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Don't add restrictions that prevent others from doing what the license allows.Margaret Bondfield Margaret Bondfield became the first female member of the British Cabinet on June 8, 1929.**Wikipedia Resources*** Village pump: A forum for discussing Wikipedia policies, technical issues, and general topics.* Site news: A section featuring news about Wikipedia and the Wikimedia movement.* Teahouse: A space for asking basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.* Help desk: A resource for seeking help with using or editing Wikipedia.* Reference desk: A place to ask research questions on encyclopedic topics.**Wikipedia's Structure** Content portals: A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.* Wikimedia projects: Wikipedia is one of several volunteer-driven projects hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, including Commons, Wiktionary, and more.**Other Wikipedias*** The English version of Wikipedia has over 1 million articles.* There are many other Wikipedias available in different languages, with some having over 250,000 or 50,000 articles.**Timeline*** The text includes a timeline feature that highlights events from the past, including births, deaths, and historical milestones.The year 1826 marked a significant turning point in history. On July 4th, the United States celebrated its 50th anniversary of independence, but it was a somber occasion as two former presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, passed away just hours apart.The Gregorian calendar had gained a 12-day lead over the Julian calendar, which was still in use by some regions. This discrepancy would persist until 1923. In Paris, the satirical weekly Le Figaro began publication on January 15th, while in Edinburgh, Sir Walter Scott's printing business faced financial ruin due to his investment.On January 18th, Lord Combermere led the British forces to victory against the princely state of Bharatpur, a key battle that would shape the future of India. The Menai Suspension Bridge, designed by Thomas Telford, was opened on January 30th, connecting Anglesey and Wales. February saw significant events, including the printing of James Fenimore Cooper's novel "The Last of the Mohicans" and the founding of University College London.February also witnessed the development of non-Euclidean geometry by Nikolai Ivanovich Lobachevsky, a groundbreaking discovery that would change the face of mathematics. The Treaty of Yandabo brought an end to the First Anglo-Burmese War, with Britain gaining control over key regions in present-day India and Myanmar.March saw several notable events, including the death of Dom Joo VI, King of Portugal, who was later found to have been poisoned by arsenic. Also, Ellen Turner, a 15-year-old heiress from Cheshire, was kidnapped by Edward Gibbon Wakefield, an incident that would eventually lead to Wakefield's involvement in the colonization of New Zealand.These events, among many others, made 1826 a pivotal year in history, marked by significant advancements, tragic losses, and the shaping of nations.March - Ludwig van Beethoven's String Quartet No. 13 in B major, Op. 130 is first performed by the Schuppanzigh Quartet. April 1 - Samuel Morey patents an internal combustion engine.May 5 - The Liverpool and Manchester Railway opens after receiving authorisation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.June 14-15 - Mahmud II crushes the last mutiny of janissaries in Istanbul, while the Burney Treaty is signed between the UK and Siam to secure British power in southeast Asia.July 4 - Former US Presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams die on the 50th anniversary of the US Declaration of Independence.July 25 (O.S.: July 13) - Five leaders of the Decembrist revolt are hanged in Senate Square, Saint Petersburg.August 10 - The first Cowes Regatta is held on the Isle of Wight.August 18 - Scottish explorer Alexander Gordon Laing becomes the first European to reach Timbuktu before being murdered there on September 26.September 13 - William Morgan disappears mysteriously after his release from jail in Canandaigua.Here is a list of notable events and births that took place in 1825: The year began with the construction of the Rideau Canal in Canada and ended with the establishment of the British East India Company's colony in the Straits Settlements.In France, Nicphore Nipce created the first photograph, "View from the Window at Le Gras", notable individuals who died on this date include:* Thomas Jefferson, the 3rd President of the United States* John Adams, the 2nd President of the United StatesA list of notable people born and died in various years from 1752 to 1797. The individuals listed include Stamford Raffles, a British colonial governor who founded Singapore; Luther Martin, Edwards declared himself ruler of the Republic of Fredonia, but it only lasted for six weeks before being suppressed by Mexican authorities. The Eggnog Riot broke out at West Point Military Academy in New York on Christmas Day.Some notable births that took place this year include:Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin, a Russian writerMarie Pasteur, a French chemistWalter Bagehot, an English economist and journalistMatilda Joslyn Gage, an American feminist Wilhelm Liebknecht, a German journalist and politician.On this date, notable individuals from history passed away or were born. Some of the key figures who died include:* Marie Goegg-Pouchoulin, a Swiss women's rights activist* Richard Christopher Carrington, an English astronomer* Benjamin Gratz Brown, an American politician* George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia* Warren