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This guide provides background on the field of Comparative education and links to related to IOE archive collections. Comparative education is an academic and interdisciplinary subject which applies historical, philisophical and social science theories and methods to classify and explain characteristics of different national education systems. It studies why educational systems and processes vary and how education relates to wider social factors and forces. Comparative education gre from international education, which analyses and fosters international orientation in knowledge and attitudes, and brings together students, teachers and scholars from different nations to learn about and from each other.Comparative education first appeared in the early 19th century alongside the rise of national education, though it did not develop as an academic subject until the 20th century. Its early development was hampered by the two World Wars, where it was used for ideological competition. One of the most important books of the inter-war period was Comparative Education (1933) by Isaac Kandel, who also edited the Educational Yearbook from 1924-1944. Other important yearbooks were published in this period, including the Yearbook of Education and the International Yearbook of Education. The first academic courses and programs were also developed at this time, including a course at the IOE. The Second World War was a catalyst for the development of comparative education. The field developed to include not only school systems but understanding the role of education in shaping social structures and influencing economic development. Professional associations were also founded including The Comparative Education Society in 1956, followed in 1961 by the Comparative Education Society in Europe (CESE). National and international organisations, such as the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Organisations for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank, were also influential in the development of comparative education. The yearbooks were also large replace with academic journals, such as the Comparative Education Review, after the War.Historically, the IOE has been one of the leading centers of comparative and international education research since the 1930s, and has employed many important figures in the field, including Brian Holmes, Joseph Lauwerys, and Nicholas Hans. Today the Institute offers a MA in Comparative Education and the subject is taught by academic staff across the Institute.For guidance on how to use our dedicated online catalogue to browse and search archives, manuscripts and records see the archives home page.Brian Holmes PapersBrian Holmes, Professor of Comparative Education at the IOE, 1975-1985, was instrumental in the development of a number of national and international comparative education societies. His papers, 1950s-1980s, include unpublished writings; off-prints, papers and articles; correspondence with colleagues; and files about the activities of comparative education societies. This collection is not online yet. Contact us for more information. (RefNo: BH)Records of the British Association for International and Comparative Education (formerly the British Comparative and International Education SocietyThe British Section of the Comparative Education Society in Europe (CESE). In 1997 it merged with the British Association of Teachers and Researchers in Overseas Education (BATROE) to form the British Association for International and Comparative Education (BAICE). The Association encourages the growth of comparative and international studies by organising conferences, visits and publications. The collection contains the administrative papers of the Association, 1977-1996. (RefNo: CES)Records of the CESE (Comparative Education Society of Europe)Comparative Education Society of Europe (CESE) was founded in 1961. The purpose of the international organisation is to encourage and promote comparative and international studies in education. The collection contains the administrative papers of the Society, 1978-1991. This collection is not online yet. Contact us for more information. (RefNo: CEE)Papers of Sir Fred ClarkeSir Fred Clarke was an influential figure in the development of colonial and comparative education. He held a number of posts in teacher education and university departments across the world. He was Advisor to Overseas Students at the IOE from 1935, and was Director of the Institute from 1936-1945. His papers, 1899-1962, include; publications, papers relating to his work in South Africa and Canada, correspondence, papers relating to broadcasting work, subject files, on various topics including comparative education and scrapbooks about Clarke's career. (RefNo: FC)Papers of Joseph LauwerysJoseph Lauwerys, Professor of Comparative Education at the IOE from 1947-1970, held many visiting professorships around the world and travelled as a consultant and observer of educational conditions. He was involved in many organisations for promoting international co-operation and understanding and comparative education. His papers, 1920s-1980s, include personal and working papers reflecting many aspects his career, including international co-operation and understanding and comparative education; material about post-War reconstruction and the founding of UNESCO; files relating to overseas visits and tours; and papers on the educational in different countries. This collection is not online yet. Contact us for more information. (RefNo: JL)Papers of Nicholas HansNicholas Hans worked on the Yearbook of Education, 1920-1939. He was appointed as lecturer at King's College, 1946, becoming a Reader in Comparative Education in 1948. He collaborated with Joseph Lauwerys at the IOE in supervising higher degree students and arranging overseas trips. His papers, 1906-1969, include drafts of published works and manuscripts of unpublished essays and other writings; notebooks; correspondence; teaching notes papers relating the Russian Revolution. (RefNo: NH)Papers of Margaret Read (MR)Margaret Read was an early woman social anthropologist and applying social anthropology and ethnography to the education and health problems of developing countries. She was the head of the Department for Education in Tropical Areas at the IOE, 1940-1955. Her papers, 1900-1982, include papers regarding her travels and overseas tours from 1919 and her writings. (RefNo: MR)Records of the World Education Fellowship (WEF)Founded in 1921 as the New Education Fellowship, this international organisation central focus is on child-centred education, social reform through education, world citizenship and international understanding. The collection contains papers regarding the