

I'm not a bot



Calendario repsol 2025

Dividends históricos Rendimiento anual Ratio de pago, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,996,764 articles in English Dracunculiasis, also called Guinea-worm disease, is a parasitic infection by the Guinea worm, *Dracunculus medinensis*. A person becomes infected by drinking water contaminated with Guinea-worm larvae, which penetrate the digestive tract and escape into the body. Around a year later, the adult female migrates to an exit site – usually the lower leg – and induces an intensely painful blister on the skin. Eventually, the blister bursts, creating a painful wound from which the worm gradually emerges. The wound remains painful throughout the worm's emergence, disabling the affected person for the three to ten weeks it takes the worm to emerge. There is no medication to treat or prevent dracunculiasis. Instead, the mainstay of treatment is the careful wrapping of the emerging worm around a small stick or gauze to encourage and speed up its exit. A disease of extreme poverty, there were 14 cases reported worldwide in 2023, as efforts continue to eradicate it. (Full article...) Recently featured: Red-capped parrot Cher Malcolm X Archive By email More featured articles About The Goetsch-Winckler House ... that the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy bought the Goetsch-Winckler House (pictured) just two days before it was to be auctioned off? ... that Soumen Mitra helped restore a building which had housed one of India's first mental asylums? ... that cozy game Wanderstop took so long to develop, according to director Davey Wreden, that "cozy game" became a swear word? ... that Yvette Greer-Albrecht was named as the Female College Athlete of the Year by the South Dakota Sportswriters Association in 1979? ... that NFL player Fred Borak once played basketball against the Harlem Globetrotters? ... that one night on the planet Venus lasts just over 58 full days on Earth? ... that photojournalist Samir Abu Elouf once improvised protective gear from a cooking pot while documenting a protest? ... that the scriptural phrase "fear and trembling" has been used to celebrate hospitality, explore the nature of faith, and justify slavery? ... that a sunflower is not a flower? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicosia Dan Nicosia Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Daniel Bilalil Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Nominate an article May 22: National Maritime Day in the United States Prayut Chan-o-cha 1766 – A magnitude-7.1 earthquake struck Constantinople and was followed by a tsunami that caused significant damage. 1874 – Giuseppe Verdi's Requiem was first performed in the San Marco church in Milan to commemorate the first anniversary of Alessandro Manzoni's death. 1998 – In Public Prosecutor v Tam Cheng Kong, the Court of Appeal of Singapore overruled a High Court decision in the only time a statute in Singapore had been ruled unconstitutional. 2014 – Prayut Chan-o-cha (pictured), the commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army, launched a coup d'état against the caretaker government following six months of political crisis. Jovan Vladimir (d. 1016) John Forest (d. 1538) Charles Aznavour (b. 1924) Apolo Ohno (b. 1982) More anniversaries: May 21 May 22 May 23 May 23 Archive By email List of days of the year About In the Loge, also known as At the Opera, is an 1878 impressionist painting by the American artist Mary Cassatt. The oil-on-canvas painting displays a bourgeois woman in a loge at the opera house looking through her opera glasses, while a man in the background looks at her. The woman's costume and fan make clear her upper class status. Art historians see the painting as commentary on the role of gender, looking, and power in the social spaces of the nineteenth century. The painting is currently in the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, which also holds a preliminary drawing for the work. Painting credit: Mary Cassatt Recently featured: Black-crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre Chester Cathedral 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 MediaWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikispeciesFree 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 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 Esperanto Euskara മലയാളം Magyar Norsk български Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturiano Azərbaycanca മലയാളം Bosanski كوردى Čeština Frysk Galego Hrvatski ජිරාගෝජි Kurdi Latvieši Lietuvių ມາລු ມාකෝන් ມාලු ມාකෝන් Norsk nynorsk ສිංහල ສ්වේච්ඡා ສ්වේච්ඡා Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s Years 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769 vte February 18: Malagasy slaves take control of the Dutch ship Meermuin. 