F. Daniell, an American politician* Ozra Amander Hadley, an American politician* Stephen Foster, an American songwriter and poet* Green Clay Smith, a leader in the temperance movement* Benjamin Grierson, an American Civil War general* William S. Clark, an American chemist* August Ahlqvist, a Finnish professor and scholar of Finno-Ugric languages* Carl Gegenbaur, a German anatomist* Sir James Corry, a British politician* Bernhard Riemann, a German mathematician* Emily Blackwell, an American physician* Lopold Victor Delisle, a French medievalist* Jacob Hamburger, a German rabbi and authorOn the other hand, notable individuals who were born on this date include:* Marie Le Masson Le Gôlt, a French naturalist* Louis-Gabriel Suchet, a French marshal* Juan Crisstomo Arriaga, a Spanish composer* John Manners-Sutton, a British politician* Johann Heinrich Voss, a German poet* Anton Walter, an Austrian piano maker* Karl Ludwig von Phull, a German military leader* Thomas Jeffrey, a bushranger and serial killer in Van Diemen's Land* Sebastin Kindeln y O'Regan, a Spanish colonial governor in Cuba* Sophie Hagman, a Swedish ballerina* Nikolay Karamzin, a Russian language reformerAdditionally, a Polish general and politician; Robert Wright, an American politician; Eliphalet Pearson, an American educator; Marie-Guilemine Benoist, a French painter; Philippe Pinel, a French physician; Caroline Mlér, a Danish opera singer; Johann Elert Bode, a German astronomer; Queen-Empress Maria Leopoldina, the consort of Pedro IV of Portugal and I of Brazil.Additionally, there are references to various events and publications throughout history, including:* The construction of the Menai Suspension Bridge* The publication of Sir Walter Scott's biography* The story of Wakefield, Edward Gibbon* The Liverpool & Manchester Railway project* The Chronology of British History* The Panama Congress* The Icons portrait of England* The Penguin Pocket On This Day reference book* The It Happened in New Hampshire history book* The History of the Abduction of William Morgan and the Anti-masonic Excitement* The Encyclopedia of British Railway Companies* The Granite Railway article* Braqueni: French Textiles and Interiors Since 1823* Frank Leslie's New Family publication1800s A Centennial Review The year 1701 to 1800 marks a pivotal point in history. This era witnessed significant changes that shaped the world we live in today. In Europe, the Enlightenment led by prominent philosophers such as those listed here, transformed the way people thought about politics and society.The Industrial Revolution started in this century, which had far-reaching impacts on human civilization and the environment. The development of steam engines was a key factor in the Industrial Revolution. In America, the Revolutionary War took place during the 18th century, challenging the legitimacy of monarchies and aristocratic power structures.The European colonization of the Americas intensified, causing mass migrations across oceans. Slave trading grew during this time but declined in some regions like Russia and China. The late 18th century saw various conflicts and power shifts across the globe. Great Britain solidified its position as a dominant European power, but its efforts to control the Thirteen Colonies sparked the American Revolution. The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth ceased to exist, and the Ottoman Empire experienced a period of relative peace, which allowed it to focus on internal development rather than military expansion. In Asia, Persia was led by Nader Shah in successful military campaigns, while the Maratha Confederacy expanded its influence under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Durrani. The British East India Company began conquering eastern India, and the Anglo-Mysore Wars resulted in British control over southern India. In East Asia, the Qing dynasty experienced a High Qing era marked by cultural and territorial expansion, relative peace, and prosperity. Meanwhile, Japan flourished under the Tokugawa shogunate's seclusion policy, which led to significant scientific advancements and artistic developments. In Southeast Asia, the Dutch East India Company increased its control over the Mataram Sultanate, while Africa saw the Ethiopian Empire undergo a period of relative nobility rule and the Atlantic slave trade persist in certain states. The Americas witnessed the United States declare independence from Great Britain and Thomas Jefferson write the Declaration of Independence, which was later adopted by George Washington as president in 1789.Tpac Amaru II led an uprising to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru.The Eighteenth Century TimelineA chronological guide, see also Georgian era Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession. The Russian Empire became a major power after The Battle of Poltava. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough ruled from 1700 to 1721. He fought in the Great Northern War between Russia and Sweden. Kingdom of Prussia was declared in 1701 under King Frederick I. The Ashanti Empire began to rise after The Battle of Feyiase. The War of the Spanish Succession lasted from 1701 to 1714 and involved most European countries. Camisard rebellion occurred in France between 1702 and 1715. Saint Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703, becoming Russia's capital until 1918. The Rkczri uprising against the Habsburg monarchy took place from 1703 to 1711. Japan ended its Genroku period in 1704 and had a first Javanese War of Succession.The French troops were defeated at The Battle of Ramillies and The Siege of Turin during The War of the Spanish Succession. Aurangzeb's death led to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire in 1707. The Act of Union merged Scottish and English Parliaments, creating the Kingdom of Great Britain.The United Company of Merchants of England was formed by merging two companies in 1708. Famine occurred in East Prussia from 1708 to 1709, killing one-third of its population. The Hotak Empire was founded in 1709 and had a significant impact on the region.1723: Slavery abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.1723-1730: Dzungars invade Kazakh territories; Qing and Dzungars fight wars across Qinghai and Mongolia with inconclusive results.1724: Fahrenheit proposes temperature scale.1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived, Russia joins in 1726.1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends without a clear outcome.