activities of the Fellowship, 1921-[1995], including correspondence with branches around the world and international conferences. (RefNo: WEF)Records of the Insitute of EducationThe records of the IOE cover every aspect of the business of the Institute including its contribution to comparative and international education. The Institute collection also contains the records of the Colonial Department and its successors, (RefNo: IE/COL); Department of International and Comparative Education; biographies of staff at the Institute including those involved in comparative and international education, (RefNo: IE/PC/1); publications by staff on comparative and international education, (RefNo: IE/PUB). (RefNo: IE) Offensive termsPlease note: we hold collections that document changing attitudes to a wide range of subjects including science, education and social history. The content of these collections include outdated terms and ideas that are offensive. Where these terms appear in our catalogue, it is in the interest of historical accuracy and does not reflect the views or opinions of UCL or our staff. External linksThroughout this guide you may find links to external sites, particularly with regards to explanations of terms used. We cannot be responsible for the accuracy of this third party content.Our catalogues , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 202,416 active editors 7,091,205 articles in English Scarlett Johansson Black Widow is a superhero appearing in American comic books published by Marvel Comics. Created by editor Stan Lee, scripter Don Rico, and artist Don Heck, the character debuted as an enemy of Iron Man in 1964. She reformed into a hero in The Avengers in 1966. Black Widow has been the main character in several comic titles since 1970, receiving her own Black Widow series in 1999. She also frequently appears as a supporting character in The Avengers and Daredevil. Natalia Alianovna "Natasha Romanoff" Romanova was introduced as a spy for the Soviet Union until she defected to the United States. Her stories often explore her struggle to define her own identity as a spy and the trauma she endured from her life of training in the Red Room, a Soviet training facility. Black Widow has been adapted into a variety of other media, including film, animated series, and video games. A version of the character was portrayed by Scarlett Johansson (pictured) in the Marvel Cinematic Universe. (Full article...) Recently featured: Aston Martin DB11 Elinor Fettiplace 270 Park Avenue (1960–2021) Archive By email More featured articles About Ruins of Boghead ... that local folklore links Boghead (ruins pictured), a Northumbrian bastle house, to the story of Barty Milburn, an accomplished swordsman and killer of Scots? ... that Adolf Real was re-elected as Mayor of Vaduz in 1900, but he refused to take the office? ... that a crew member of the film Velký vlastenecký výlet walked out after a protagonist justified rape? ... that periodontist Angela Pack called the Dental Council board "lily-livered chickens" for hesitating to allow training of dental hygienists in New Zealand? ... that the "books within books" of the European Geniza are a collection of manuscript fragments recovered from medieval and early-modern book bindings? ... that Bob Barrabee studied tobacco farming in Cuba and played in the NFL in the same year? ... that the Our Lady of the Holy Spirit Center was the site of a building collapse, a radio station, and the 5th National Eucharistic Congress? ... that Eschiva of Montbéliard left her children, fled to Buffavento Castle disguised as a monk, brought ample provisions, and joined an old knight in defending it? ... that the most senior crew member of the Titanic to survive the disaster, as well as an American colonel, one of the telegraphists, the chief baker, and a teenage boy were all saved on an upturned boat? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Typhoon Fung-wong An amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan creates a new court of final appeal and establishes the position of Chief of Defence Forces, strengthening military rule. A suicide bombing kills 12 people in Islamabad, Pakistan. Typhoon Fung-wong (satellite image shown) hits the Philippines, leaving more than 27 people dead. A car explosion in Delhi, India, kills at least 13 people. Ongoing: Gaza war timeline genocide Russo-Ukrainian war timeline Sudanese civil war timeline massacre Recent deaths: Herzl Bodinger Willi Gundlach Alice Wong Dylan Micheal Ray Richardson Lenny Wilkens More current events Nominate an article November 16 Andrew Doria 1776 – American Revolutionary War: A Dutch fort on Sint Eustatius fired The First Salute to an American brig (pictured), marking the first international recognition of the American flag. 1885 – After a five-day trial following the North-West Rebellion, Louis Riel, a Canadian Métis leader and "Father of Manitoba", was hanged for high treason. 1938 – Swiss chemist Albert Hofmann first synthesized the psychedelic drug LSD in Basel, Switzerland. 1967 – Aeroflot Flight 2230 crashed after takeoff from Koltsovo Airport, Russia, killing all 107 people aboard. 1981 – About 30 million people watched the fictional couple Luke Spencer and Laura Webber wed on the television show General Hospital in the highest-rated hour in American soap opera history. Ælfric of Abingdon (d. 1005)Charles-Antoine Campion (b. 1720)Clark Gable (d. 1960)Hannah Hampton (b. 2000) More anniversaries: November 15 November 16 November 17 Archive By email List of days of the year About The African buffalo (Syncerus caffer) is a species of true buffalo in the Bovidae family. It is native to sub-Saharan Africa, where it is found in a number of disjoint ranges stretching from south-eastern Senegal through West and Central Africa to South Africa. It lives in savannas, swamps and floodplains, as well as mopane grasslands, and the forests of the major mountains of Africa. The African buffalo is a large bovid, with a shoulder height ranging from 1.0 to 1.7 m (3.3 to 5.6 ft) and head-and-body length between 1.7 and 3.4 m (5.6-11.2 ft). There is variation between subspecies, the African forest buffalo having a mass of 250 to 450 kg (600 to 1,000 lb) while the Cape buffalo weighs 425 to 870 kg (937 to 1,918 lb), males being about 100 kg (220 lb) heavier than females. The adult African buffalo is known for its characteristic horn. This male African buffalo was photographed in Phinda Private Game Reserve, KwaZulu Natal, South Africa. It has a red-billed oxpecker (Buphagus erythrorhynchus) standing on its muzzle. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Pied-billed grebe Czapski Palace Lockheed T-33 Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 1776. For other uses, see 1776 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 17th c 18th century 19th century Decades 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Years 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 vte July 2: American Declaration of Independence is signed in Philadelphia, and ratified on July 4 1776 by topic Arts and science Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music Science Countries Canada Denmark France Great Britain Ireland Norway Russia Scotland Spain Sweden United States Lists of leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1776 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1776MDCCLXXVIAb urbe condita2529Armenian calendar1225ԹՎ ՌՍԻԹAssyrian calendar6526Balinese saka calendar1697–1698Bengali calendar1182–1183Berber calendar2726British Regnal year16 Geo. 3 – 17 Geo. 3Buddhist calendar2320Burmese calendar1138Byzantine calendar7284–7285Chinese calendar乙未年 (Wood Goat)4473 or 4266 — to —丙申年 (Fire Monkey)4474 or 4267Coptic calendar1492–1493Discordian calendar2942Ethiopian calendar1768–1769Hebrew calendar5536–5537Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1832–1833 - Shaka Samvat1697–1698 - Kali Yuga4876–4877Holocene calendar11776Igbo calendar776–777Iranian calendar1154–1155Islamic calendar1189–1190Japanese calendarAn'ei 5(安永 5年)Javanese calendar1701–1702Julian calendarGregorian minus 11 daysKorean calendar4109Minguo calendar136 before ROC民前136年Nanakshahi calendar308Thai solar calendar2318–2319Tibetan calendar[illegible](female Wood-Sheep)1902 or 1521 or 749 — to —[illegible](male Fire-Monkey)1903 or 1522 or 750 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1776. 1776 (MDCCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Monday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1776th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 776th year of the 2nd millennium, the 76th year of the 18th century, and the 7th year of the 1770s decade. As of the start of 1776, the Gregorian calendar was 11 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 – American Revolutionary War – Burning of Norfolk: The town of Norfolk, Virginia is destroyed, by the combined actions of the British Royal Navy and occupying Patriot forces. January 10 – American Revolution – Thomas Paine publishes his pamphlet Common Sense, arguing for independence from British rule in the Thirteen Colonies.[1] January 20 – American Revolution – South Carolina Loyalists led by Robert Cunningham sign a petition from prison, agreeing to all demands for peace by the formed state government of South Carolina. January 24 – American Revolution – Henry Knox arrives at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with the artillery that he has transported from Fort Ticonderoga. February 17 – Edward Gibbon publishes the first volume of The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. February 27 – American Revolution – Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge: Scottish North Carolina Loyalists charge across Moore's Creek Bridge near Wilmington, to attack what they mistakenly believe to be a small force of rebels. Several leaders are killed in the ensuing battle. The patriot victory[2] virtually ends all British authority in the province. March – Restrictions on the cereal trade in Sweden are lifted. March 1 – The Peshwa of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company sign Treaty of Purandar in which the British were able to secure Salsette Island and they accepted Sawai Madhav Rao as a new Peshwa. The Marathas accepted not to recognise existence of French in India. March 2–3 – American Revolutionary War: Battle of Nassau: The American Continental Navy and Marines make a successful assault on Nassau, Bahamas. Battle of the Rice Boats: American Patriots resist the Royal Navy on the Savannah River; British control over the Province of Georgia is lost. March 4 – American Revolutionary War – American Patriots capture Dorchester Heights, dominating the port of Boston. March 9 – Scottish economist Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations in London. March 17 – American Revolutionary War – Threatened by Patriot cannons on Dorchester Heights, the British evacuate Boston, ending the 11-month Siege of Boston.[2] March 25 – American Revolutionary War – American Patriots conduct a Raid on Tybee Island, primarily seeking to capture runaway slaves who sought refuge with British forces stationed there.[3] March 28 Juan Bautista de Anza finds the site for the Presidio of San Francisco. The Bolshoi Ballet, a world-renowned ballet group, is founded in Moscow, Russia.[page needed] April 12 – American Revolution – The Royal Colony of North Carolina produces the Halifax Resolves, making it the first British colony to officially authorize its Continental Congress delegates, to vote for independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain. April 27 – Jeongjo becomes the King of Joseon following the death of his grandfather Yeongjo. May 1 – Adam Weishaupt founds the Illuminati in Ingolstadt, Bavaria. May 4 – Rhode Island becomes the first American colony to renounce allegiance to King George III of Great Britain. May 15–26 – American Revolution – Battle of the Cedars: British forces skirmish with the American Continental Army around Les Cèdres, Quebec. June 6 – A fire destroys major parts of the town of Askersund, Sweden.[4] June 7 – American Revolution – Richard Henry Lee of Virginia proposes to the Second Continental Congress (meeting in Philadelphia) that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." June 8 – American Revolution – Battle of Trois-Rivières: The invading American Continental Army is driven back at Trois-Rivières, Quebec. June 10 – Death of King Hsinbyushin of the Konbaung dynasty. June 11 – American Revolution – The Continental Congress appoints a Committee of Five to draft a Declaration of Independence. June 12 – American Revolution – The Virginia Declaration of Rights (by George Mason) is adopted by the Virginia Convention of Delegates. June 15 – American Revolution – Delaware Separation Day: The Delaware General Assembly votes to suspend government under the British Crown. June 17 – Lt. José Joaquín Moraga leads a band of colonists from Monterey Presidio, landing on June 29 and, with Father Francisco Palóu, constructing the Mission San Francisco de Asís ("Mission Dolores") of the new Presidio of San Francisco, the oldest surviving building in the modern-day city. June 28 – American Revolutionary War – Battle of Sullivan's Island: South Carolina militia repel a British attack on Charleston. June 29 – American Revolutionary War – Battle of Turtle Gut Inlet: The American Continental Navy successfully challenges the British Royal Navy blockade off New Jersey. July 2 – American Revolution – The final U.S. Declaration of Independence (with minor revisions) is written. The Continental Congress passes the Lee Resolution. July 4 – American Revolution – United States Declaration of Independence: The Continental Congress ratifies the declaration by the United States of its independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain.[5] July 8 – American Revolution – The Liberty Bell rings in Philadelphia, for the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. July 9 – American Revolution – An angry mob in New York City topples the equestrian statue of George III of Great Britain in Bowling Green. July 12 – Captain James Cook sets off from Plymouth, England, in HMS Resolution on his third voyage, to the Pacific Ocean and Arctic, which will be fatal. July 21 – Mozart's Serenade No. 7 (the "Haffner") is first performed in Salzburg, Austria. July 29 – Domínguez–Escalante expedition: Francisco Silvestre Vélez de Escalante, Francisco Atanasio Domínguez, and eight other Spaniards set out from Santa Fe, on an eighteen-hundred mile trek through the American Southwest. They are the first Europeans to explore the vast region between the Rockies and the Sierras.[6] August 1 – The Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata is established in southern South America. August 2 – Most of the American colonies ratify the Declaration of Independence. August 15 – American Revolution – The first Hessian troops land on Staten Island, to join British forces. August 25 – Scottish philosopher and historian David Hume dies. August 27 – American Revolution – Battle of Long Island: Washington's troops are defeated in Brooklyn by the British, under William Howe. August – The guild organisation Marchandes de modes is founded in Paris. September 1 – Cherokee–American wars: The invasion of the Cherokee Nation by 6,000 patriot troops from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina begins. The troops destroy 36 Cherokee towns.[6] September 6 – A hurricane hits Guadeloupe, killing more than 6,000 people. September 7 – American Revolutionary War – World's first submarine attack: The American submersible craft Turtle attempts to attach a time bomb to the hull of British Admiral Richard Howe's flagship HMS Eagle, in New York Harbor. September 9 – The Continental Congress officially names its union of states the United States (previously the United Colonies).[7][8][9][10][11] September 11 – American Revolutionary War – An abortive peace conference takes place between the British and Americans, on Staten Island. September 15 – American Revolutionary War – Landing at Kip's Bay: British troops land on Manhattan at Kips Bay.[2] September 22: British hang spy Nathan Hale in New York City. September 16 – American Revolutionary War – Battle of Harlem Heights: The Continental Army under Washington is victorious against the British on Manhattan. September 17 – The Presidio of San Francisco is founded in New Spain. September 20 – The Great Fire of New York of 1776 starts during the night, ending the following morning. September 22 – American Revolutionary War – Nathan Hale is executed by the British in New York City, for espionage. September 24 The first running of the St Leger Stakes horse race[5] (not yet named) in England, first of the British Classic Races, devised by Anthony St Leger (British Army officer), takes place on Cantley Common at Doncaster. The winner is a filly (later named Allabaculia) owned by the organiser, the 2nd Marquess of Rockingham. The Bolshoi Theatre company hosts its first annual opera season, with the opening of the Bolshoi Kamenny Theatre in Saint Petersburg, Russia.[12] October 7 – Crown Prince Paul of Russia marries Sophie Dorothea of Württemberg. October 9 – Father Francisco Palóu founds the Mission San Francisco de Asís, in what is now San Francisco. October 11 – American Revolutionary War – Battle of Valcour Island: On Lake Champlain near Valcour Island, a British fleet led by Sir Guy Carleton defeats 15 American gunboats, commanded by Brigadier General Benedict Arnold. Although nearly all of Arnold's ships are destroyed, the two-day-long battle will give Patriot forces enough time to prepare the defenses of New York City. October 18 – American Revolutionary War – Battle of Pell's Point: Troops of the American Continental Army resist a British and Hessian force in The Bronx. October 28 – American Revolutionary War – Battle of White Plains: British forces arrive at White Plains, attack and capture Chatterton Hill from the Americans.[2] October 31 – In his first speech before British Parliament since the Declaration of Independence that summer, King George III acknowledges that all is not going well for Britain, in the war with the United States. November 16 American Revolutionary War – Battle of Fort Washington: Hessian forces under Lieutenant General Wilhelm von Knyphausen capture Fort Washington (Manhattan) from the American Continental Army. The captain of the American navy ship Andrew Doria fires a salute to the Dutch flag on Fort Oranje, and Johannes de Graaff answers with 11 gun shots.[13] November 20 – American Revolutionary War – Battle of Fort Lee: The invasion of New Jersey, by British and Hessian forces, leads to the subsequent general retreat of the American Continental Army. December 5 – The Phi Beta Kappa society is founded at the College of William & Mary in Virginia. December 6 – The General Assembly of Virginia votes to create Kentucky County as the portion of the colony's Fincastle County that is located west of the Cumberland Mountains.[14] In 1792, the county will become the 15th state of the United States as the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The rest of Fincastle County, between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Appalachians is divided into the first county to be named after George Washington (Washington County, Virginia) in the south along the border with the North Carolina colony, and Montgomery County in the north. The divisions take effect on December 31.[15] December 7 – American Revolutionary War – The Marquis de Lafayette attempts to enter the American military as a major general. December 12 – The second Continental Congress ends after a session that began on May 10, 1775, and continued for 582 days.[16] December 19 – American Revolution – Thomas Paine, living with Washington's troops, publishes the first in the series of pamphlets on The American Crisis in The Pennsylvania Journal, opening with the stirring phrase, "These are the times that try men's souls." December 21 – American Revolution – The Royal Colony of North Carolina reorganizes into the State of North Carolina after adopting its own constitution. Richard Caswell becomes the first governor of the newly formed state. December 26: Capture of the Hessians at Trenton December 25 – American Revolution – At 6 p.m. Gen. George Washington and his troops, numbering 2,400, march to McConkey's Ferry, cross the Delaware River, and land on the New Jersey bank by 3 a.m. the following morning. December 26 – American Revolutionary War – Battle of Trenton: Washington's troops surprise the 1,500 Hessian troops under the command of Col. Johann Rall at 8 a.m. outside Trenton and score a victory,[2] taking 948 prisoners while suffering only five wounded. Adlan II becomes ruler of the Kingdom of Sennar. The first commercial examples of the Watt steam engine are sold.