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1898-05-20 view of 10th U.S. Infantry, 2nd Battalion (needs Flash)1898 U.S. Cavalry Supplies Unloading at Tampa, Florida (needs Flash) Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Colored Troops Disembarking, Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Cuban Refugees Waiting for Rafters, Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Tampa, Florida (needs Flash)1898 Troops Ship for the Philippines, Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 (needs Flash)1898 Troops Making Road in front of Santiago, Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-05-20 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from "3 One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation).Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyTimeline17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyState leaders17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyDecades1700s1710s1720s1730s1740s1750s1760s1770s1780s1790sCategories:BirthsDeathsEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsPolitical boundaries at the beginning of year1700Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution.Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe.The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCC) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while deerkin in Russia [1] and China [2]Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars.In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][18] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by theHigh Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishing of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the KonbaungAyutthaya Wars and the Ty Sn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate.In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Tpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru.For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century.See also: Georgian eraEurope at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession.1700The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power.John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough17001721: Great northern War, betwch the Russian and Swedish Empires.1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I.1701: The Battle of Peyriete marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire.17011714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12][17]021715: Camisard rebellion in France.1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkcti uprising against the Habsburg monarchy.1704: End of Japan's Genroku period.1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13][17]061713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin.1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire.1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14][17]08: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies.17081709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population.1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire.1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava.1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect.17101711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov.1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power.17111715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina.1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming.1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era.1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.17161718: Austro-Venetic-Turkish War.1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America.17181720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.17181739: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire.1719: Second Javanese War of Succession [15]1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: 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 Shamkhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins.1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221725: 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 wage serfs.[16][17]231730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars.17231731: 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 1726.17271729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Hall revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America.17321734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17][17]331738: War of the Polish Succession.Qianlong Emperor17351739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War.17351799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18][17]371738: 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.17391740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition.1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England.17401741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Caspian, and Oman.17411751: Maratha invasions of Bengal.17401748: 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.17431746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate that 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 Bin Saud.[21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France.17441754: 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.17481754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age.1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September.1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Walajah as Nawab of the Carnatic.1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22][17]541763: 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.17551763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.17561763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world.17561763: 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 II becomes King of Britain.1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat.17621786: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia.1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War.1764: Dahomy and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpam.1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar.1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament.17651767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Ayutthaya.17651769: Burma under Hsinbushin 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 1808.17661799: Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Thaksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the Bar Confederation.17681774: Russo-Turkish War.1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California.17691770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.17691773: 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][17]011771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands.1771: The Plague Rict 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'tat, becoming almost an absolute monarch.Encyclopdie, ou dictionnaire raisonn des sciences, des arts et des metiers17721779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathra's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War.17721795: The Partitions of Poland end the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.17731775: 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.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: American Revolutionary War.1776: Several kongrei republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the islands of Batavia. They are some of the first democracies in Asia.17761777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs in the South American continents.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 Viceroynalty.1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the Li dynasty.17791879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic.17791783: 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 Tpac Amaru II in Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington17811785: 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.17851791: 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][17]851795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.17851787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni.1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century.17871792: Russo-Turkish War.1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia.17881790: Russo-Swedish War (17881790).1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: 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.17891799: French Revolution.1789: The Liege Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Inconfidncia Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes.1791: Suppression of the Liege Revolution by the Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige.17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition.17911804: The Haitian Revolution.1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute.17921800: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) 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]17931796: Revolt in the Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: 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 Arcole1795: The Battle of Nuuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: 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.17961804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dyak 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.17981800: 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, and Timeline of scientific discoveries 18th century The spinning jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay1736: 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 Priestleyc. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lath1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin1753: 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 Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygenThe Chinese Puzuo Zongcheng Temple of Chenqiao, 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 Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin1784: Argand lamp invented by Aim Argand[32]1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: 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 published1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopedie1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetica Horvatzka by Mihajlobod Bol1759: Candide by Voltaire1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne1762: Emile; or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published1776: Ugetsu Monogatari by Utagawa Kunisada1776: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith17761789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition)1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published1782: Les Liaisons Dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant1789: Song of Innocence by William Blake1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radchichew1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed1723: St. John Passion by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: 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 e Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1766: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart17911795: London symphonies by Haydn1798: The Pathtique, piano sonata by Beethoven1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed^ Volkov, Sergey. 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Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia CommonsRetrieved from "4The following pages link to 18th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links) [edit]Goths (links) [edit]Industrial espionage (links) [edit]Romania (links) [edit]20th century (links) [edit]15th century (links) [edit]16th century (links) [edit]17th century (links) [edit]1870s (links) [edit]1624 (links) [edit]1626 (links) [edit]1642 (links) [edit]1661 (links) [edit]1756 (links) [edit]1791 (links) [edit]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]1787 (links) [edit]1863 (links) [edit]14th 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]1782 (links) [edit]1840s (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" Land, improvements or natural resources Over 2 million + professionals use CFI to learn accounting, financial analysis, modeling and more. Unlock the essentials of corporate finance with our free resources and get an exclusive sneak peek at the first module of each course. Start Free Real estate is real property that consists of land and improvements, which include buildings, fixtures, roads, structures, and utility systems. Property rights give a title of ownership to the land, improvements, and natural resources such as minerals, plants, animals, water, etc.Types of Real EstateThere are several types of real estate, each with a unique purpose and utility. The main categories are:LandResidentialCommercialIndustrialFor anyone looking to understand how the industry works and what each of the major categories represents, the explanations below will be a helpful guide.#1 LandLand is the baseline for all types of real estate. Land typically refers to undeveloped property and vacant land. Developers acquire land and combine it with other properties (called assembly) and rezone it so they can increase the density and increase the value of the property.#2 ResidentialResidential real estate consists of housing for individuals, families, or groups of people. This is the most common type of estate and is the asset class that most people are familiar with. Within residential, there are single-family homes, apartments, condominiums, townhouses, and other types of living arrangements.#3 CommercialCommercial property refers to land and buildings that are used by businesses to carry out their operations. Examples include shopping malls, individual stores, office buildings, parking lots, medical centers, and hotels.#4 IndustrialIndustrial real estate refers to land and buildings that are used by industrial businesses for activities such as factories, mechanical productions, research and development, construction, transportation, logistics, and warehousing.Examples of Real EstateNow that we've outlined the four main categories, lets explore some specific examples of different types of real property.Single-family dwelling Any home designed for only one familyMulti-family dwelling Any group of homes designed for more than one familyAttached Any unit thats connected to another (not freestanding)Apartment An individual unit in a multi-unit building. The boundaries of the apartment are generally defined by a perimeter of locked or lockable doors. Often seen in multi-story apartment buildings.Multi-family house Often seen in multi-story detached buildings, where each floor is a separate apartment or unit Condominium (Condo) A building with individual units owned by individual people.Detached house A free-standing building not connecting to anything else (a stereotypical home)Portable house Houses that can be moved on a flatbed truckMobile home A vehicle on wheels that has a permanent residence attached to itVilla A building with only one room and typically a steep pointy roofHut A dwelling typically made of raw materials such as bamboo, mud, and clayOverlook of Real Estate IndustryLets explore how the industry works and what the major jobs and careers are. The real estate industry can be divided into several different areas:DevelopmentSales and marketingBrokerageProperty managementLendingProfessional services(Law, accounting, etc.)Lets look at each of these six areas of the industry in more detail.#1 DevelopmentReal estate development is a process that involves the purchase of raw land, rezoning, construction and renovation of buildings, and sale or lease of the finished product to end users. Developers earn a profit by adding value to the land (creating buildings or improvements, rezoning, etc.) and taking the risk of financing a project. Development firms create a new product, which can be thought of as the primary market or generation of new inventory.#2 Sales and marketingSales and marketing firms work with developers to sell the buildings and units they create. These firms earn a commission for creating all marketing material and using their sales agents to sell the inventory of completed units. These firms typically focus on new units.#3 BrokerageReal estate brokerage is a firm that employs a team of real estate agents (realtors) who help facilitate a transaction between the buyers and sellers of property. Their job is to represent either party and help them achieve a purchase or sale with the best possible terms.#4 Property managementProperty management firms help real estate owners rent out the units in their buildings. Their jobs include collecting rent, showing units, fixing deficiencies, performing repairs, and managing tenants. They charge a fee, typically a percentage of the rent, to property owners.#5 Real estate lendingLenders play a major role in the industry as virtually all properties and developments use leverage (debt) to finance their business. Lenders can include banks, credit unions, private lenders, and government institutions.#6 Professional servicesThere are a variety of real estate professionals who work in the industry and help make it function. The most common examples (other than the ones listed above) are accountants, lawyers, interior designers, stagers, general contractors, construction workers, and tradespeople.Careers in Real EstateIf youre looking for a career in real estate, you may want to consider any of the above six areas of the industry.Here are the most common jobs (titles) in the industry:Analyst Performing financial analysis and valuation of propertiesAppraiser Valuing propertiesAgent a sales agent or realtorBuilding Inspector Someone who examines buildings and works with appraisersCommercial Broker An agent who sells commercial propertiesDirector of Real Estate A corporate jobHome Inspector Someone hired to assess the quality of a home for a seller or purchaserLoan Underwriter A person who analyzes the creditworthiness of a borrowerMortgage Specialist / Underwriter A person who approves mortgage applicationsReal Estate Attorney A lawyer who specializes in real estate transactionsLearn more about residential real estate from the National Association of Realtors.Additional ResourcesThank you for reading this guide to understanding what real estate is, how the industry works, and what the most common job opportunities are. To keep learning and advancing your career, the following CFI resources will be helpful:

Real estate description. Real estate description of this investment. Real estate description sample. Real estate description template. Real estate industry description.