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The Department for Education (DfE) is committed to supporting the AI Opportunities Action Plan. Generative artificial intelligence (AI) presents exciting opportunities to improve peoples lives, including by making our public services better. AI will support with the delivery of the Plan for Change and our opportunity mission. If used safely, effectively and with the right infrastructure in place, AI can support every child and young person, regardless of their background, to achieve at school and college and develop the knowledge and skills they need for life. Using AI in education settings: support materials provides free online support to help with the safe and effective use of AI in education. AI has the power to transform education by helping teachers focus on what they do best: teaching. This marks a shift in how we use technology to enhance lives and tap into the vast potential of AI in our classrooms. To make the opportunity a reality, we will continue to explore this technology safely to encourage innovation and maximise the benefits for education. Generative AI has demonstrated that it can help the education workforce by reducing some of the administrative burdens that hard-working teachers, staff and school leaders face in their day-to-day roles. Research demonstrates that generative AI could also be used for tasks such as feedback and tailored support in schools. Evidence is still emerging on the benefits and risks of pupils and students using generative AI themselves. We will continue to work with the education sector to develop understanding of effective and safe use cases. We will: consider the risks and challenges alongside the opportunities and benefits continue to work to ensure the safety and reliability of technology, including AI tools, to support teachers and learners address the fundamental barriers to effective use, such as connectivity This statement is informed by: What is generative AI Generative AI is one type of AI. It refers to technology that can be used to create new content based on large volumes of data that models have been trained on a variety of sources. ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot and Google Gemini are generative AI tools, built on large language models (LLMs). LLMs are a category of foundation models trained on large amounts of data, enabling them to understand and generate human-like content. Tools such as ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot and Google Gemini can: answer questions complete written tasks generate images, text or code respond to prompts in a human-like way Other forms of generative AI can produce: AI is the defining technology of our age, and it is evolving at incredible speed. This technology has the potential to benefit the economy and meet societal challenges. This is not new, and we already use AI in everyday life for: email spam filtering media recommendation systems navigation apps online chatbots Advances in technology mean that we can now use these tools to produce AI-generated content. This creates opportunities and challenges for the education sector. Opportunities and challenges for the education sector We have limited evidence on the impact of AI use in education on learners development, the relationship of AI use and educational outcomes, and the safety implications of children and young people using this technology in the classroom. We are working with the education sector, educational technology (edtech) industry, experts and academics to build evidence and support the education sector to use AI safely, responsibly and effectively. From our research and engagement with the sector, we have learned that generative AI could be used for: creating educational resources lesson and curriculum planning tailored feedback and revision activities administrative tasks supporting personalised learning When used appropriately, generative AI has the potential to: reduce workload across the education sector free up teachers time, allowing them to focus on delivering excellent teaching However, the content produced by generative AI could be: inaccurate inappropriate or unsafe biased taken out of context taken without permission (intellectual property infringement) out of date or unreliable low quality This is because generative AI: returns results based on its training dataset, which may not be specific to our curriculum stores and learns from input data any data entered should not contain information that could allow an individual to be identified may not provide results that are comparable with a human-designed resource developed in the context of our curriculum can generate believable content, including credible scam emails can provide instructions for illegal or harmful activities can produce nonsensical, inaccurate or false information presented as fact, known as hallucination We see more immediate benefits and fewer risks from teacher-facing use of generative AI. If schools and colleges choose to use pupil-facing generative AI, they must take great care to ensure they are abiding by their legal responsibilities, including those related to: They should also consider possible impacts on learning, the importance of the teacher-learner relationship, and the risks of bias and misinformation. Teachers, leaders and staff must use their professional judgement when using these tools. Any content produced requires critical judgement to check for appropriateness and accuracy. The quality and content of any final documents remains the responsibility of the professional who produced it and the organisation they belong to, regardless of the tools or resources used. Generative AI tools can make certain written tasks quicker and easier, but it cannot replace the judgement and deep subject knowledge of a human expert. The education sector should: make the most of the opportunities that technology provides use technology safely and effectively to deliver excellent education that prepares pupils and students to contribute to society and the future workplace be aware of the limitations and risks of this technology Technology, including generative AI, should not replace the valuable relationship between teachers and pupils. Using AI safely and effectively Safety should be the top priority when deciding whether to use generative AI in your education setting Any use of generative AI by staff, students, and pupils should be carefully considered and assessed, evaluating the benefits and risks of use in its education setting. The intended use should be specified and have clear benefits that outweigh the risks. Different considerations will apply depending on whether it is staff or pupils (especially those under 18) using AI tools. Safety should not be compromised. Schools and colleges should also consider that there may be uses of generative AI by staff or pupils that have not been explicitly approved or adopted in their setting. Risk assessments should include plans for mitigating against unauthorised use cases. For example, students may use generative AI to create emails from the school to parents that seem realistic. Schools and colleges are free to make their own choices about the most suitable use cases for generative AI tools in their settings, as long as they comply with their wider statutory obligations such as keeping children safe in education. For example, schools and colleges may choose to only use AI tools with teachers, or only on administrative tasks. Others may choose to use AI tools with students, but only in particular subjects, year groups or key stages. Pupils should only be using generative AI in education settings with appropriate safeguards in place, such as close supervision and the use of tools with safety and filtering and monitoring features. For any use of AI, schools and colleges should: Keeping children safe in education provides schools and colleges with information on: what they need to do to protect