[17][18] January 1 – James M. Broom, American politician (d. 1850) January 2 – Jeremiah Chaplin, American Reformed Baptist theologian (d. 1841) January 3 – Thomas Morris, American politician (d. 1844) January 4 Bernardino Drovetti, Italian diplomat (d. 1852) Jean-Baptiste Prosper Jollois, French Egyptologist (d. 1842) January 6 Ferdinand von Schill, German noble (d. 1809) Auguste Jean Ameil, French soldier (d. 1822) January 8 – Thomas Langlois Lefroy, Irish politician (d. 1869) January 9 – Ludwig Rhesa, Prussian scholar (d. 1840) January 10 – George Birkbeck, English doctor, academic and philanthropist (d. 1841) January 15 – Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, Roman-born British prince (d. 1834) January 16 Matthew Brown, American college president (d. 1853) João Soares de Albergaria de Sousa, Portuguese politician (d. 1875) Richard Onslow, English archdeacon (d. 1849) January 17 (bapt.) – Jane Porter, English novelist (d. 1850) January 21 Poul Christian Holst, Norwegian politician (d. 1863) Elisha Haley, American politician (d. 1860) January 23 – Howard Douglas, British Army general (d. 1861) January 24 Jean-Guillaume, baron Hyde de Neuville, French aristocrat (d. 1857)E. T. A. Hoffmann E. T. A. Hoffmann, German writer, composer and painter (d. 1822) Peter A. Jay, American politician (d. 1843) January 25 – Joseph Görres, German writer and journalist (d. 1848) January 29 – William Bowie, American agrarian (d. 1826) February 4 Gottfried Reinhold Treviranus, German biologist (d. 1837) Jan Gerard Kemmerling, Dutch mayor (d. 1818)Ioannis Kapodistrias February 11 – Ioannis Kapodistrias, Governor of Greece (d. 1831) February 12 Richard Mant, Irish bishop (d. 1848) Mary Young Pickersgill, American maker of the Star Spangled Banner flag (d. 1857) February 14 – Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Esenbeck, prolific German botanist (d. 1858) February 15 – Jean-Pierre Boyer, President of Haiti (d. 1850) February 16 – Abraham Raimbach, British engraver (d. 1843) February 17 Ross Cuthbert, Canadian politician (d. 1861) Georg zu Münster, German paleontologist (d. 1844) February 18 – Karl August Ferdinand von Borcke, German general (d. 1830) February 20 – Mariano Ricafort Palacín y Abarca, Spanish colonial governor of Cuba (d. 1846) February 21 – Joseph Barss, Canadian privateer, sea captain (d. 1824) February 23 John Walter, English newspaper editor (d. 1847) Heneage Horsley, Scottish priest (d. 1847) February 25 – George William Tighe, English expatriate (d. 1837) February 26 Innis Green, American congressman for Pennsylvania (d. 1839) John Paterson, Scottish missionary to Northern Europe (d. 1855) February 28 – François Quirouet, Canadian politician (d. 1844) March 1 John Collins, American manufacturer, politician (d. 1822) Elias Moore (d. 1847) March 3 – James Parker, American politician (d. 1868) March 4 – Guillaume Emmanuel Guignard, vicomte de Saint-Priest, Russian army commander (d. 1814) March 5 – Gerard Troost, American mineralogist (d. 1850) March 6 – Luigi Lambruschini, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1854) March 7 – Timothy Ruggles, Canadian politician (d. 1831) March 8 David Rogerson Williams, American politician (d. 1830) Samuel Tweedy, American politician (d. 1868) March 9 Thomas Evans, British Army general (d. 1863) Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, Archduke of Austria (d. 1847)Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz March 10 Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Queen of Prussia (d. 1810) Étienne Ranvoyzé, Canadian politician (d. 1826) March 12 – Lady Hester Stanhope, English archaeologist (d. 1839) March 16 – Johan Gijsbert Verstolk van Soelen, Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs (d. 1845) March 15 – Aimé Picquet du Boisguy, French chouan general during the French Revolution (d. 1839) March 17 – Joel Abbot, American politician (d. 1826) March 19 – Philemon Beecher, American politician (d. 1839) March 20 Joshua Bates, American educator (d. 1854) Richard Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville, 1st Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, English politician (d. 1839) March 21 – John Frederick Frelinghuysen, United States general (d. 1833) March 23 Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, English politician (d. 1848) Vicente Salias, Venezuelan doctor (d. 1814) March 24 – Zusho Hirosato, Japanese samurai (d. 1849) March 27 – Charles-François Brisseau de Mirbel, French botanist, politician (d. 1854) March 30 – Vasily Tropinin, Russian artist (d. 1857) March 31 – Joseph Küffner, German musician, composer (d. 1856) April 1 Pierre François Bellot, Swiss jurist (d. 1836) Sophie Germain, French mathematician (d. 1831) April 3 François Blanchet, Canadian physician, politician (d. 1830) Mary Anne Clarke, English mistress of Prince Frederick (d. 1852) April 6 – Jesse Bledsoe, American politician (d. 1836) April 11 Macvey Napier, Scottish legal scholar, one of the editors of the Encyclopædia Britannica (d. 1847) Jerome Inglott, Maltese philosopher (d. 1835) April 12 Henry Hezekiah Cogswell, Canadian politician (d. 1854) Henry Hobhouse, English archivist (d. 1854) April 13 – Wilhelm von Schütz, German author, playwright (d. 1847) April 15 – John Anstruther-Thomson, Scottish nobleman, Colonel of the Royal Fifeshire Yeomanry Cavalry (d. 1833) April 17 – Jean-François Roger, French poet, politician (d. 1842) April 20 Augustin-Marie d'Aboville, French artillerist during the Revolution (d. 1843) William Weston Young, English Quaker businessman (d. 1847) April 25 James Miller, American politician (d. 1851) Edward Solly, English merchant, art collector (d. 1844) Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester and Edinburgh, member of the British Royal Family (d. 1857) April 27 Hyacinthe Jadin, French composer (d. 1800) John Cunningham, Canadian politician (d. 1847) April 28 Charles Bennet, 5th Earl of Tankerville, English politician (d. 1859) Manuel Vieira de Albuquerque Touvar, Portuguese nobleman (d. 1833) May 4 – Johann Friedrich Herbart, German philosopher, psychologist (d. 1841) May 5 – Valentine Efner, American politician (d. 1865) May 6 Stephen Rumbold Lushington, English politician, administrator in