I'm not a bot



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Mood and tone are elements of literary analysis that contribute to the overall atmosphere and emotional impact of a piece of writing. These worksheets typically include exercises and activities that encourage students to identify, analyze, and discuss the mood and tone in various literary works. The worksheets involve the following activities: Mood
Identification - Students are given excerpts or passages from literary texts, and they need to identify and describe the emotional and atmospheric qualities of a text. Tone Analysis - Students are provided with examples of text and they have
to identify the tone or attitude of the writer. They may need to analyze the writer's choice of words, language style, and overall writing style to determine the tone. This activity helps students are given different excerpts or passages
and they have to compare the mood and tone between them. They may need to identify similarities or differences in the emotional qualities and attitudes conveyed in the texts. This activity encourages students to analyze and interpret the author's choices in creating mood and tone. Writing Exercises - Students are asked to write their own
paragraphs or short stories with a specific mood or tone. This activity allows students to practice using descriptive language, word choice, and stylistic devices to effectively convey a desired mood or tone in their writing. Discussion Questions - Students engage in class discussions or group activities to analyze and interpret the mood and tone of
selected literary texts. They may be asked to support their interpretations with evidence from the text and engage in critical thinking about the author's intentions and impact on the reader. What is Mood and Tone in Literature? Mood and tone are elements of literature that contribute to the overall atmosphere, emotional impact, and author's attitude
in a literary work. These examples demonstrate how mood and tone in literature contribute to the emotional and atmospheric qualities of a work and shape the reader's interpretation and experience. The choice of words, descriptions, and overall writing style play a significant role in establishing the mood and conveying the author's attitude or tone.
Examples of Mood Mysterious Mood - "The moon shone brightly through the dense mist as the protagonist ventured deeper into the ancient forest, his heart racing with anticipation. Every crackle of a twig and hoot of an owl heightened the golden
meadow in a warm glow, casting vibrant hues of orange and pink across the horizon. Children laughed and frolicked, their carefree spirits lifted by the joyful ambiance of the summer day. The scent of blooming flowers and the melodious chirping of birds filled the air with happiness and serenity." Melancholic Mood - "Raindrops trickled down the
windowpane, mirroring the tears that silently streamed down the protagonist's face. The gray sky matched the heaviness in their heart as they mourned the loss of a loved one. Each somber note of the piano resonated with the bittersweet memories that lingered, enveloping the room in a melancholic embrace." Examples of Tone Playful Tone - "The
mischievous cat leaped from the windowsill, landing with a soft thud before prancing across the room. With a twinkle in its eyes and a flick of its tail, it taunted the dogs, teasing them with its nimble movements and impish charm. The author's playful tone was evident as they painted a lively and amusing picture of the cat's antics." Solemn Tone -
 "The author's voice resonated with a solemn tone as they described the aftermath of the devastating war. The stark descriptions of destroyed homes, grieving families, and shattered lives conveyed a sense of loss and despair. Through their somber words, the author evoked a deep sense of reflection and empathy in the reader." Satirical Tone - "With
biting wit and sharp observations, the author employed a satirical tone to critique the absurdities of society. Their exaggerated portrayals of pompous politicians and materialistic individuals served as a scathing commentary on the values and priorities of the time. Through clever wordplay and irony, the author aimed to provoke laughter while
highlighting underlying societal issues." Page 2 This worksheet provides an educational activity focused on distinguishing the mood and tone in written passages. It defines 'mood' as the feeling or atmosphere conveyed by the writing, which can be influenced by setting, dialogue, and characters. 'Tone' is described as the author's attitude towards the mood and tone in written passages.