1766 by topic Arts and science Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music Science Countries Austria Canada Denmark France Great Britain Ireland Norway Russia Scotland Spain Sweden 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 1766 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1766MDCCXLVIAbur coridita2519Armenian calendar12150404UrbAssyrian calendar6516Balinese saka calendar1687-1688Bengali calendar1172-1173Berber calendar2716British Regnal year6 Geo. 3 - 7 Geo. 3Buddhist calendar2310Burmese calendar1128Byzantine calendar7274-7275Chinese calendar乙酉(Wood Rooster)4463 or 4256 — →丙戌(Ye Fire Dog)4464 or 4257Coptic calendar1482-1483Dioscurian calendar2932Ethiopian calendar1758-1759Hebrew calendar5526-5527Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1822-1823 - Shaka Samvat1687-1688 - Kali Yuga4866-4867Holocene calendar1766-767Iranian calendar1144-1145Islamic calendar1179-1180Japanese calendarMei3 and 3明 and 3年)Javanese calendar1691-1692Julian calendarGregorian minus 11 daysKorean calendar4099Minguo calendar146 before ROC民前146年Namakshahi calendar298Tibetan calendar2308-2309Tibetan calendar阴木鸡年(female Wood-Rooster)1892 or 1511 or 739 — →阳火狗年(male Fire-Dog)1893 or 1512 or 740 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1766. 1766 is a common year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar, the 1766th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 766th year of the 2nd millennium, the 66th year of the 18th century, and the 7th year of the 1760s decade. As of the start of 1766, the Gregorian calendar was 11 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 – Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie") becomes the new Stuart claimant to the throne of Great Britain, as King Charles III, and figurehead for Jacobitism.[1] January 14 – Christian VII becomes King of Denmark-Norway.[2] January 20 – Burmese-Siamese War: Outside of the walls of the Thai capital of Ayutthaya, tens of thousands of invaders from Burma (under the command of General Na Myo Thihapate and General Maha Nawatra) are confronted by Thai defenders led by General Phya Taksin.[3] The defenders are overwhelmed and the survivors take refuge inside Ayutthaya. The siege continues for 15 months before the Burmese attackers collapse the walls by digging tunnels and setting fire to debris. The city falls on April 9, 1767, and King Ekkathat is killed.[4] February 5 – An observer in Wilmington, North Carolina reports to the Edinburgh newspaper Caledonian Mercury that three ships have been seized by British men-of-war, on the charge of carrying official documents without stamps. The strict enforcement causes seven other ships to leave Wilmington for other ports. February 13 – John Mills is elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, with Benjamin Franklin as one of his sponsors. February 15 – Protesting against the Stamp Act 1765, members of the New York City Sons of Liberty travel to Pennsylvania and set fire to a British supply of tax stamps before the stamps can be taken to distributors in the province of Maryland.[5] February 18 – Meermuin Slave Mutiny: Captive Malagasy people seize a Dutch East India Company slave ship in the Indian Ocean. February 20 – The Pennsylvania Gazette reports that a British sloop of Wilmington, North Carolina, has seized a sloop sailing from Philadelphia, and another sailing from Saint Christopher, on the charge of carrying official documents without stamps. In response, local residents threaten to burn a Royal Man-of-War attempting to deliver stamps to Wilmington, forcing the ship to return to the mouth of the Cape Fear River. February 23 – Lorraine and Bar become French again, on the death of Stanisław Szczęsny Potocki, King of Poland and last Duke of Lorraine. February – Ferocious wolf attacks occur in France, such as the Beast of Gévaudan or Wolves of Périgord. March 5 – Antonio de Ulloa, the first Spanish governor of Louisiana, arrives in New Orleans. March 18 – American Revolution: The British Parliament repeals the Stamp Act, which has been very unpopular in the British colonies; the persuasion of Benjamin Franklin is considered partly responsible. The Declaratory Act asserts the right of Britain to bind the colonies in all other respects.[6] April 3 – Seventeen days after the Stamp Act's repeal in London, news reaches America of the decision.[7] April 9 African slaves are imported directly into the American colony of Georgia for the first time, as the sloop Mary Brown arrives in Savannah with 78 captives imported from Saint-Louis, Senegal.[8] American botanist John Bartram completes his first exploration and cataloging of North American plants after more than nine months.[9] April 17 – King Carlos III of Spain issues a royal cédula from Aranjuez to round up all ethnic Chinese in the Philippines and to move them to ghettos in various provinces.[10] May 29 – In a paper read to the Royal Society, British theoretical chemist Henry Cavendish first describes his process of producing what he refers to as "inflammable air" by dissolving base metals such as iron, zinc and tin in a flask of sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid, drawing the conclusion that the vapor that was released is different from air. Seven years later, French chemist Antoine Lavoisier bestows the name "hydrogen" on the gas.