source:Sam Milai Collection, The Billy Ireland Cartoon Library & Museum at Ohio State University. Reprinted by permission of the Sam Milai Estate. An editorial cartoon, also known as a political cartoon,¹ is a comic-like graphic, usually depicting a caricature of a public figure. Some political cartoons may also portray a current event or social attitudes/norms. Traditionally found in the opinion section of periodicals, a political cartoon usually represents the artist's opinion of the public figure, current event, or social attitude/norm, but this is not always the case. Artistic skill, hyperbole, and satire are combined to bring attention to corruption, political violence, and social ills.² Thus, political cartoons act as a great visual primary source, allowing historians to view social and political criticisms at the moment when the cartoon is created and published. Remember, primary sources are what provide the data and evidence to help historians discover and write history. Political cartoons are also educational because the editorial cartoonist's goal is to get the viewer to think critically about the issue they are portraying in their cartoon. This is why political cartoons are a great educational tool in a history class. At the time, these cartoons were created to get people to think about current politics, events, and social norms. Now, those cartoons allow viewers to look back in time. Sourcing the document and analyzing the critical satire in these cartoons allow a greater depth of history to be gleaned when studying a certain era, topic, or event. For more information on what editorial cartoons are, check out "Editorial Cartoons: An Introduction" from Ohio State University. This resource is Copyrighted, which is why it is only linked and not redistributed. Who Creates Editorial Cartoons? People who regularly create and publish editorial cartoons are called editorial cartoonists. They usually adopt a caricature style of drawing. "When Have Editorial Cartoons Been Created? Satire, the driving literary device behind political cartoons, has been around for centuries. Although heavily contributed to the ancient Greeks and Romans, satire actually appeared in ancient Egyptian writing dating back to Old and Middle Kingdoms, with the publication of Satire of the Trades.³ The tradition of satirical literature, scripts, images, and similar creations continued throughout recorded history. It was not until the early 18th century that political cartoons were "invented," the first being attributed to William Hogarth's Emblematical Print on the South Sea Scheme, published c. 1720.⁴ Hogarth's work focused on the corruption of British politics; however, his work was not overtly politicized and was judged rather on its artistic merits.⁵ The reasoning for political cartoons not being overly political when first popularized is rooted in American colonial history. Freedom of the press is something we take for granted today, especially with the access the internet provides. However, in the early 1700s, freedom of the press was not guaranteed. A journalist could write a truthful story about someone in a position of power and be charged with libel (i.e., written defamation). In 1734, Royal Governor William Cosby accused New York City journalist John Peter Zenger with libel after Zenger published a truthful account criticizing Cosby's administration. Zenger's attorneys argued and set the precedent that although Zenger's publications were defamatory in nature, one should not be charged if those defamatory remarks are true. This set the stage for freedom of the press in the American colonies, even though the Royal Courts cracked down on libel cases. It was not until after the American Revolution and ratification of the Constitution that freedom of the press was guaranteed in the United States.⁶ The weakening of monarchical power and the rise of freedom of the press is what allowed for more political cartoons to surface. The late-1700s is when editorial cartoons caught on in popularity and began to utilize more well-known characteristics of contemporary cartoons, such as sharper critiques and caricature drawing techniques. Popular targets were King George III, French royalty, and Napoleon Bonaparte, which shows the trend of editorial cartoons increasingly and openly criticizing figures of higher authority and greater prominence. Editorial cartoons evolved once again in 1830 when editorial cartoons began to be published in British magazines. In the 1840s, Punch magazine coined the term "cartoon," leading to the more popular usage of the "political cartoon."