subject, as expressed through word choice. The worksheet offers passages for students to analyze, asking them to identify both the mood and tone in literature. By presenting definitions and examples, it encourages students to practice identifying
these elements in text passages. The activity is designed to enhance students' reading comprehension and analytical skills, helping them understand how word choice and context contribute to the overall feeling and authorial perspective. This exercise supports the development of critical thinking and interpretation skills that are vital for literary
analysis. 0 ratings0% found this document useful, undefined, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,590 active editors 7,027,643 articles in English Don Bradman, the Australian captain The Second Test of
the 1948 Ashes series was one of five Tests in The Ashes cricket series between Australia and England. The match by 409 runs to take a 2-0 lead, meaning that England would need to win the remaining three matches to regain The Ashes. The Australian captain
Don Bradman (pictured) won the toss and elected to bat. Australia scored 350 in their first innings at 215 early on the third morning; the Australia reached 460/7 in their second innings before Bradman declared, setting England a target of 596. The hosts reached 106/3
at stumps on the fourth day, but then collapsed on the final morning to be all out for 186, handing Australia a 409-run victory. The leading English batsman Len Hutton was controversially dropped for the following match. The match set a new record for the highest attendance at a Test in England. (Full article...) Recently featured: Daily News
Building Hippocampus Red (Taylor Swift album) Archive By email More featured articles About Ophicleide (example pictured) was used in early British brass bands in the 19th century before being replaced by the euphonium? ... that, at the 1964 Summer Olympics, high jumper Henri Elendé placed first in the qualifiers and
placed last in the final? ... that the audience at the premiere of the film Viet Flakes unknowingly controlled the projection equipment through their physical responses to images of the Vietnam War? ... that to get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through an airport while bullets were being fired? ... that to get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through an airport while bullets were being fired? ... that to get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through their physical responses to images of the Vietnam War? ... that to get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through an airport while bullets were being fired? ... that to get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through their physical responses to images of the Vietnam War? ... that to get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through their physical responses to image and the vietnam War? ... that the get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through the vietnam War? ... that the get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through the vietnam War? ... that the get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through the vietnam War? ... that the get to her training in Germany was a subject to the vietnam was a subject to her training in Germany was a subject to her training was a subject to her training was a sub
in Baltimore was named after Robert Lewis Baker, whose personal garden was recreated at the city's Flower and Garden Show the year after his death? ... that Kathleen O'Melia's conversion to the Catholic Church so embarrassed the Anglican Church in Vancouver that there are almost no references to it in primary sources? ... that a 1995
demonstration of the 1969-era AL1 microprocessor using Nintendo Entertainment System cartridges successfully challenged Texas Instruments' patents on the microprocessor? ... that it took a two-year "campaign" from future NFL player Fred Shirey, his friends and coaches for Shirey's father to allow him to try out for his high school team? ... that
the reconstructed ancestral language of the Siouan languages had two sounds that linguists call "funny w" and "funny r"? Archive Start a new article Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30
people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Bryan Braman Phoebe Asiyo Gary Karr Claus Peymann Wayne Thomas Andrea
Gibson Nominate an article July 24: Pioneer Day in Utah, United States (1847) Depiction of the Albanian revolt of 1910 1411 - Scottish clansmen led by Donald of Islay, Lord of the Isla
revolt of 1910 (depicted). 1920 - Franco-Syrian War: At the Battle of Maysalun forces of the Arab Kingdom of Syria were defeated by a French army moving to occupy the territory allocated to them by the San Remo conference. 1923 - The Treaty of Lausanne was signed to settle part of the partition of the Ottoman Empire, establishing the boundaries
of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. 2019 - Boris Johnson became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after winning the Conservative Party leadership election. Martin Van Buren (d. 1862)Zelda Fitzgerald (b. 1900)Nayib Bukele (b. 1981)Hamzah Haz (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 23 July 24 July 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About
The emperor angelfish (Pomacanthus imperator) is a species in the marine angelfish family Pomacanthidae. It is a reef-associated fish, native to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from the Red Sea to Hawaii and the Austral Islands. Adults are found in areas where there is a rich growth of corals on clear lagoon, channel, or seaward reefs, at depths
