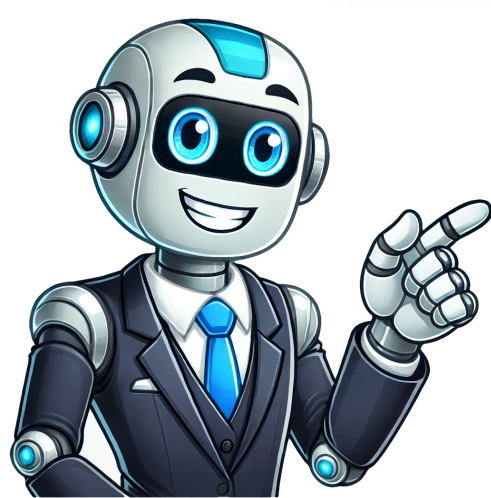


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busbarrier (b. 1857)10 William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson (b. 1782)19 Paul BogleHenry John TempleLeopold I of Belgium21 John Dimitris Papadimas, Greek military leader (b. 1786)16 Princess Sophie of Sweden, Grand Duchess of Baden (b. 1801)17 The Lincoln assassination conspirators (disambiguation)Frowell (b. 1844)David Herold (b. 1842)George Atzerodt (b. 1835)Mary Surratt (b. 1823)July 25 James Barry, British military surgeon (b. 1795)August 4 Percival Drayton, United States Navy officer (b. 1812)August 12 William Jackson Hooker, English botanist (b. 1785)August 13 Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818)August 16 Sir Frederick Stovin, British army general (b. 1783)August 27 Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Canadian author (b. 1796)August 29 Robert Remak, German embryologist, physiologist and neurologist (b. 1815)September 2 William Rowan Hamilton, Irish mathematician (b. 1805)September 10 Maria Silfván, Finnish actor (b. 1802)September 25 Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1792)October 16 Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1781)October 18 Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1784)October 24 Paul Bogle, Jamaican activist, Baptist deacon and leader of the Morant Bay rebellion. (executed) (b. 1820)November 10 Henry Wirz, Swiss-born American Confederate military officer, prisoner-of-war camp commander (executed) (b. 1823)November 12 Elizabeth Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1810)November 28Jos Manuel Pareja, Spanish admiral (suicide) (b. 1813)William Machin Stairs, Canadian businessman, statesman (b. 1789)November 29 Isaac A. Van Amburgh, American animal trainer (b. 1811)December 6 Sebastin Iradier, Spanish composer (b. 1809)December 10 King Leopold I of Belgium (b. 1790)December 14 Johan Georg Forchhammer, Danish geologist (b. 1794)December 17 Luigi Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788)~ Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 vuotta" (150 years of local self-government). NopolaNews (in Finnish). February 6, 2015. Archived from the original on February 24, 2015. Retrieved February 6, 2024.~ Moore, Randy (May 2011). "The Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF). Bioscience. 27. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 2, 2017. 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The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2]Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 17151789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars.In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars, which caused conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the thirteen Colonies became catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. 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