⁸ Both the term and role of the magazine soon found itself in the United States by the mid-1800s. As mentioned on the home page, British-American colonial history has one of the most well-known political cartoons in existence, with "Join, or Die." This tradition of making memorable and impactful editorial cartoons continued forth as the United States grew as a young-republic. Despite various setbacks and accomplishments in our history, editorial cartoons have documented this history without hesitation or bias. Even in the present, as the US finds itself increasingly coming to terms with its past and facing unknown challenges in the near future, editorial cartoons are right there to sharply criticize and satirize. Where Are Editorial Cartoons found?Editorial cartoons are typically found in the editorial or opinion section of periodicals. As children, if we found the cartoon in the sea of fine print, we were often confused as to where the other comics were. With the rise of the Internet, most local news and periodical companies have moved their editorial cartoons online. There are also online-only news media, like Politico, who offer a collection of political cartoons. Television news media outlets, such as CNN, MSNBC, and Fox News, have their own online political cartoon collections. Be mindful the editorial cartoons from these media outlets, websites, and periodicals are protected by copyright. Historical editorial cartoons, other than the ones on this site, can be found at the Library of Congress, Wikipedia, and Wikimedia Commons. Depending on when the historical cartoon was published, it may be in the public domain.How Do I Make an Editorial Cartoon?Editorial cartoons may appear easy to create based on their artwork; however, the artwork is not the most essential quality of an editorial cartoon. The message or idea the cartoon is making is the most important quality. What idea do you want to represent and satirize? What message do you want people to contemplate when viewing your cartoon? Answering these questions is the crucial first step in making a political cartoon! Check out this Wiki on How To Make a Political Cartoon. (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0)Why Create an Editorial Cartoon and Why Does it Matter? Creating an editorial cartoon not only enhances historical thinking and critical thinking skills, but it also represents a physical manifestation of democratic free thinking. Please see the "Why are Editorial Cartoons Important?" page for greater detail. Note that editorial and political will be used interchangeably. "Political Cartoon," Wikipedia, last modified June 3, 2020. ^ (CC BY-SA 3.0)"Editorial Cartoonists," Wikipedia, last modified June 22, 2020. ^ (CC BY-SA 3.0)Joshua J. Mark, "The Satire of the Trades," Ancient History Encyclopedia, last modified May 29, 2017. ^ (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0)Wikipedia, "Political Cartoon."^Ibid. "John Peter Zenger," Wikipedia, last modified June 6, 2020. ^ (CC BY-SA 3.0)Wikipedia, "Political Cartoon." An Editorial Cartoon, also known as a political cartoon, is an illustration containing a commentary that usually relates to current events or personalities. An artist who draws such images is known as an editorial cartoonist. - www.en.wikipedia.org^No cartoonist or commentator in America did more to educate and inform the American public than Herblock. Political cartoons represent the freedom of expression inherent in American democracy, a powerful symbol of its strength and resilience. In the new millennium Herblock's drawings forcefully bring back the principal issues and events that shaped our world during the past century. ~from the Preface by James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress for HERBLOCK: The Life and Work of the Great Political Cartoonist (published 2009)^Herb Block indelibly depicted villains and rogues, corrupt officials and corporate polluters, racists and demagogues. He relentlessly attacked the gun lobby, segregationists, government secrecy, abuses of power, religious bigots, sexism, racism and, always, public hypocrisy wherever and whenever it arose. At the same time he ardently fought for civil liberties, for the poor and the oppressed. He always stood for the underdog, and for the everyman and everywoman among us trapped in, or frustrated by, the ever more complicate nature of modern life.