Madras (d. 1868) Pyotr Mikhailovich Volkonsky, Russian field marshal (d. 1852) Rensselaer Westerlo, American politician (d. 1851) May 8 Edward Leveson-Gower, British Royal Navy admiral (d. 1853) Prince Bagrat of Georgia (d. 1841) May 9 – Thomas Maguire, Canadian Catholic priest (d. 1854) May 10 – George Thomas Smart, English musician (d. 1867) May 12 – José de La Mar, military leader, President of Peru (d. 1830)[19] May 13 – Jett Thomas, American militia general (d. 1817) May 17 – Amos Eaton, American botanist (d. 1842) May 18 – Dennis Pennington, American politician (d. 1854) May 20 Simon Fraser, Canadian explorer (d. 1862) Víctor Rosales, Mexican rebel (d. 1817) May 29 – Peter Erasmus Müller, Danish historian, linguist and theologian (d. 1834) May 31 – José Antonio de la Garza, American mayor (d. 1851) June 1 George Schetky, American conductor (d. 1831) Giuseppe Zamboni, Italian Catholic priest, physicist (d. 1846) June 4 – Isaac B. Van Houten, American politician (d. 1850) June 6 – William Reed, American politician (d. 1837) June 8 – Thomas Rickman, English architect, architectural antiquary (d. 1841)John Constable June 11 – John Constable, English landscape painter (d. 1837) June 12 Karl Friedrich Burdach, German physiologist (d. 1847) José Manuel de Goyeneche, 1st Count of Guaqui, Spanish soldier, diplomat (d. 1846) Pierre Révoil, French painter (d. 1842) June 19 – Francis Johnson, American politician (d. 1842) June 21 Landgravine Josepha of Fürstenberg-Weitra, Princess of Liechtenstein (d. 1848) Charles Horsfall, English merchant, politician (d. 1846) William Wadd, English surgeon, medical author (d. 1829) June 23 – Stephen Longfellow, American politician (d. 1849) June 28 – Charles Mathews, English actor (d. 1835) June 29 – George Okill Stuart, Canadian clergyman (d. 1862) July 1 Samuel Thatcher, American politician (d. 1872) Sophie Gay, French author (d. 1852) July 3 – Henry Parnell, 1st Baron Congleton, Anglo-Irish politician (d. 1842) July 4 Pär Aron Borg, Swedish sign language creator (d. 1839) Ethan Allen Brown, American politician (d. 1852) July 5 Daniel Dobbins, captain in the United States Revenue Cutter Service (d. 1856) Bernard Smith, American politician (d. 1835) July 10 – Samuel Powell, American politician (d. 1841) July 11 – William Bradbery, English entrepreneur (d. 1860) July 12 – John Christian, Manx judge (d. 1852) July 13 – Caroline of Baden, Queen of Bavaria (d. 1841) July 14 – Pierre Yrieix Daumesnil, French soldier (d. 1832) July 16 Ludwig Heinrich Bojanus, German physician, naturalist (d. 1827) Johann Georg von Soldner, German physicist (d. 1833) July 17 – John Neilson, Canadian politician (d. 1848) July 18 – John Struthers, Scottish poet (d. 1853) July 20 – Ignaz Schuppanzigh, Austrian musician (d. 1830) July 22 Etheldred Benett, English geologist (d. 1845) Friedrich Hermann Otto, Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen (d. 1838) July 26 – Pierre Fouquier, French physician, professor of medicine (d. 1850) July 29 – James McSherry, American politician (d. 1849) July 30 – Sir Edward Kerrison, 1st Baronet, British general (d. 1853) August 1 Archibald Acheson, 2nd Earl of Gosford, Governor General of British North America (1835-1837) (d. 1849) Jean Corbineau, French cavalry general (d. 1848) August 2 Thomas Assheton Smith II, English cricketer (d. 1858) Friedrich Stromeyer, German chemist (d. 1835) August 4 – Pierre-Simon Ballanche, French writer and counterrevolutionary philosopher (d. 1847) August 5 Sophie d'Artois, French princess (d. 1783) John Willson, Canadian judge (d. 1860) August 6 – William Crooks, Canadian politician (d. 1836) August 9 Jacob Munch, Norwegian painter, military officer (d. 1839)Amedeo Avogadro Amedeo Avogadro, Italian chemist (d. 1856) August 12 Thomas Millidge, Jr., New Brunswick businessman, political figure (d. 1838) David Erskine, 2nd Baron Erskine, British politician (d. 1855) August 13 – Abraham Shepherd, American politician (d. 1847) August 14 Prince Christian of Hesse (d. 1814) Christian Friedrich Tieck, German sculptor (d. 1851) August 15 Ignaz von Seyfried, Austrian musician (d. 1841) Gottlieb Schick, German artist (d. 1812) August 16 Amalia von Helvig, German and Swedish artist (d. 1831) Philipp Jakob Riotte, German composer (d. 1856) Monaldo Leopardi, Italian philosopher (d. 1847) Jean-Roch Coignet, French soldier (d. 1865) August 18 Agustín Argüelles, Spanish liberal politician (d. 1844) Thomas Howard, 16th Earl of Suffolk, England (d. 1851) Sir Robert Newman, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1848) August 21 Joseph Healy, American politician (d. 1861) Elizabeth Parke Custis Law, American matriarch (d. 1832) August 22 – Carlo Amati, Italian architect (d. 1852) August 23 Jens Peter Debes, Norwegian politician (d. 1832) Józef Maria Hoene-Wroński, Polish philosopher (d. 1853) August 25 – Thomas Bladen Capel, British admiral (d. 1853) August 26 Ferdynand Stokowski, Polish general (d. 1827) Henry A. Livingston, American politician (d. 1849) August 27 – Barthold Georg Niebuhr, Danish-German statesman, historian (d. 1831) August 29 – Georg Friedrich Treitschke, German librettist (d. 1842) September 1 Jacques Gervais, baron Subervie, French general, politician (d. 1856) Ezekiel Bac

first Africans are brought to the present-day United States. 1619: The Dutch East India Company storm Jayakarta and withstand a months-long siege by the combined English, Bantenese and Jayakartan forces. They are relieved by Jan Pieterszoon Coen and a fleet of ships from Ambon. The Dutch destroy Jayakarta and build their new headquarters, Batavia, on top of it. 1620–1621: Polish–Ottoman War over Moldavia. 1620: Bethlen Gabor allies with the Ottomans and an invasion of Moldavia takes place. The Polish suffer a disaster at Cecora on the River Prut. 1620: The Mayflower sets sail from Plymouth, England to what became the Plymouth Colony in New England.The 1622 massacre was instrumental in causing English colonists to view all natives as enemies 1621: The Battle of Chocim: Poles and Cossacks under Jan Karol Chodkiewicz defeat the Ottomans. 1622: Jamestown massacre: Algonquian natives kill 347 English settlers outside Jamestown, Virginia (approximately one-third of the colony's population)[10][11] and burn the Henricus settlement. 1624–1642: As chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu centralises power in France. 1626: St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican completed. 1627: Aurochs go extinct.[12] 1628–1629: Sultan Agung of Mataram launches a failed campaign to conquer Dutch Batavia. 1629: Abbas I, the Safavid king, died. 1629: Cardinal Richelieu allies with Swedish Protestant forces in the Thirty Years' War to counter Ferdinand II's expansion. 1630: Birth of Shivaji at Shivneri fort, in present day Maharashtra, India, who later founded Maratha Empire in year 1674.