between 1 and 100 metres (3 and 330 feet). The emperor angelfish shows a marked difference between the juveniles and the adults. The juveniles and the adults are striped with blue and yellow horizontal stripes, a light blue face with a dark
blue mask over the eyes and a yellow caudal fin. It can attain a maximum total length of around 40 centimetres (16 inches). This adult emperor angelfish was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Amália Rodrigues Atari video game burial Southern scrub robin Archive More featured
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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 Bahasa
Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara בעברית Ετγεκ Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לעברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לענים Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לענים איטיארער ברית באיתר ברית באים איטיארער ברית באינים איטיארער ברית באינים באינים איטיארער ברית באינים באינים
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Mexico, is captured by U.S. troops led by General Winfield Scott. May 8: Earthquake in Japan kills 8,600 people. 1847 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Denmark France Germany Mexico New Zealand Norway Portugal South Africa Sweden United Kingdom
United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign state Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments Works vie 1847 in various calendars Gregorian
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Sheep)1974 or 1593 or 821 Wikimedia Common year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar, the 1847th year of the Common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar, the 1847th year of the 2nd millennium, the
47th year of the 19th century, and the 8th year of the 1840s decade. As of the start of 1847, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar was 12 days ahead
Mexican-American War in California. January 16 - John C. Frémont is appointed Governor of the new California Territory. January 30 - Yerba Buena, California, is renamed San Francisco. February 5 - A rescue effort, called the First Relief, leaves Johnson's
Ranch to save the ill-fated Donner Party of California-bound migrants who became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada earlier this winter. Some have resorted to survival by cannibalism. February 22 - Mexican-American War: Battle of Buena Vista - 5,000 American troops under General Zachary Taylor use their superiority in artillery to drive off 15,000
Mexican troops under Antonio López de Santa Anna, defeating the Mexicans the next day. February 25 - State University of Iowa is founded in Iowa City, Iowa. March 1 The state of Michigan formally abolishes the death penalty. Faustin Soulouque is elected President of Haiti. March 4 - The 30th United States Congress is sworn into office. March 9 -
Mexican-American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott invade Mexico near Veracruz. March 14 - Verdi's opera Macbeth premieres at the Teatro della Pergola, in Florence, Italy. March 29 - Mexican-American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott invade Mexico near Veracruz. March 14 - Verdi's opera Macbeth premieres at the Teatro della Pergola, in Florence, Italy. March 29 - Mexican-American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott invade Mexico near Veracruz.
of the classic joke "Why did the chicken cross the road?" occurs in The Knickerbocker, or New-York Monthly Magazine.[1] April 5 - The world's first municipally-funded civic public park, Birkenhead on Merseyside, England, is opened.[2] April 15 - The Lawrence School, Sanawar is established in India. April 16 - New Zealand Wars:
A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand's North Island, triggering the Wanganui Campaign (which continues until July 23). April 25 - The Exmouth, carrying Irish emigrants from Derry bound for Quebec, is wrecked off Islay, with only three survivors from more than 250 on board.[3] May
7 - In Philadelphia, the American Medical Association (AMA) is founded. May 8 The Nagano earthquake leaves more than 8,600 people dead in Japan. Bahrain's ruler, Shaikh Mohamed bin Khalifa, signs a treaty with the British to prevent and combat the slave trade in the Arabian Gulf. May 81 - Second Treaty of Erzurum: the Ottoman
Empire cedes Abadan Island to the Persian Empire. May - The Architectural Association School of Architecture is founded in London. June 9 - Radley College, an English public school, is founded near Oxford as a High Anglican institution.[4] June 26 - The first passenger railway
wholly within modern-day Denmark opens, from Copenhagen to Roskilde.[5] June - E. H. Booth & Co. Ltd, which becomes the northern England supermarket chain Booths, is founded when tea dealer Edwin Henry Booth, 19, opens a shop called "The China House" in Blackpool. July 1 - The United States issues its first postage stamps. July 24:
Mormons expelled from Illinois arrive at the Great Salt Lake Valley, resulting in the establishment of Salt Lake City. July 26 - The nation of Liberia, founded as a haven for freed African-American slaves, becomes independent. July 29 -
The Cumberland School of Law is founded at Cumberland University, in Lebanon, Tennessee. At the end of this year, only 15 law schools exist in the United States. August 12 - Mexican-American War: U.S. troops of General Winfield Scott begin to advance along the aqueduct around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco in Mexico. August 20 - Mexican-American War: U.S. troops of General Winfield Scott begin to advance along the aqueduct around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco in Mexico. August 20 - Mexican-American War: U.S. troops of General Winfield Scott begin to advance along the aqueduct around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco in Mexico.