[11] May 30 – The Theatre Royal, Bristol, opens in England. Also this year in England, the surviving Georgian Theatre (Stockton-on-Tees) opens as a playhouse. June 4 – On the occasion of the 28th birthday of King George III, members of the Sons of Liberty in Manhattan erect a liberty pole as a protest for the first time. The historic symbol, a tall "wooden pole with a Phrygian cap" is placed "on the Fields somewhere between Broadway and Park Row".[12] British soldiers cut down the pole in August. July 1 – François-Jean de la Barre, a young French nobleman, is tortured and beheaded, before his body is burnt on a pyre, along with a copy of Voltaire's *Dictionnaire philosophique* nailed to his torso, supposedly for the crime of not saluting a Roman Catholic religious procession in Abbeville, and for other sacrileges, including desecrating a crucifix. August 10 – During the occupation of New York, members of the 28th Foot Regiment of the British Army chop down the liberty pole that was erected by the Sons of Liberty on June 4. The Sons of Liberty put up a second pole the next day, and that pole is cut down on August 22.[13] August 13 – A hurricane sweeps across the French island colony of Martinique, killing more than 400 people and destroying the plantation owned by Joseph-Gaspard de La Pagerie, the father of the future French Empress Joséphine.[14] September 1 – The revolt in Quito (at this time part of Spain's Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada; the modern-day capital of Ecuador) is ended peacefully as royal forces enter the city under the command of Guayaquil Governor Pedro Zelaya. Rather than seeking retribution from the Quito citizens over their insurrection that has broken the monopoly over the sale of the liquor aguardiente, Zelaya oversees a program of reconciliation.[15] September 13 – The position of Patriarch of the Serbs, established on April 9, 1346 as the authority over the Serbian Orthodox Church, is abolished by order of Sultan Mustafa III of the Ottoman Empire; the patriarchate is not re-established until 1920 following the creation of Yugoslavia at the end of World War One.[16] September 23 – John Penn, the Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania and one of the four Penn family owners of the Pennsylvania land grant, issues a proclamation forbidding British American colonist residents from building settlements on lands in the west "not yet purchased of the Nations" of the Iroquois Indians.[17] October 1 – Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden weds Princess Sophia Magdalena of Denmark. They become King Gustav III and Queen Consort Sophia of Sweden upon his ascension to the throne in 1771.[18] October 4 – France formally cedes its rights to the Malouines Islands to Spain. On March 24, Spain renames the islands the Malvinas, and in 1833, the United Kingdom re-colonises the recently abandoned territory and renames it the Falkland Islands.[19] November – Raja Lumu consolidates his claim to the Selangor Sultanate by marriage to the niece of the Sultan of Perak.[20] November 10 – The last Colonial governor of New Jersey, William Franklin, signs the charter of Queen's College (later renamed Rutgers University). November 27 – A British sloop-of-war is searching all vessels passing near Cape Lookout, North Carolina, and some vessels have been seized, according to an observer in New York City, in the Province of New York, reporting to the Pennsylvania Gazette. November 29 – Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart returns to Salzburg, after the Mozart family grand tour of Europe. December 2 – The Law on the Freedom of Printing abolishes censorship in Sweden and guarantees freedom of the press, making Sweden the first country of the world to introduce constitutional protection of press freedom, and to pass wide-ranging freedom of information legislation. December 5 – James Christie holds the first sale at Christie's auction house in London. December 25 – Mapuches in Chile launch a series of surprise attacks against the Spanish starting the Mapuche uprising of 1766.[21] Pittsburgh, the Orange County, North Carolina seat laid out as Corbin Town in 1754, and renamed in 1759, is renamed Hillsborough, in honor of Wills Hill, 1st Marquess of Downshire, Earl of Hillsborough. Dr. James Foydye's two-volume compendium Sermons to Young Women is published in London. January 1 – Magdalene Rudensköld, Swedish conspirator (d. 1823) January 3 – Nguyễn Du, Vietnamese poet (d. 1820) January 6 – José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia, Supreme Leader of Paraguay (d. 1840) January 17 – Henry Foydye, British engineer, inventor (d. 1854) February 14 – Thomas Malthus, English demographer, economist (d. 1834)[22] February 24 – Samuel Wesley, English organist and composer (died 1837)[23] April 1 – François-Xavier Fabre, French painter of historical subjects (d. 1837)[24] April 6 – Charles-Louis de Fourcroy, French Consul at Coruña, Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur (d. 1824) April 22 – Anne