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire; Tulip period ends after Patrona Halil revolt.1730-1760: First Great Awakening in Britain and North America.1732-1734: Crimean Tatars raid Russia.1733-1738: War of Polish Succession.1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War; Qianlong Emperor expands Chinese territory.1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after Nader Shah's siege of Kandahar.1739: Britain and Spain fight War of Jenkins' Ear in Caribbean; Nader Shah defeats Indian army at Battle of Karnal, halts taxation in Iran for three years.1755: Lisbon earthquake devastates Portugal, killing up to 100,000 people; Dzungar genocide leads to Han and Mongol colonization in Xinjiang; Great Upheaval forces French Acadian population transfer from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: Seven Years' War fought among European powers; Third Carnatic War takes place between British, French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquer Bengal. Catherine the Great becomes Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Treaty of Paris ends Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and Oyo Empire defeat Ashanti army at Battle of Atakpam; Mughals defeated at Battle of Buxar. 1765: Stamp Act introduced into American colonies by British Parliament; Burmese invade Thailand, destroying Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma repels four Qing Chinese invasions, securing hegemony over Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes King of Denmark, ruling until 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders, reunifying Thailand under authoritarian regime.1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands, while Franco-American alliance is signed and Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese. Vietnam reunified under the Tay Son brothers, ending the L dynasty. 1779-1879, Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in South African Republic; 1779-1783, Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts to Franco-Spanish navy.In 1780, indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Tpac Amaru II erupts in Peru. Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington is elected President of the United States from 1781-1797. Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy, and the Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup.The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War in 1783, while Russian annexes Crimea. Imam Sheikh Mansur leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes against Russian settlers from 1785-1791. The Northwest Indian War between the United States and Native Americans takes place from 1785-1795.Maratha-Mysore Wars conclude with an exchange of territories in the Deccan from 1785-1787. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni during this period. Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century, while Russo-Turkish War takes place from 1787-1792.The First Fleet arrives in Australia in 1788, followed by the arrival of Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard, who would become the first validated case of a supercentenarian. A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king ends in disaster, while George Washington is elected President from 1789-1797.Quang Trung defeats the Qing army in 1789, marking the beginning of the French Revolution, which lasts until 1799. Life and Brabant revolutions take place during this period, as well as the Inconfidncia Mineira in Brazil led by Tiradentes.Around 5,000 people in Philadelphia accounted for roughly 10% of the city's population. The late 18th century saw significant events unfold worldwide.In France, the Revolution was in full swing, with the Vende region experiencing a revolt from 1793 to 1796. In Australia, the Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars took place between settlers and Aboriginal clans from 1794 to 1816.Major milestones occurred in 1795: the Marseillaise became France's national anthem, while Napoleon Bonaparte claimed victory at the Battle of Nuuanu. That year also saw Iran invade Georgia, prompting Russian intervention.In medicine, Edward Jenner administered the first smallpox vaccination, a breakthrough that would save countless lives. The same year, Napoleon won his first battle as an army commander at Montenotte.Other notable events included the British expelling the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa, the White Lotus Rebellion in China, and the Irish Rebellion's failure to overthrow British rule.The late 1790s saw significant military campaigns. Austro-Russian forces liberated much of Italy and Switzerland under Alexander Suvorov, while Napoleon seized power through his coup d'état on 18 Brumaire.In science and technology, the 18th century was marked by numerous innovations. The spinning jenny, piano, tuning fork, steam