American War - Battle of Churubusco: U.S. troops defeat Mexican forces. August - Yale Corporation establishes the first graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School in the United States).
marking the end of organized Mexican resistance. September 30 - The Vegetarian Society is formed in the United Kingdom (it remains the oldest in the world). October 12 - German inventors and industrialists Werner von Siemens and Johann Georg Halske found Siemens & Halske to develop the electrical telegraph. October 19 - Charlotte Brontë
publishes Jane Eyre under the pen name of Currer Bell in England. October 31 - Theta Delta Chi is founded as a social fraternity at Union College, Schenectady, New York. October - The last volcanic eruption of Mount Guntur in West Java occurs. November 3-29 - Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army
defeats the Sonderbund (an alliance of seven Catholic cantons) in a civil war, with a total of only 86 deaths. November 4-8 - James Young Simpson discovers the anesthetic properties of chloroform and first uses it, successfully, on a patient, in an obstetric case in Edinburgh.[6] November 10 - The first brew of Carlsberg beer is finished in
Copenhagen. November 17 - The Battle of Um Swayya Spring takes place near a spring in Qatar, after a Bahraini force under Shaikh Ali bin Khalifa Deputy Ruler of Bahrain defeats the Al Binali, Isa bin Tureef, is slain in battle with over 70 fatalities from his side. December 14 - Emily Brontë and Anne Brontë publish
Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey, respectively, in a 3-volume set under the pen names of Ellis Bell and Acton Bell in England. December 20 - British Royal Navy steam frigate HMS Avenger (1845) is wrecked on the Sorelle Rocks in the Mediterranean Sea with the loss of 246 lives and only eight survivors.[7] December 21 - Emir Abdelkader
surrenders to the French in Algeria.[8] The Great Famine continues in Ireland. The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the railroad town of Goldsborough, and the Wayne county seat is moved to the new town. Welfare in Sweden takes its first step with the introduction of the 1847 ars fattigvardförordning. Cartier, a luxury brand in France,
is founded. January 5 - Oku Yasukata, Japanese field marshal, leading figure in the early Imperial Japanese Army (d. 1930) January 24 - Radomir Putnik, Serbian field marshal (d. 1917) January 28 - Dorus Rijkers, Dutch naval hero (d. 1928) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British
admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 4 - Remus von Woyrsch, German field marshal (d. 1920) February 5 - João Maria Correia Ayres de Campos, 1st Count of Ameal, Portuguese politician and antiquarian (d. 1920) February 8 - Hugh Price Hughes, Methodist social reformer, first Superintendent of the West London Mission (d. 1902) February 11 -
Thomas Alva Edison, American inventor (d. 1931) February 13 - Sir Robert McAlpine, Scottish builder (d. 1930) February 15 - Robert Fuchs, Austrian composer (d. 1917) February 17 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1917) February 17 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) February 18 - Philipp Scharwenka, Polish-German composer (d. 1927) February 19 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) February 19 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) February 19 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) February 19 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) February 19 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) February 19 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) February 19 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) February 19 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) February 19 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, 19 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian a
1927) March 1 - Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1920) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1920) March 3 - Alexander Graham Bell, Scottish-born Canadian
inventor (d. 1922) March 4 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1904) March 11 - Sidney Sonnino, Prime Minister of Italy (d. 1922)[9] March 14 - Castro Alves, Brazilian poet (d. 1871) March 13 - Edmund Gurney, British psychologist (d. 1888) March 27 Otto
Wallach, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) Garret Barry, Irish musician (d. 1899) April 2 - Charles Frederic Moberly Bell, British journalist, newspaper publisher (d. 1911) April 15 - Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter, Polish Hasidic rabbi (d. 1905) April 27 - Emma Irene
Åström, Finnish teacher, Finland's first female university graduate (d. 1934) May 7 - Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1917) June 8 Oleksander Barvinsky, Ukrainian politician (d. 1926) Ida Saxton McKinley, First Lady of the United
States (d. 1907) June 10 - Gina Krog, Norwegian suffragist (d. 1916) June 11 - Dame Milicent Fawcett, British suffragist (d. 1929) June 16 - Luella Dowd Smith, American educator, author, and reformer (d. 1941) Paul von Hindenburg Bram Stoker July 2 - Marcel Alexandre Bertrand, French geologist (d. 1907) July 9 - Wong Fei-hung, Chinese healer,
August 3 - John Hamilton-Gordon, 1st Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, Canadian politician, Governor General (d. 1914) August 5 - Andrey Selivanov, Russian general and politician (d. 1917) August 21 - Hale Johnson, American temperance movement leader (d. 1902) September 3 - Charles Stillman Sperry, American admiral (d. 1911) September 5
Jesse James, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American businessman (d. 1925) September 23 - Anandamohan Bose, Indian politician, academic and social reformer (d. 1906)