pupils and students online their responsibilities with regards to limiting childrens exposure to risks from the schools or colleges IT system how to review and strengthen their cyber security by referring to ourguidance on cyber security standards for schools and colleges generative AI could be used to increase the sophistication and credibility of attacks Schools and colleges may wish to review homework policies, and other types of unsupervised study to account for the availability of generative AI. This may include developing guidance on when it is acceptable or appropriate to use generative AI tools for educators, students and pupils.Schools and colleges may also wish to consider how they engage with parents around the use of AI tools. The following articles from the National Cyber Security Centre have more information on security and generative AI: ChatGPT and LLMs: whats the risk Machine learning principles Using AI responsibly Data privacy Personal data must be protected in accordance with data protection legislation. It is recommended that personal data is not used in generative AI tools. If it is strictly necessary to use personal data in generative AI tools within a setting, the school or college must ensure that all steps are taken to protect the data and the products and procedures comply with: data protection legislation their data privacy policies Schools and colleges should: be open and transparent where consideration is being given to the use of automated decision-making and profiling this includes when they are developing their own in-house AI tools, such as AI chatbots or AI digital assistants ensure the data subjects (pupils and parents or legal guardians) understand that their personal data is being processed using AI tools seek agreement to use data in an AI tool Use the guidance on Data protection in schools to find out more about: AI and data protection in schools personal and special category data The Information Commissioners Office (ICO) has guidance on automated decision-making: What if we want to profile children or make automated decisions about them? Intellectual property Materials protected by copyright can only be used to train AI if there is permission from the copyright holder, or a statutory exception applies. Materials created by pupils and teachers may well be copyright material, assuming the statutory standard for what comprises copyright material is satisfied. This standard is generally considered to be low and does not factor in the quality of the work produced. Copyright law is distinct from data protection law, so any consents or data processing agreements for personal data are separate from issues of compliance with copyright law. Many free-to-access generative AI tools will use the inputs submitted by users to further train and refine their models. Some tools, largely paid tools, allow users to opt out of inputs being used to train the models. Examples of what may be deemed original creative work include: essays, homework or any other materials written or drawn by a student it is unlikely that multiple-choice questions responses will constitute copyright work lesson plans created by a teacher prompts entered into generative AI tools Permission to use Schools and colleges must not allow or cause students original work to be used to train generative AI models unless they have permission, or an exception to copyright applies. Permission would need to be from the: student, as the copyright owner students parent or legal guardian, if the copyright owner is unable to consent because of being a minor Exceptions to copyright are limited, and settings may wish to take legal advice to ensure they are acting within the law. Schools and colleges should also be aware of this risk of secondary infringement. This could happen if AI products are trained on unlicensed material and outputs and then used in educational settings or published more widely for example, on a school or college website. Examples of this may include: publishing a policy that has been created by an AI tool that used input taken from another school or colleges policy without that settings permission using an image on a website that has been created by an AI tool using input taken from the copyright holder without their permission Higher-education settings may wish to review the intellectual asset management guide in regard to: developing student policies on the intellectual property they create how they interact and use intellectual property of others in light of generative AI Find out more about: The ICO has guidance on AI and data protection and what is personal data. Formal assessments Schools, colleges and awarding organisations need to continue taking reasonable steps where applicable, to prevent malpractice involving the use of generative AI. The Joint Council for Qualifications has published guidance on AI use in assessments. This guidance provides teachers and exam centres with information to help them prevent and identify potential malpractice involving the misuse of AI. It includes information on: what counts as AI misuse and real-life examples of malpractice the requirements for teachers and exam centres to help prevent and detect malpractice AI use and marking an expanded list of AI tools, including AI detection tools Ofsteds and Ofquals approach Ofsteds policy paper sets out its approach to artificial intelligence (AI).Ofsted supports the use of AI by providers where it improves the care and education of children and learners. It considers providers use of AI by the effect it has on the criteria set out in existing inspection frameworks and regulations. The paper also explains where AI could have the biggest benefits to Ofsteds own work, including: It will ensure these applications align with the regulatory principles of safety, transparency, fairness, accountability and contestability. Ofquals policy paper outlines its approach to regulating the use of artificial intelligence in the qualifications sector. Ofquals priority is to ensure that, where AI is used by awarding organisations, it is applied in a safe and appropriate way that does not threaten the fairness and standards of, or public confidence in, qualifications. This publication includes information on Ofquals regulatory position on: managing malpractice risks using AI to mark pupils and students work using AI in remote invigilation The future for generative AI in education Investing in AI We are investing in resources to facilitate the safe, responsible and effective use of generative AI in the education sector. We have funded Oak National Academy to develop AI tools for teachers that will help to speed up lesson planning and reduce workloads.Oak recently launchedAila, an AI-powered lesson assistant. The content store pilot is a 3 million pilot funded by the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT), aiming to make available the underpinning content and data that are needed for great AI tools. DfE has awarded innovation funding through the AI tools for education competition to support innovators to develop tools based on this content. This aims to help reduce the burden of feedback and marking on teachers. Following the call for evidence, the main request from educators is further training and guidance on the safe use of AI. To respond to this, we are developing a training package with online resources and an online toolkit developed collaboratively with users. We are piloting an edtech evidence board. This will bring together a group of experts to assess and evaluate the evidence quality that edtech tools have a positive impact on teaching and learning against set criteria. This could then be shared with the sector to support and inform their technology choices. We are funding Ofsted to conduct a study to gather insights from early-adopter schools and further education colleges on the use of AI and the role leaders are playing. The aim of this research is to provide an up-to-date assessment of what emerging practice is developing, including: how providers are governing the use of AI monitoring the impact of AI on the provision of education and training, and providers understanding of risk to children, learners and staff We are continuing to seek opportunities to engage young people and parents directly on policy problems and policy co-design. We will continue to work with teachers, school leaders, support staff and experts to: consider and respond to the implications of generative AI and other emerging technologies support primary and secondary schools to teach a knowledge-rich computing curriculum to children up to 16 years old Plan technology for your school is a digital service to help schools benchmark themselves against the digital standards and receive actionable next steps on how to meet them. Find out about AI: meeting the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) on the Equality and Human Rights Commissions website. Support is available via the Intellectual Property Offices online tools. Find out about the work from Incubator for Artificial Intelligence (i.AI). Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. What is AI? Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the development of computer systems of performing tasks that require human intelligence. AI aids, in processing amounts of data identifying patterns and making decisions based on the collected information. This can be achieved through techniques like Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing, Computer Vision and Robotics. AI encompasses a range of abilities including learning, reasoning, perception, problem solving, data analysis and language comprehension. The ultimate goal of AI is to create machines that can emulate capabilities and carry out diverse tasks, with enhanced efficiency and precision. The field of AI holds potential to revolutionize aspects of our daily lives.In this article, we will know about What is Artificial Intelligence?, its evolution, various types of AI, training models, benefits.What is Artificial Intelligence ?Examples of AIArtificial Intelligence (AI) has become increasingly integrated into various aspects of our lives, revolutionizing industries and impacting daily routines. Here are some examples illustrating the diverse applications of AI:Virtual Personal Assistants: Popular examples like Siri, Google Assistant, and Amazon Alexa utilize AI to understand and respond to user commands. These assistants employ natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning algorithms to improve their accuracy and provide more personalized responses over time.Autonomous Vehicles: AI powers the development of self-driving cars, trucks, and drones. Companies like Tesla, Waymo, and Uber are at the forefront of this technology, using AI algorithms to analyze sensory data from cameras, radar, and lidar to make real-time driving decisions.Healthcare Diagnosis and Treatment: AI algorithms are used to analyze medical data, including patient records, imaging scans, and genetic information, to assist healthcare professionals in diagnosing diseases and planning treatments. IBM's Watson for Health and Google's DeepMind are examples of AI platforms employed in healthcare.Recommendation Systems: Online platforms like Netflix, Amazon, and Spotify utilize AI to analyze user behaviour and preferences, providing personalized recommendations for movies, products, and music. These systems employ collaborative filtering and content-based filtering techniques to enhance user experience and increase engagement.Fraud Detection: AI algorithms are employed by financial institutions to detect fraudulent activities in real-time. These systems analyze.AI has the potential to revolutionize many industries and fields, such as healthcare, finance, transportation, and education. However, it also raises important ethical and societal questions, such as the impact on employment and privacy, and the responsible development and use of AI technology.Importance of AIToday, the amount of data in the world is so humongous that humans fall short of absorbing, interpreting, and making decisions of the entire data. This complex decision-making requires higher cognitive skills than human beings. This is why were trying to build machines better than us, in these task. Another major characteristic that AI machines possess but we dont is repetitive learning. Let consider an example of how Artificial Intelligence is important to us. Data that is fed into the machines could be real-life incidents. How people interact, behave and react ? etc. So, in other words, machines learn to think like humans, by observing and learning from humans. Thats precisely what is called Machine Learning which is a subfield of AI.Humans are observed to find repetitive tasks highly boring. Accuracy is another factor in which we humans lack. Machines have extremely high accuracy in the tasks that they perform. Machines can also take risks instead of human beings.AI is used in various fields like:Health CareRetailManufacturingBanking etc.Types of AIAI can be broadly classified into two major categories:Based on Capabilities:1. Narrow AI: Narrow AI, also known as Weak AI, refers to artificial intelligence systems that are designed and trained to perform a specific task or a narrow range of tasks. These systems excel at their designated tasks but lack the broad cognitive abilities and understanding of human intelligence. Narrow AI is the most common form of AI currently in use and has found widespread application across various industries and domains.Characteristics of Narrow AI include:Specialized capabilities: Narrow AI systems are highly specialized and focused on performing a specific function or solving a particular problem.Limited scope: These systems are not capable of generalizing their knowledge or skills to other domains outside of their designated tasks.Lack of consciousness: Narrow AI lacks self-awareness and consciousness. It operates based on predefined algorithms and data inputs without understanding the context or implications of its actions.Examples: Virtual personal assistants like Siri and Alexa, recommendation systems, image recognition software, chatbots, and autonomous vehicles are all examples of Narrow AI.2. General AI: Also referred to as "General AI". Here is where there is no difference between a machine and a human being. This is the kind of AI we see in the movies, the robots. A close example (not the perfect example) would be the worlds first citizen robot, Sophia. She was introduced to the world on October 11, 2017. Sophia talks like she has emotions.General AI, also known as Strong AI or Artificial General Intelligence (AGI), refers to artificial intelligence systems that replicate human-like cognitive abilities and understanding across a wide range of tasks and domains. Unlike Narrow AI, which is task-specific, General AI aims to simulate human intelligence comprehensively, including reasoning, problem-solving, learning, and adaptation to new situations.Characteristics of General AI include:Human-like cognitive abilities: General AI systems can understand, learn, and apply knowledge across various tasks and domains, similar to human intelligence.Adaptability: These systems have the ability to generalize their knowledge and skills to new situations, tasks, and environments.Consciousness: General AI is theorized to possess self-awareness, consciousness, and subjective experiences, although achieving this level of intelligence remains a theoretical challenge.Examples: General AI remains largely theoretical and speculative, as researchers have not yet achieved human-level artificial intelligence. Development in this area continues to be a subject of ongoing research and exploration.3. Super Intelligent AI: Super intelligent AI refers to artificial intelligence systems that surpass human intelligence in virtually every aspect. This type of AI, also