~Haynes Johnson, The Age of Herblock. Excerpted from HERBLOCK: The Life and Work of the Great Political Cartoonist.The first editorial cartoon was drawn by Benjamin Franklin, and appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette on May 9, 1754 entitled "Join, or Die." Franklin saw the colonies as dangerously fragmented, and hoped, with the cartoon and an article, to convince colonists they would have great power if they united. Franklin used symbolism and labeling to present an opinion based on current events and politics. Cartoons throughout history have made use of similar techniques of caricature, analogy, irony, juxtaposition and exaggeration to educate and influence their audience.Editorial cartoons provide a rich landscape for educators to teach any number of subjects (English, History, Social Studies, Art, ect.) while engaging students to use critical thinking in any number of learning styles (cooperative, inquiry-based, individualized, ect.). We provide our own lesson plans and links to others, for teachers and students to teach and learn from the art of editorial cartooning. In the meantime, look at the Herblock Prize winners' work and other current editorial cartoonists (from Association of American Editorial Cartoonists' AAEC), sign up for Counterpoint, as well as Herblock's, to get excited about the possibilities.Video - How to Make an Editorial Cartoon - The Learning Network by The New York TimesThe Conscience of the Country- Herblock's Influential Ink Bottle - Winner of 2014 National History Day. Senior Group Website by Aditi Dinakar and Andrew Boge from Johnston High School in Johnston, IowaLesson Plans - including a collaboration between Scholastic Inc. and The Herb Block FoundationThe Cartoon - an essay by Herb Block History Lesson Plans Professional Development Resources Educational Videos Who Are We? Stereotypes are a type of symbol used by cartoonists. Just as a light bulb above an American comic strip character's head is understood to mean an inspiration, stereotypes symbolize groups of people or complex ideas that are quickly and easily interpreted by readers. Cartoonists use stereotypes as part of a visual shorthand to communicate complicated ideas quickly and effectively. The term stereotype originally described a printing method in which a metal printing plate was formed from a papier-mâché or plaster mould of the movable type so that the plate could be used repeatedly without alteration and the movable type recycled to be set again for something else. The American Heritage Dictionary (4th ed. 2000) defines stereotype as "a conventional, formulaic, and oversimplified conception, opinion, or image." Stereotyping is part of the history of American humor. Stereotypes may represent ideas, nations, or groups of people. In addition to racial and ethnic characteristics, indicators of economic status such as clothing may be used in stereotypes. Without easily interpreted stereotypes, cartoons would require paragraphs of text and much more detailed drawings to transmit information. The list of peoples exploited by cartoonists includes more than ethnic and religious groups. Women, rural Americans ("the country bumpkin"), the wealthy, hoboes (the 19th and early 20th century equivalent of the homeless), intellectuals, professors, the elderly, scientists, poets, members of Congress -- the list goes on and on. Cartoon art depicting racial and ethnic characteristics may be based on assumed physical characteristics or alleged religious practices that have a kernel of legitimacy in real physical traits or actual ritual. This trace of reality makes negative stereotypes particularly effective and difficult to combat, since they appear to be accurate in the opinion of those who hold them. Throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century, ethnicity was the topic of many magazine cartoons. Most of these cartoons are not understood by today's readers as humorous. Their crude wit provides a revealing glimpse of the history of race relations and religious tolerance in the United States. American cartoonists used racial and ethnic stereotypes as soon as large numbers of non-Anglo-Saxon Protestants began arriving in America in the 1840s. First to be lampooned were the Irish; then, as the abolitionist movement progressed, African Americans; next came the Jews, Germans, and Chinese; and finally by the turn of the century, the Italians. East Coast cartoonists, depending on their politics, tended to single out one group or another. Thomas Nast and Joseph Keppler despised the Irish (particularly Irish Catholics), H.L. Stephens hated African Americans. James A. Wales and the cartoonists of the first Life magazine were anti-Semites. Because there were so few Chinese on the East Coast, eastern cartoonists either ignored them or made fun of their colleagues on the West Coast who were so obsessed with their presence among them. The history of racial and ethnic stereotypes is not a proud history, but it is a part of history. Editorial cartoons document the time in which they were created. Some of the images in historical editorial cartoons are ugly, but editorial cartoons from the past cannot be judged by current standards. The challenge is to try to understand the time in which the cartoons were produced. Cartoons Aw, Schucks Hobo The Father of Our Country as Seen by His Children Which Color is to be Tabooed Next Food? We Germans don't eat food! We Germans eat countries! The Girls He Left Behind Him Hans! Franz! My New Caricatures