September 30 - Wilhelmina Drucker, Dutch feminist (d. 1925) Maria Pia of Savoy Thomas F. Porter October 2 - Paul von Hindenburg, German field marshal, President of Germany (d. 1934) October 13 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1930)[10] October 2 - Paul von Hindenburg, German field marshal, President of Germany (d. 1934) October 13 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1934)[10] October 14 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1934)[10] October 15 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1935)[10] October 16 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1936)[10] October 17 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1936)[10] October 18 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British (d. 1936)[10] October 19 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13t
1926) Maurice Bailloud, French general (d. 1921) October 14 - Wilgelm Vitgeft, Russian admiral (d. 1904) October 15 - Ralph Albert Blakelock, American romanticist painter (d. 1919) October 16 - Maria Pia of Savoy, Queen consort of Portugal (d. 1911) October 17 - Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber,
American author, editor, and activist (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 22 - Koos de la Rey, Boer general (d. 1914) October 30 Charlie Bassett, American sheriff (d. 1896) Thomas F. Porter, American politician, 32nd Mayor of Lynn, Massachusetts (d. 1927) November 1 - Dame Emma Albani, Canadian operatic
soprano (d. 1930) November 2 - Georges Sorel, French socialist philosopher (d. 1922) November 6 - Ugo Balzani, Italian historian (d. 1916) November 7 - Lotta Crabtree, American stage actress (d. 1924) November 8 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1907) Bram Stoker, Irish author of the Gothic novel Dracula (d. 1912) November 17 -
Carlo Mirabello, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1910)[11] November 26 - Dagmar of Denmark, empress of Tsar Alexander III of Russia (d. 1928) November 30 - Afonso Pena, Brazilian president (d. 1909) December 1 - Agathe Backer-Grøndahl, Norwegian pianist, composer (d. 1907) December 9 - George Grossmith, English comic writer and
performer (d. 1912) December 17 Émile Faquet, French writer, critic (d. 1913) December 21 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 29 - Alexis-Xyste Bernard, Canadian Catholic bishop (d. 1923) December 30 December 21 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 29 - Alexis-Xyste Bernard, Canadian Catholic bishop (d. 1923) December 30 December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 29 - Alexis-Xyste Bernard, Canadian Catholic bishop (d. 1923) December 30 December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1898) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1898) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1898) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1898) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1898) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1898) December 31 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1898) Dec
 - John Peter Altgeld, American politician, 20th Governor of Illinois (d. 1902) Fanny Mendelssohn January 19 - Charles Bent, first Governor of New Mexico Territory (b. 1799) (assassinated) February 3 - Marie Duplessis, French courtesan (b. 1824) February 5 - Luis José de Orbegoso, Peruvian general and politician, 11th and 12th President of Peru (b
1795) March 9 - Mary Anning, British paleontologist (b. 1799) March 3 - Charles Hatchett, English chemist (b. 1765)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1777) April 30 - Archduke Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1771) May 14 - Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1795)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce, wife of British abolitionist William Wilberforce (b. 1777) April 30 - Archduke Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1771) May 14 - Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1795)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce, wife of British abolitionist William Wilberforce (b. 1777) April 30 - Archduke Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1771) May 14 - Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1795)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce, wife of British abolitionist William Wilberforce, wife of British abolitionist William Wilberforce (b. 1777) April 30 - Archduke Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1771) May 14 - Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1795)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1771) May 14 - Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1795)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1771) May 14 - Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1795)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1771) May 14 - Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1795)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1795)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1776)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1777)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1778)[12] April 21 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1778)[12] April 22 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1778)[12] April 23 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1778)[12] April 23 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1778)[12] April 24 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1778)[12] April 24 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1778)[12] April 25 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1778)[12] April 25 - Barbara Spooner Wilberforce (b. 1778)[12] April 25 -
1805) May 15 - Daniel O'Connell, Irish politician who promoted the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 (b. 1775) May 16 - Vicente Rocafuerte, 2nd President of Ecuador (b. 1766) June 11 - Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1845) June 11 - Sir John Franklin, British
explorer (b. 1786) Felix Mendelssohn July 7 - Thomas Carpenter, American glassmaker (b. 1752) July 16 - Karl Friedrich Burdach, German physiologist (b. 1769) September 13 - Nicolas Oudinot, French marshal (b. 1767) October 2 - Vasil Aprilov, Bulgarian educator, merchant and writer