known as Artificial Superintelligence (ASI), represents the highest level of AI capabilities and poses significant implications for society and the future of humanity.Characteristics of Super intelligent AI include:Cognitive superiority: Super intelligent AI outperforms humans in terms of cognitive abilities, including problem-solving, creativity, and strategic planning.Rapid learning and adaptation: These systems can acquire and process information at an unprecedented speed and scale, leading to rapid advancements in various fields.Ethical and existential risks: The development of Super intelligent AI raises concerns about its potential impact on society, including risks related to control, alignment with human values, and existential threats to humanity.Examples: Super intelligent AI remains theoretical, and no concrete examples exist as of now. However, researchers are actively exploring the implications and challenges associated with its development.Based on Functionalities :1. Reactive machines: These are the most basic type of AI and are purely reactive as the name suggests. They neither can form memories nor can use past experiences to form decisions. An example would be IBMs Deep Blue chess-playing supercomputer which is mentioned above. Deep Blue beat the international grandmaster Garry Kasparov in 1997. It can choose the most optimal of the chess moves and beat the opponent. Apart from a rarely used chess-specific rule against repeating the same move three times, Deep Blue ignores everything before the present moment, thus not storing any memories. This type of AI just perceives the world, the chess game in the case of Deep Blue, and acts on it.2. Limited memory: These machines can look into the past. Not the ability to predict what happened in the past, but the usage of memories to form decisions. A common example could include self-driving cars. For example, they observe other cars speed and directions and act accordingly. This requires monitoring of how a car is driven for a specific amount of time. Just like how humans observe and learn the specifics. These pieces of information are not stored in the library of experiences of the machines, unlike humans. We humans automatically save everything in the library of our experiences and can learn from it, but limited memory machines cant.3. Theory of mind: These are types of machines that can understand that people have beliefs, emotions, expectations, etc., and have some of their own. A "theory of mind" machine can think emotionally and can respond with emotions. Even though there are close examples of this kind of AI like Sophia, the research is not complete yet. In other words, these machines have a notion of not just the world, but also the existing entities of the world, like human beings, animals, etc. These machines will be capable of answering simple "what if" questions. Theyll have a sense of empathy.4. Self-Awareness: These types of machines can be called human equivalents. Of course, no such machines exist and the invention of them would be a milestone in the field of AI. These basically will have a sense of consciousness of who they are. The sense of "I" or "me". Heres a basic example of the difference between "theory of mind" and "self-awareness" AI. The feeling of I want to play is different from the feeling of I know I want to play. In the latter, if you notice, there is a sense of consciousness and is a characteristic of a self-aware machine, while the former feeling is a characteristic of a theory-of-mind machine. Self-aware machines will have the ability to predict others feelings. Lets hope the invention is not so far away.How Does AI Work ?Artificial Intelligence (AI) uses a wide range of techniques and approaches that enable machines to simulate human-like intelligence and perform tasks that traditionally require human assistance. AI systems work through a combination of algorithms, data, and computational power. Here's an overview of how AI works:Data Collection: AI systems rely on vast amounts of data to learn and make decisions. Data can be collected from various sources, including sensors, digital devices, databases, the internet, and user interactions. The quality and quantity of data are crucial for training accurate and reliable AI models.Data Pre-processing: Once data is collected, it needs to be pre-processed to ensure it's clean, structured, and suitable for analysis. This pre-processing stage may involve tasks such as cleaning noisy data, handling missing values, standardizing formats, and encoding categorical variables.Algorithm Selection: AI algorithms are chosen based on the specific task or problem the AI system aims to solve. Different algorithms are suited for different types of tasks, such as classification, regression, clustering, and pattern recognition. Common AI algorithms include neural networks, decision trees, support vector machines, and k-nearest neighbours.Model Training: In the training phase, AI models are fed with labelled data (supervised learning) or unlabelled data (unsupervised learning) to learn patterns and relationships. During training, the model adjusts its parameters iteratively to minimize errors and improve its performance on the given task. This process involves optimization techniques like gradient descent and backpropagation in neural networks.Model Evaluation: After training, the AI model is evaluated using separate validation data to assess its performance and generalization ability. Performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and area under the curve (AUC) are used to quantify the model's effectiveness in making predictions or decisions.Model Deployment: Once the AI model meets the desired performance criteria, it can be deployed into production environments to perform real-world tasks. Deployment involves integrating the model into existing systems, such as mobile apps, web services, or embedded devices, to provide AI-driven functionalities.Continuous Learning and Improvement: AI systems can adapt and improve over time through continuous learning. They can be updated with new data and retrained periodically to stay relevant and accurate in dynamic environments. Techniques like online learning, transfer learning, and reinforcement learning enable AI models to learn from new experiences and feedback.Inference and Decision-Making: During inference, the trained AI model applies its learned knowledge to make predictions or decisions on new, unseen data. Inference involves feeding input data into the model and obtaining output predictions or classifications based on the model's learned patterns and representations.Overall, AI systems work by leveraging data, algorithms, and computational power to learn from experience, make decisions, and perform tasks autonomously. The specific workings of an AI system depend on its architecture, algorithms, and the nature of the tasks it's designed to accomplish.Applications of AIArtificial Intelligence (AI) has a wide range of applications and has been adopted in many industries to improve efficiency, accuracy, and productivity. Some of the most common uses of AI are:Healthcare: AI is used in healthcare for various purposes such as diagnosing diseases, predicting patient outcomes, drug discovery, and personalized treatment plans.Finance: AI is used in the finance industry for tasks such as credit scoring, fraud detection, portfolio management, and financial forecasting.Retail: AI is used in the retail industry for applications such as customer service, demand forecasting, and personalized marketing.Manufacturing: AI is used in manufacturing for tasks such as quality control, predictive maintenance, and supply chain optimization.Transportation: AI is used in transportation for optimizing routes, improving traffic flow, and reducing fuel consumption.Education: AI is used in education for personalizing learning experiences, improving student engagement, and providing educational