engine, mercury thermometer, diving bell, and octant navigational tool were all invented or improved during this period.The Austri-War between the United States and France came to an end in the early 19th century.The year 1779 was a pivotal time for scientific discovery and cultural achievements. In the realm of science, 1779 saw significant milestones. Jan Ingenhousz made the first recorded observation on photosynthesis, while Antoine Lavoisier began his work on the law of conservation of mass, laying the groundwork for modern chemistry. Meanwhile, in literature, notable works were published. Amazing Grace by John Newton, and the novel Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari, marked the year's literary highlights.Historically, 1779 also saw the Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops. The stone would later become a pivotal artifact for deciphering ancient languages.This list highlights notable works and publications from various fields across different centuries, including literature, philosophy, music, and history.In the late 18th century, significant literary works were published or premiered during this time period. Some notable authors include Robert Burns, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Immanuel Kant, William Blake, Olaudah Equiano, Thomas Paine, Mary Wollstonecraft, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.In music, notable composers like J. S. Bach, Handel, Mozart, and Haydn created influential works such as the Brandenburg Concertos, St Matthew Passion, Messiah, and London symphonies.Historical publications also emerged during this period, including Thomas Malthus's essay on population, Cao Xueqin's Chinese novel "The Dream of the Red Chamber," and John Campbell and William Watts' memoirs on the Revolution in Bengal.In addition, notable events took place, such as Handel's opera "Zadok the Priest" being composed for a British coronation and Mozart's operas like "Marriage of Figaro" and "Don Giovanni."The list also touches on European history, cultural exchange, and intellectual movements during the 18th century.The following references were used to gather historical information:* A book with ISBN 9789694070919, accessed on January 18, 2013.* The "War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1714" article from Historyofwar.org, accessed on April 25, 2009.* Ricklefs' book (1991), pages 82 and 84, accessed on April 25, 2009.* A guide to Scottish history from Historic uk heritage of britain accommodation guide, archived on April 8, 2009, accessed on April 25, 2009.* The "Welcome to Encyclopdia Britannica's Guide to History" article from Britannica.com, archived on April 16, 2009, accessed on April 25, 2009.* A list of Wars of the Crimean Tatars from Zum.de, archived on March 12, 2009, accessed on April 25, 2009.* An article by Len Millich about anthropogenic desertification and climate trends, archived on February 11, 2012, accessed on April 25, 2009.* A book about the cotton trade and industrial Lancashire, published in 1931, accessed on April 25, 2009.* A guide to Scottish clans from Unique-cottages.co.uk, archived on May 11, 2008, accessed on April 25, 2009.* An article about Saudi Arabia's history of the Saud family and Wahhabi Islam, accessed on April 25, 2009.* A Columbia University history page, accessed on April 25, 2009.* Ricklefs' book (1991), page 102, accessed on April 25, 2009.* An article about Sufism in the Caucasus from Islamicsupremecouncil.org, archived on February 23, 2009, accessed on April 25, 2009.* A table of verified supercentenarians, accessed on November 9, 2016.* Photo gallery for supercentenarians born before 1850, as of May 17, 2019.* An article by Glen Balfour-Pau about bagpipes and the Arab world, published in 2006.* A Prialuk Library article about the Harvey family, accessed on October 22, 2013.* An eyewitness account of yellow fever attacks in Philadelphia in 1793 from EyeWitness to History.* An article by S. Riedel about Edward Jenner and the history of smallpox and vaccination, published in 2005.* Ricklefs' book (1991), page 106, accessed on April 25, 2009.* Encyclopedia Britannica's Great Inventions page, archived on August 7, 2008.* A book about the history of graphic design by Philip B. Meggs, published in 1998.* Various other books and articles were also consulted, including: "A Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century World History" edited by Jeremy Black and Roy Porter (1994)- "Fictions of the Gift: Generosity and Obligation in Eighteenth-Century English Literature" by Cynthia Klekar- "An Encyclopedia of World History" by William Langer (5th ed. 1973)- "Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present" edited by Richard B. Morris and Graham W. Irwin (1970)- "The economic development of continental Europe: 17801870" edited by Alan S. Milward and S. B. Saul (1973)The Wallace Collection in London houses an impressive collection of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England, and Italy. This treasure trove includes paintings, furniture, porcelain, and gold boxes that showcase the artistry of the era. According to "The development of the economies of continental Europe, 18501914" by Alan S Milward and S B Saul, the 18th century was a time of significant economic growth on the continent. The collection at the Wallace Collection provides a glimpse into the opulence and craftsmanship of this period. Media related to 18th century can be found at Wikimedia Commons for further exploration.Note: I removed unnecessary content such as links, navigation menus, and Wikipedia-specific metadata to provide a clean and focused paraphrased text.

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