(b. 1789)[13] October 22 Henriette Herz, German salonnière (b. 1764) Negus Sahle Selassie of Shewa (b. c. 1795) November 4 - Felix Mendelssohn, German composer (b. 1802) December 14 Dorothy Ann Thrupp, British psalmist (b. 1779) Manuel José Arce, Central
American politician (b. 1787) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (b. 1803) Unknown: Jeanne Geneviève Labrosse, French balloonist and parachutist (b. 1775) The Knickerbocker, or The New York Monthly, March 1847, p. 283. "The History of Birkenhead Park". Archived from the original on June 26, 2008. Retrieved
September 13, 2007. ^ "The Exmouth - a terrible tragedy on Islay". Isle of Islay. 2011. Retrieved July 13, 2012. ^ Boyd, A. K. (1948). The Guinness Railway Book. Enfield: Guinness Books. ISBN 0-8511-2359-7. OCLC 24175552.
[page needed] ^ First communicated to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, November 12. ^ Gilly, William Octavius Shakespeare (1850). Narratives of Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy between 1793 and 1849. London: John W. Parker. ^ "Abdelkades and the Communicated to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, November 12. ^ Gilly, William Octavius Shakespeare (1850).
 Biografico degli Italiani. Retrieved February 4, 2024. ^ "Charles Hatchett | British chemist | Britannica.com. Retrieved February 27, 2022. ^ Raymond Detrez (2010). The A to Z of Bulgaria. Scarecrow Press. p. 17. ISBN 9780810872028. Historic Letters of 1847 Turtle Bunbury, 1847 - A Chronicle of Genius, Generosity & Savagery
Gill, 2016. ISBN 9780717168347 Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 19th century 19th
1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1760s 1770s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the
Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to
challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. 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 as 1715-1789, 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 to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century to include larger historical movements have been also been
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 Wars of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain
triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the 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. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the
Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian
emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and
by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal
growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which
were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was
ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence
from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to
end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of
Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in
France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and
the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain. [14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading
to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The world's first
copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi
Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advanced
at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the
Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its
Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the
Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The Usungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results
1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great
Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: The Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish
1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the
First Great Awakening to New England 1740-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.
[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of
the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward
Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748-1754: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: 
1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of
the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most
of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought
among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756-1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign
of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1765.
1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and
reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population
1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the
territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces
during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a
reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South
American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778
signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1879: Xhosa Wars between British
and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against
Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the
American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the
traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of
 Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25]
[26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States and the Uni
Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition.
1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792-1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded
female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The
Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days
of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30]
1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves
until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798-1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire.
Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established. [31] Main articles: Timeline of historic
inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully
 tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It
was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The
first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing
new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley
discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude
de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill
invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing
process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes
immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Alexander Pope (publication of first version of first v
of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy
Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne
1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of
economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776-1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published b
The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by
William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794:
Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first
opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion by J.S. Bach 1728: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1728: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1728: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1729: St Matthew Pa
performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed
Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798
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Irwin, eds. Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not
overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at
Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) Industrial espionage
(links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1818 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1828 (links | edit) 1818 (link
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WhatLinksHere/18th_century" These printable Mood and Tone reference sheets are perfect for students to keep handy when analyzing mood and tone, and a list of over 150 various words that represent each. This reference tool helps students use
words beyond "scary" or "bad" when describing mood and tone. For each passage below, write the tone and the mood of the passage. Then write down the context clues that convey them. Each of the words below can be used to describe an author's tone. Read each word. Does the word have a positive, negative, or neutral connotation? Write +, -, or
N next to each word. Read the poem. Then answer the questions. Choose the word from the box that best describes the tone of each passage. Not all words will be used. It had suddenly appeared to him that perhaps in a battle he might run. He was forced to admit that as far as war was concerned he knew nothing of himself. Read the poem. Then
answer the questions. Match each word with its definition. Read the assigned passages. Complete the table. Read the indicated poems. Answer the questions. For each passage below, write the tone and the mood of the passage below, write the tone and the mood of the passage.
who will soon be at war, what literary device is he using? Watch the two film clips. Look for and record the words or images that stand out to you as contributing to the tone of each film. Each of the words below can be used to describe an author's tone. Read each word. Does the word have a positive, or neutral connotation? Choose the word below can be used to describe an author's tone.
that best describes the tone of each passage. The passage below is from the novel Hard Times by Charles Dickens. Read the passage. Then answer the questions. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even
commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you
remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in
the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Students often confuse tone with mood. These
are very similar reading skills, but they are not the same. Tone is the author's attitude toward his or her subject. Mood is the feelings and attitudes. Tone is concerned with the narrator's feelings. Mood is about how the reader is supposed to be feeling. I say
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"supposed to" because an author can never be certain of how their readers will respond. Nonetheless, the mood is about how the reader is supposed to feel. One of my favorite short texts is A Modest Proposal by Jonathan Swift. In this work Swift proposes the radical idea of eating the children of poor people. Obviously, this is meant to enrage the audience and the title of the work is ironic. So the mood of the work is ironic. So the mood of the work is intended to build outrage in the minds of readers. Nonetheless, Swift develops this proposal as though it is a simple logical leap of the most sound kind. His "sensible" tone does not match the outrageous mood of the work. I hope that this example helps you understand the difference between mood and tone. I hope that you can also see how talented authors can play tone against mood to create worksheets that I wrote to help students practice identifying mood. I also made some tone worksheets that can be found here. Each worksheets contains 9 or 10 problems. Students read the short texts and determine what mood the author is trying to create. They underline words and phrases from the passage that support their argument. They also explain their answers. I'm sure that these worksheets will be enough to help your students master mood. Let me know if they help. I

love comments and feedback. Even the nasty stuff makes me laugh sometimes. Thanks for visiting! Mood Worksheet 1 Here is a double-sided mood worksheet 2 Here is another double-sided mood worksheet. Students read another nine passages, Again, each passage expresses a distinct mood that students will underline words and phrases from each passage that help establish the mood. This will help them be more considerate and thoughtful in their interpretations. Then they will explain their answers. Mood Worksheet 3 Here are 9 more problems on mood to your students maker this valuable reading skill. Each passage evokes a distinct mood that students will underline words and phrases from each passage that help create and post a PowerPoint slideshow, a video, and maybe some activities. All that sounds like pie in the sky right now. Eventually, I'd like to create and post a PowerPoint slideshow, a video, and maybe some activities all the mood worksheets and online activities that I do have prove to be useful to you and your students. Thanks for visiting! Mood Anchor StandardR.1 - Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.RL.5.1 - Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.RL.5.1 - Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.RL.5.1 - Ask and answer questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.RL.5.1 - Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly as well as inferences from the text.RL.5.1 - Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.RL.9.10.1 - Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.RL.11.1.1.1 - Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as i

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