Louise Germaine de Staél, French author (d. 1817)[25] May 11 – Isaac D'Israeli, English literary scholar (died 1848)[26] May 30 – Robert Darwin, medical doctor and father of Charles Darwin (d. 1848) June 13 – Jean-Frédéric Waldeck, French cartographer (d. 1875) July 8 – Dominique Jean Larrey, French surgeon, innovator in battlefield medicine (d. 1842) July 9 – Jacob Perkins, American physician, inventor and engineer (d. 1849) July 21 – Thomas Charles Hope, Scottish chemist, discoverer of strontium (d. 1844) William Hyde Wollaston August 6 – William Hyde Wollaston, English chemist (d. 1828) John Dalton September 6 – John Dalton, English chemist and physicist (d. 1844)[27] September 25 – Armand-Emmanuel de Vignerot du Plessis, Duc de Richelieu, Prince Minister of France (d. 1822) October 3 – John Walbach, French baron and officer in the United States Army, with a military career spanning over 57 years (d. 1857) October 23 – Emmanuel de Grouchy, Marquis de Grouchy, French marshal (d. 1847) November 2 – Joseph Radetzky von Radetz, Austrian field marshal (d. 1858) November 9 – Edward Abbott, Australian soldier, politician and judge (d. 1832) November 12 – Daniel Sykes, English politician (d. 1832)[28] December 3 – Barbara Fritchie, U.S. patriot in the Civil War (d. 1862) December 23 – Wilhelm Hisinger, Swedish physicist and chemist (d. 1852)[29] December 29 – Charles Macintosh, Scottish inventor of a waterproof fabric (died 1843)[30] December 31 – Lotolote Forssberg, Swedish courtier (d. 1840) January 1 – James Francis Edward Stuart, The Old Pretender to the British throne (b. 1688) January 9 – Thomas Birch, English historian (b. 1705) January 13 – King Frederick V of Denmark (b. 1723) January 21 – Giovanni Niccolò Servandoni, French architect and painter (b. 1659)[31] January 21 – James Quin, English actor (b. 1693) February 5 – Count Leopold Joseph von Daun, Austrian field marshal (b. 1705) February 23 – Stanisław Leszczynski, King of Poland (b. 1677)[32] March 7 – Ercol Lelli, Italian painter of the late-Baroque (b. 1702) March 10 – Jane Colden, American botanist (b. 1724) April 4 – John Taylor, English classical scholar (b. 1704) April 7 – Tiberius Hemsterhuis, Dutch philologist, critic (b. 1685) May 5 – Jean Astruc, French physician, scholar (b. 1694) May 8 – Samuel Chandler, English non-conformist minister (b. 1693) May 20 – Malhar Rao Holkar, Indian nobleman (b. 1693) May 22 – Hedvig Strömfelt, Swedish psalm writer (b. 1723) June 13 – Isaac Norris (statesman), American politician (b. 1701) June 22 – Carlo Zimche, Maltese priest and painter (b. 1696)[33] June 24 – Adriën Maurice de Noailles, 3rd Duke of Noailles, French soldier (b. 1678) July 9 – Jonathan Mayhew, American minister, patriot (b. 1720) July 11 – Elisabeth Farnese, queen of Philip V of Spain (b. 1692)[34] July 14 – František Maximilián Kaňka, Czech architect (b. 1674) July 17 – Giuseppe Castiglione, Italian missionary to China (b. 1688)[35] Samuel Finley, American clergyman and educator (b. 1715) September 3 – Archibald Bower, Scottish historian (b. 1686) September 13 – Benjamin Heath, English classical scholar (b. 1704) September 23 – John Brown, English divine and author (b. 1715) November 9 – Unico Wilhelm van Wassenaer, Dutch composer (b. 1692) December 12 – Johann Christoph Gottsched, German writer (b. 1700) ^ "Historical Events for Year 1766 | OnThisDay.com". 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Retrieved from " 300 hundred years, from 1601 to 1700 Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century State leaders 16th century 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1600s 1610s 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s 1670s 1680s 1690s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The 17th century lasted from January 1, 1601 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCI), to December 31, 1700 (MDCC). It falls into the early modern period of Europe and in that continent (whose impact on the world was increasing) was characterized by the Baroque cultural movement, the latter part of the Spanish Golden Age, the Dutch Golden Age,[11] the French Grand Siècle dominated by Louis XIV, the Scientific Revolution, the world's first public company and megacorporation known as the Dutch East India Company, and according to some historians, the General Crisis. From the mid-17th century, European politics were increasingly dominated by the Kingdom of France of Louis XIV, where royal power was solidified domestically in the civil war of the Fronde. The semi-feudal territorial French nobility was weakened and subjugated to the power of an absolute monarchy through the reinvention of the Palace of Versailles from a hunting lodge to a gilded prison, to which the English royal court could be more easily kept under surveillance. With domestic peace assured, Louis XIV caused the borders of France to be expanded. It was during this century that the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English civil war and an end to the dominance of the English royal monarchy. A scene on the ice