[13] 1631: Mount Vesuvius erupts. 1632: Battle of Lützen, death of king of Sweden Gustav II Adolf.Battle of Nördlingen (1634). The Catholic Imperial army, bolstered by professional Habsburg Spanish troops won a great victory in the battle over the combined Protestant armies of Sweden and their German allies 1632: Taj Mahal building work started in Agra, India. 1633: Galileo Galilei arrives in Rome for his trial before the Inquisition. 1633–1639: Japan transforms into "locked country". 1634: Battle of Nördlingen results in Catholic victory. 1636: Harvard University is founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1637: Shimabara Rebellion of Japanese Christians, rōnin and peasants against Edo. 1637: The first opera house, Teatro San Cassiano, opens in Venice. 1637: Qing dynasty attacked the Joseon dynasty. 1639: Naval Battle of the Downs – Republic of the United Provinces fleet decisively defeats a Spanish fleet in English waters. 1639: Disagreements between the Farnese and Barberini Pope Urban VIII escalate into the Wars of Castro and last until 1649. 1639–1651: Wars of the Three Kingdoms, civil wars throughout Scotland, Ireland, and England. 1640–1668: The Portuguese Restoration War led to the end of the Iberian Union.The inauguration of the Royal Academy of Turku in 1640. 1641: The Irish Rebellion, by Irish Catholics who wanted an end to discrimination, greater self-governance, and reverse ownership of the plantations of Ireland. 1641: René Descartes publishes Meditationes de prima philosophia Meditations on First Philosophy. 1642: Beginning of English Civil War, conflict will end in 1649 with the execution of King Charles I, the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of the supremacy of Parliament over the king. 1643: L'incoronazione di Poppea, Monterverdi 1644: The Manchu conquer China ending the Ming dynasty. The subsequent Qing dynasty rules until 1912. 1644–1674: The Mauritanian Thirty-Year War. 1645–1669: Ottoman war with Venice. The Ottomans invade Crete and capture Canea. 1647–1652: The Great Plague of Seville. 1648: The Peace of Westphalia ends the Thirty Years' War and the Eighty Years' War and marks the ends of Spain and the Holy Roman Empire as major European powers.Map of Europe in 1648 at the end of the Thirty Years' War 1648–1653: Fronde civil war in France. 1648–1657: The Khmelnytsky Uprising – a Cossack rebellion in Ukraine which turned into a Ukrainian war of liberation from Poland. 1648–1667: The Deluge wars leave Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in ruins. 1648–1669: The Ottomans capture Crete from the Venetians after the Siege of Candia. 1649: King Charles I is executed for high treason, the first and only English king to be subjected to legal proceedings in a High Court of Justice and put to death. 1649–1653: The Cromwellian conquest of Ireland. Main articles: 1650s, 1660s, 1670s, 1680s, 1690s, and 1700s The Night Watch or The Militia Company of Captain Frans Banning Cocq, 1642. Oil on canvas; on display at the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam 1651: English Civil War ends with the Parliamentarian victory at the Battle of Worcester. 1656–1661: Mehmed Köprülü is Grand Vizier. 1655–1661: The Northern Wars cement Sweden's rise as a Great Power. 1657 : Sambhaji, the second King of Maratha Empire and eldest son of King Shivaji was born at Purandar Fort on 14 May.[citation needed] 1658: After his father Shah Jahan completes the Taj Mahal, his son Aurangzeb deposes him as ruler of the Mughal Empire. 1659: King Shivaji killed Adil Shahi dynasty's general Afzal Khan at Pratapgad fort on 9 November.[14] 1660: The Commonwealth of England ends and the monarchy is brought back during the English Restoration. 1660: The Royal Society is founded. 1660: The Bruneian Civil War begins 1661: The reign of the Kangxi Emperor of China begins. 1663: Ottoman war against Habsburg Hungary. 1664: The Battle of St. Gotthard: count Raimondo Montecuccoli defeats the Ottomans. The Peace of Vasvar – intended to keep the peace for 20 years. 1665: Maratha King Shivaji signed the Treaty of Purandar with Mughal general Jai Singh I after Battle of Purandar.[citation needed] 1665: Robert Hooke discovers cells using a microscope. 1665: Portugal defeats the Kongo Empire at the Battle of Mbwila.Taj Mahal, completed by 1653 and commissioned by Shah Jahan, one of the Wonders of the World 1665–1667: The Second Anglo-Dutch War fought between England and the United Provinces. 1666: The Great Fire of London. 1666: Shivaji visited Aurangzeb at Agra Fort and forced him into house arrest. Shivaji later escaped and returned to the Maratha kingdom.[citation needed] 1667: The Raid on the Medway during the Second Anglo-Dutch War. 1667–1668: The War of Devolution: France invades the Netherlands. The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668) brings this to a halt. 1667–1699: The Great Turkish War halts the Ottoman Empire's expansion into Europe. 1672–1673: Ottoman campaign to help the Ukrainian Cossacks. John Sobieski defeats the Ottomans at the second battle of Khotyn (1673). 1672–1674: The Third Anglo-Dutch War fought between England and the United Provinces 1672–1676: Polish–Ottoman War.French invasion of the Netherlands, which Louis XIV initiated in 1672, starting the Franco-Dutch War 1672–1678: Franco-Dutch War. 1673: The Bruneian Civil War ends with Muhiyiddin winning the war. 1674: Shivaji founded the Maratha Empire and crowned himself as first Chatrapati of the empire. 1676–1681: Russia and the Ottoman Empire commence the Russo-Turkish Wars. 1678: The Treaty of Nijmegen ends various interconnected wars among France, the Dutch Republic, Spain, Brandenburg, Sweden, Denmark, the Prince-Bishopric of Münster, and the Holy Roman Empire.Claiming Louisiana for France in 1682 1680: The Pueblo Revolt drives the Spanish out of New Mexico until 1692. 1680: Prince Sambhaji crowned himself as the second Chatrapati of Maratha Empire 20 July.[citation needed] 1682: French explorer Robert La Salle claims all the land east of the Mississippi River.[15] 1683: China conquers the Kingdom of Tungning and annexes Taiwan. 1683: The Ottoman Empire is defeated in the second Siege of Vienna. 1683–1699: The Great Turkish War leads to the conquest of most of Ottoman Hungary by the Habsburgs. 1687: Isaac Newton publishes Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. 1688: The Siege of Derry, the first major event in the Williamite War in Ireland. 1688: Siamese revolution of 1688 ousted French influence and virtually severed all ties with the West until the 19th century. 1688–1689: The Glorious Revolution starts with the Dutch Republic invading England, England becomes a constitutional monarchy. 1688–1691: The War of the Two Kings in Ireland. 