resources.Marketing: AI is used in marketing for tasks such as customer segmentation, personalized recommendations, and real-time audience analysis.Gaming: AI is used in gaming for developing intelligent game characters and providing personalized gaming experiences.Security: AI is used in security for tasks such as facial recognition, intrusion detection, and cyber threat analysis.Natural Language Processing (NLP): AI is used in NLP for tasks such as speech recognition, machine translation, and sentiment analysis.These are some of the most common uses of AI, but the Applications of AI are constantly expanding, evolving, and it is likely that new uses will emerge in the future.Future of AIThe future of AI is likely to involve continued advancements in machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision, which will enable AI systems to become increasingly capable and integrated into a wide range of applications and industries. Some potential areas of growth for AI include healthcare, finance, transportation, and customer service. Additionally, there may be increasing use of AI in more sensitive areas such as decision making in criminal justice, hiring and education, which will raise ethical and societal implications that need to be addressed. It is also expected that there will be more research and development in areas such as explainable AI, trustworthy AI and AI safety to ensure that AI systems are transparent, reliable and safe to use. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.112,025 active editors 7,010,267 articles in EnglishIan Carmichael (18June 1920 5February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studiesand the early stages of his careerwere curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P.G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Russet sparrowEmmy NoetherThe Combat: Woman Pleading for the VanquishedBoulderDeer Creek Pass... that BoulderDeer Creek Pass (pictured) is home to "Togo" wolves and is a potential habitat for grizzly bears?... that Wang Yungui lifted her family out of poverty, then helped hundreds of other people in her home village to do likewise?... that Inua Ellams created the antagonist for "The Story & the Engine" after learning that "ghost writer" translates to 'Black person' in French?... that Regina George was once voted the "meanest high school film character of all time"?... that The Guardian recommended Buried Alive! as a book to help children make friends?... that John Lynch was at one point the only honors linguistics student at the University of Sydney?... that Pope John PaulI broke with tradition by declining to be crowned with a tiara at his inauguration?... that Robin Adair Harvey reached 17 state championships in 24 years as a high school field hockey coach?... that British troops during the sack of Yogyakarta looted all the court archives and manuscripts except for a single Quran?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleMelissa HortmanIn the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured.Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95.Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami.Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people.Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Franzo Grande StevensSly StoneMohammad BagheriFereydoon AbbasiStu WilsonVladyslav GoraiNominate an articleJune 18: Autistic Pride DayCadaver Tomb of Ren of Chalon1898 The Cadaver Tomb of Ren of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique.1958 English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival.1981 The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight.1994 The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people.2022 A disputed party massacred over 500 Amhara civilians in Gimbi, Ethiopia.Rogier van der Weyden (d.1464)Ambrose Philips (d.1749)Lou Brock (b.1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d.2014)More anniversaries: June 17June 18June 19ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30km (19mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King TiridatesI in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 196975, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter.Photograph credit: YerevantsiRecently featured: Igor StravinskySabella pavoninaMagna Carta (An Embroidery)ArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity 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 thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEstiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies18thcentury19thcentury 20thcenturyDecades1870s1880s1890s 1900s1910sYears1895189618971898 189919001901vte1898 by topicHumanitiesAnimationArchaeologyArchitectureArtFilmLiteraturePoetryMusicBy countryAustraliaBelgiumBrazilBulgariaCanadaChinaDenmarkFranceGermanyItalyNew ZealandNorwayPhilippinesPortugalRussiaSouth AfricaSpainSwedenUnited KingdomUnited StatesVenezuelaOther topicsRail transportScienceSportsLists of leadersSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347 Assyrian calendar6648Bah calendar5455Balinese saka calendar18191820Bengali calendar13041305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61Vict.162Vict.1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar74067407Chinese calendar (FireRooster)4595 or 4388to (EarthDog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar16141615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar18901891Hebrew calendar56585659Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat19541955- Shaka Samvat18191820- Kali Yuga49984999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898899Iranian calendar12761277Islamic calendar13151316Japanese calendarMeiji 31()Javanese calendar1827182 8Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC14Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar24402441Tibetan calendar(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871to(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898.1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendarand a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 98th year of the 19thcentury, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world mapJanuary 1 New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island.January 13 Novelist mile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism.February 12 The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1]February 15 SpanishAmerican War: The USSMaine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later.February 15: USSMaine is sunk.February 23 mile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse!.March 1 Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in MinskMarch 14 Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys.March 16 In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2]March 24 Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American.March 26 The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve.April 5 Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3]April 22 SpanishAmerican War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USSNashville captures a Spanish merchant ship.April 23 SpanishAmerican War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico.April 25SpanishAmerican War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20).In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westflisches Elektrizittswerk RWE is founded.[4]April 26 An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5]April 29 The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6]May 1 SpanishAmerican War Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign.May 2 Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan.May 79 Bava Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy.May 8 The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino.May 12 SpanishAmerican War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan.May 22 The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed.May 27 The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7]May 28 Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographic negative.The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face.June 1 The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska.June 7 William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen.[8]June 9 The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China.June 10 Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion.June 11 The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10]June 12 Philippine Declaration of Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain.June 13 Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson chosen as its capital.June 19 Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey.[pageneeded]June 21 SpanishAmerican War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory.June 28 Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907.August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-ColaJuly 1 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of San Juan Hill United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish.July 3SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron.American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world.July 4 En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SSLa Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives.July 7 The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands.July 17 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General William R. Shafter take the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish.July 18 "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale.[11]July 25 SpanishAmerican War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Gunica Bay.August 12 SpanishAmerican War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba.August 13 SpanishAmerican War: Battle of Manila By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines.August 20 The Gornergrat railway opens, connecting Zermatt to the Gornergrat in Switzerland.August 21 Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded

been killed by the lions.December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War.December 12 The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.[15]December 15 A warrant issued in Paris for the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[15]A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15]The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.[15]December 18 Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15km/h (39.24mph) over 1km (0.62mi) in France.December 21 Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16]December 25 Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16]December 26 Marie and Pierre Curie announce the discovery of an element that they name radium.[16]December 27 The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16]December 28 The Swiss village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[16]December 29 The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton Chekhov opens.[17]King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16]December 31 Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled to become King of Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16]French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18]The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta.Gracie FieldsKaj MunkSergei EisensteinRandolph ScottDenjir kchiBertolt BrechtLe SzilrdEnzo FerrariSoong Mei-lingEben DngesJanuary 1 Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944)January 3 John Loder, British actor (d. 1988)January 6 James Fitzmaurice, Irish aviation pioneer (d. 1965)January 7 Art Baker, American actor (d. 1966)January 9 Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979)January 10 Katharine Burr Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979)January 13 Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944)January 16 Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 2002)January 20 Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1989)January 21Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964)Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930)January 22Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1948)Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001)January 23 Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987)January 24 Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946)January 25 Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926)January 28 Milan Konjovi, Serbian painter (d. 1993)January 31 Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, American journalist and author (d. 1949)February 1 Leila Denmark, American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012)February 3 Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976)February 5Denjir kchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962)Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d.1969)February 6 Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966)February 10Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956)Joseph Kessel, French journalist and author (d. 1979)[19]Margot Sponer, German philologist and resistance fighter (d. 1945)February 11Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972)Le Szilrd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964)February 12Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966)Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979)February 14Eva Novak, American actress (d. 1988)Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974)February 15Tot, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1967)Allen Woodring, American runner (d. 1982)February 18Enzo Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988)Luis Muoz Marn, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980)February 24 Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1983)February 25 William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961)February 28Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963)Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1992)March 2 Amlia Rey Colao, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1990)March 3 Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962)March 4 Georges Dumzil, French philologist (d. 1986)March 5Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1976)Soong Mei-ling, First Lady of China (d. 2003)March 6 Therese Giehse, German actress (d. 1975)March 8 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1968)March 9 Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966)March 11 Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968)March 13 Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985)March 14 Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1954)March 21 Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1989)March 23Erich Bey, German admiral (d. 1943)Madeleine de Bourbon-Busset, Duchess of Parma (d. 1984)March 30 Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993)Paul RobesonJim FouchApril 1 William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944)April 2 Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1990)April 3George Jessel, American comedian (d. 1981)Henry Luce, American magazine publisher (d. 1967)April 4 Agnes Ayres, American actress (d. 1940)April 5 Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976)[20]April 9Paul Robeson, African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976)Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1977)Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1962).April 12 Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976)April 14Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1968)Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1983)April 19 Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973)April 26Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1984)John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972)Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970)April 