1688–1697: The Grand Alliance sought to stop French expansion during the Nine Years' War. 1689: The Battle of Killiecrankie is fought between Jacobite and Williamite forces in Highland Perthshire. 1689: The Karposh rebellion is crushed in present-day North Macedonia, Skopje is retaken by the Ottoman Turks. Karposh is killed, and the rebels are defeated. 1689: Rajaram I was crowned as the Third Chhatrapati of the Maratha empireThe Battle of Vienna (1683) marked the historic end of the expansion of the Ottoman Empire into Europe 1689: Bill of Rights gains royal consent. 1689: John Locke publishes Two Treatises of Government and A Letter Concerning Toleration. 1690: The Battle of the Boyne in Ireland. 1692: Port Royal in Jamaica is struck by an earthquake and a tsunami. Approximately 2,000 people die and 2,300 are injured. 1692–1694: Famine in France kills two million.[16] 1693: College of William & Mary is founded in Williamsburg, Virginia, by a royal charter. 1694: The Bank of England is established. 1695: The Mughal Empire nearly bans the East India Company in response to pirate Henry Every's capture of the trading ship Ganj-i-Sawai. 1696–1697: Famine in Finland wipes out almost one-third of the population.[17] 1697–1699: Grand Embassy of Peter the Great to Western Europe. 1699: Thomas Savery demonstrates his first steam engine to the Royal Society. 1700: Shivaji II was crowned 4th Chhatrapati of the Maratha empire under the Regency of Tarabai. Catholic general Albrecht von Wallenstein (1583–1634), supreme commander of the armies of the Imperial Army during the Thirty Years War Jan Pieterszoon Coen (1587–1629), the founder of Batavia, was an officer of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), holding two terms as its Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies René Descartes (1596–1650) with Queen Christina of Sweden (1626–1689) Cardinal Mazarin (1602–1661), who served as the chief minister to the kings of France Louis XIII and Louis XIV Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb (1618–1707), who ruled over almost the entire Indian subcontinent for a period of 49 years Chhatrapati Shivaji (1630–1680) founder of Maratha Empire is widely regarded as one of the greatest Indian rulers. Kangxi Emperor (1661–1722) one of the most influential emperors of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted well into the 19th century See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 17th century Major changes in philosophy and science take place, often characterized as the Scientific Revolution. Banknotes reintroduced in Europe. Ice cream. Tea and coffee become popular in Europe. Central Banking in France and modern Finance by Scottish economist John Law. Minarets, Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Isfahan, Persia (Iran), are built. 1604: Supernova SN 1604 is observed in the Milky Way. 1605: Johannes Kepler starts investigating elliptical orbits of planets. 1605: Johann Carolus of Germany publishes the 'Relation', the first newspaper. 1608: Refracting telescopes first appear. Dutch spectacle-maker Hans Lippershey tries to obtain a patent on one, spreading word of the invention. 1610: The Orion Nebula is identified by Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc of France. 1610: Galileo Galilei and Simon Marius observe Jupiter's Galilean moons. 1611: King James Bible or 'Authorized Version' first published. 1612: The first flintlock musket likely created for Louis XIII of France by gunsmith Marin Bourgeois. 1614: John Napier introduces the logarithm to simplify calculations. 1616: Niccolò Zucchi describes experiments with a bronze parabolic mirror trying to make a reflecting telescope. 1620: Cornelis Drebbel, funded by James I of England, builds the first 'submarine' made of wood and greased leather. 1623: The third English dictionary, English Dictionarie, is published by Henry Cockeram, listing difficult words with definitions. 1628: William Harvey publishes and elucidates his earlier discovery of the circulatory system. 1637: Dutch Bible published. 1637: Teatro San Cassiano, the first public opera house, opened in Venice. 1637: Pierre de Fermat formulates his so-called Last Theorem, unsolved until 1995. 1637: Although Chinese naval mines were earlier described in the 14th century Huolongjing, the Tian Gong Kai Wu book of Ming dynasty scholar Song Yingxing describes naval mines wrapped in a lacquer bag and ignited by an ambusher pulling a rip cord on the nearby shore that triggers a steel-wheel flint mechanism. 1642: Blaise Pascal invents the mechanical calculator called Pascal's calculator. 1642: Mezzotint engraving introduces grey tones to printed images. 1643: Evangelista Torricelli of Italy invents the mercury barometer. 1645: Giacomo Torelli of Venice, Italy invents the first rotating stage. 1651: Giovanni Riccioli renames the lunar maria. 1656: Christiaan Huygens describes the true shape of the rings of Saturn. 1657: Christiaan Huygens develops the first functional pendulum clock based on the learnings of Galileo Galilei. 1659: Christiaan Huygens first to observe surface details of Mars. 1662: Christopher Merret presents first paper on the production of sparkling wine. 1663: James Gregory publishes designs for a reflecting telescope. 1669: The first known operational reflecting telescope is built by Isaac Newton. 1676: Antonie van Leeuwenhoek discovers Bacteria. 1676: First measurement of the speed of light. 1679: Binary system developed by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. 1684: Calculus independently developed by both Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and Sir Isaac Newton and used to formulate classical mechanics. ^ "Exchange History NL – 400 years: the story". 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ISBN 0-7486-3887-3 Detail of a 17th-century Tekke Turkmen carpet Chang, Chun-shu, and Shelley Hsueh-lun Chang. Crisis and Transformation in Seventeenth-Century China (1998). Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Reid, A. J. S. Trade and State Power in 16th & 17th Century Southeast Asia (1977). Spence, J. D. The Death of Woman Wang: Rural Life in China in the 17th Century (1978). Clark, George. The Seventeenth Century (2nd ed. 1945). Hampshire, Stuart. The Age of Reason the 17th Century Philosophers, Selected, with Introduction and Interpretive Commentary (1961). Hugon, Cécile (1997) [1911]. "Social Conditions in 17th-Century France (1649-1652)". In Halsall, Paul (ed.). Social France in the XVII Century. London: Methuen. pp. 171–172, 189. ISBN 9780548161944. Archived from the original on 23 August 2016. Retrieved 7 August 2021. Lewitter, Lucian Ryszard. "Poland, the Ukraine and Russia in the 17th Century." 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