27 Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1962)April 29 E. J. Bowen, British chemist (d. 1980)May 2 Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1989)May 3Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1978)[21]Septima Poinsette Clark, American educator and civil rights activist (d. 1987)May 5Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959)Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958)May 6 Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Nazi leader (d. 1945)May 13 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960)May 15Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1992)Tom Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1949)May 16Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980)Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1956)May 17Anagarika Govinda, German buddhist lama (d. 1985)A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992)May 19 Julius Evola, Italian philosopher (d. 1974)May 21 Armand Hammer, American entrepreneur, art collector (d. 1990)May 23 Frank McHugh, American actor (d. 1981)May 24 Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986)May 25 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975)May 28 Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d.1992)May 31 Norman Vincent Peale, American clergyman (d. 1993)June 3 Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983)June 4 Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929)June 5 Federico Garca Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936)June 6Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001)Jim Fouch, 5th President of South Africa (d. 1980)June 10 Michel Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1993)June 11 Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972)June 17M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972)Harry Patch, British World War I soldier, the last Tommy (d. 2009)June 22Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982)Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22]June 23 Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935)June 26Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989)Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978)June 30George Chandler, American actor (d. 1985)Josef Jakobs, German spy (d.1941)Stefanos StefanopoulosIsidor Isaac RabiRegis ToomeyLeopold InfeldAlfons GorbachHoward FloreyGeorge GershwinJuly 2George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988)Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975)July 3Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1988)Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982)July 4Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1998)Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952)July 6 Hanns Eisler, German composer (d. 1962)July 7Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011)Arnold Horween, American Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985)July 8 Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor and radio comedian (d. 1964)July 14Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991)Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1982)July 17 Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1991)July 18 John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1979)July 22Stephen Vincent Bent, American writer (d. 1943)[23]Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976)July 25 Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1995)July 29 Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988)July 30 Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986)August 5 Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1983)August 11 Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968)August 12Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976)Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978)August 13Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1991)Regis Toomey, American actor (d. 1991)August 15Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966)Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 2002)August 18Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967)Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993)August 19 Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991)August 20Leopold Infeld, Polish physicist (d. 1968)Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973)August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939)August 26 Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979)August 27 John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934)August 29 Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959)August 30 Shirley Booth, American actress (d. 1992)September 1Violet Carson, British actress (d. 1983)Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936)September 2 Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972)September 9 Walter B. Rea, American university administrator and basketball player (d. 1970)September 10George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977)Bessie Love, American actress (d. 1986)September 13Lszl Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1946)Emilio Nez Portuondo, Cuban diplomat, lawyer and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Cuba (d. 1978)September 19 Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988)September 24 Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968)September 26 George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937)September 29 Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976)September 30Rene Adore, French actress (d. 1933)Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Mongasque princessWilliam O. DouglasPeng DehuaiKarl ZieglerGunnar MyrdalOctober 6Arthur G. Jones-Williams, British aviator (d. 1929)Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972)Clarence Williams, American jazz pianist, composer (d. 1965)October 9 Joe Sewell, American professional baseball player (d. 1990)October 10Lilly Dach, French milliner (d. 1989)Marie-Pierre Knig, French general, politician (d. 1970)October 15 Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1959)October 16 William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1980)October 17 Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1998)October 18 Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981)October 24 Peng Dehuai, Chinese military leader (d. 1974)October 28 Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd Secretary-General of the Arab League (d. 1992)October 29 Vera Stanley Alder, English painter and mystic (d. 1984)October 30 Raphael Girard, Swiss-Guatemalan ethnographer (d. 1982)November 11 Ren Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981)November 12 Leon tukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999)November 13 Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1956)November 14 Benjamin Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944)November 15 Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984)November 17 Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1996)November 18 Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1989)November 21 Ren Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967)November 22 Gabriel Gonzlez Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980)November 23 Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984)November 24 Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1969)November 26 Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973)November 29 C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963)[24]November 30Firpo Marberry, American baseball pitcher (d. 1976)Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972)December 2 Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1918)December 5 Grace Moore, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947)December 6Alfred Eisenstaedt, American photojournalist (d. 1995)Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist, economist and Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1987)December 9 Emmett Kelly, American circus clown (d. 1979)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 14 Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980)December 19 Zheng Zhenduo, Chinese author, translator (d. 1958)December 20 Irene Dunne, American actress (d. 1990)December 24 Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959)December 27 Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese politician (d. 1960)December 28 Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947)December 31Istvn Dobi, Hungarian prime minister (d. 1968)Ivan Miller, Canadian journalist and sportscaster (d. 1967)[25]Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1974)Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992)Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1953)Henryk Sucharski, Polish military officer (d. 1946)Piotr Triebler, Polish sculptor (d. 1952)Lewis CarrollMatilda Joslyn GageWilliam Ewart GladstoneJanuary 3 Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate brigadier general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1838)January 14 Lewis Carroll, British writer, mathematician (Alice in Wonderland) (b. 1832)January 16 Charles Pelham Villiers, longest-serving MP in the British House of Commons (b. 1802)January 18 Henry Liddell, English Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811)January 26 Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830)February 1 Tsuboi Kz, Japanese admiral (b. 1843)February 6 Abdul Samad of Selangor, Malaysian ruler, 4th Sultan of Selangor (b. 1804)February 16 Thomas Bracken, author of the official national anthem of New Zealand (God Defend New Zealand) (b. 1843)March 1 George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825)March 6 Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1821)March 10Marie-Eugnie de Jsus, French religious (b. 1817)George Mller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1805)March 11 William Rosecrans, California congressman, Register of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819)March 15 Sir Henry Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813)March 16 Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1872)[26]March 18 Matilda Joslyn Gage, American feminist (b. 1826)March 27 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1817)March 28 Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1850)April 13 Aurilla Furber, American author (b. 1847)April 15 Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leaderApril 18 Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1826)April 29 Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842)May 19 William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809)May 22 Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850)May 29 Theodor Eimer, German zoologist (b. 1843)June 4 Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1823)June 10 Tuone Udaina, Croatian-Italian last speaker of the Dalmatian language (b. 1821)June 14 Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830)June 25 Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1828)Otto von BismarckTheodor FontaneSaint Charbel MakhlufJuly 1Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831)Joaqun Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841)July 5 Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834)July 8 Soapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860)July 14 Louis-Franois Richer Laflche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivires, Native American missionary (b. 1818)July 30 Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27]August 8 Eugne Boudin, French painter (b. 1824)August 11 Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854)August 23 Flicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1833)September 2 Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1807)September 5 Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841)September 9 Stphane Mallarm, French poet (b. 1842)September 10 Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Austria, queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837)September 16 Ramn Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827)September 19 Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812)September 20 Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28]September 26 Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850)September 28 Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865)September 29 Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817)October 24 Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824)November 2 George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1826)November 20 Sir John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817)December 24 Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828)December 25 Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832)December 29 Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29]Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist, politician (b. 1831)^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. 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Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation).Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyTimelines17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyState leaders17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyDecades1700s1710s1720s1730s1740s1750s1760s1770s1780s1790sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvtePolitical boundaries at the beginning of year 1700Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution.Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe.The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2]Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 17151789, 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][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11]In East Asia, the century was marked by 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 flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the 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 between the Russian and Swedish Empires.1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I.1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire.17011714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12]17021715: Camisard rebellion in France.1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy.1704: End of Japan's Genroku period.1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13]17061713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin.1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire.1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14]1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies.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-Venetian-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.17181730: 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 Shamakhi, 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 house serfs.[16]17231730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars.17231732: 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 Halil 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]17331738: 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]17371738: 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 England17401741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, 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.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.17441748: 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 Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic.1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22]17541763: 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 III becomes King of Britain.1