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View synonyms for mundaneeveryday, ordinary, or banalrelating to the world or worldly mattersCollins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012mundanely adverbmundaneness nounmundanity nounmundanely adverbOrigin of mundane1First recorded in 142575; from Latin mundnus, equivalent to mund(us) world + -nus -ane; replacing late Middle English mondeyne, from Middle French mondain, from Latin, as aboveOrigin of mundane1C15: from French mondain, via Late Latin, from Latin mundus worldExamples have not been reviewed.Escaping the mundane life of suburbia was really what influenced my childhood, Nguyen says."If it can do all mundane human intellectual labor, then what new jobs is it going to create? You'd have to be very skilled to have a job that it couldn't just do."Every Canadian has their own hypothesis as to why Canadian teams have not won the Cup since 1993, from the mundane to the downright conspiratorial.Criticism of AI on the right ranges from relatively mundane concerns over AIs potential ability to defame to warnings that AI has a role to play in the end times.Picking up her fathers remains from a Massachusetts funeral home, Carrie begins her journey through the mundane bureaucracy of grief.banalday-to-dayeverydayhumdrumnormalprosaicworkadayMundamundane astrologyBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC According to the Merriam-Webster Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language as well as other dictionaries like Collins English Dictionary and American Heritage, the word mundane is an adjective that means relating to or characteristic of the world, or practical, ordinary or commonplace. Something that is mundane might be considered dull. Then noun forms of mundane are mundaneness and mundanity, and the adverb form is mundanely. Many different things can be mundane, including mundane affairs, a mundane sphere, mundane astrology, mundane sounds, a mundane day, mundane concerns, a mundane reason, mundane science fiction, or other mundant things of life. Things that are not mundane may exist in the spiritual world, or a physical reality that is separate from our own world. This can also refer to things that are extra-terrestrial, or things that are in the cosmos. The pronunciation of mundane is mn-dn. A number of different languages also contain words that mean mundane. You may notice that a couple of these words look and sound similar to the word mundane. These are called cognates, which are frequently formed when two words have the same root or language of origin. This list of translations of mundane is provided by Word Sense. Norwegian: verdsligPersian: (donyavi)Swedish: vrldsligTurkish: dnyevScottish Gaelic: saoghaltaEstonian: maineSpanish: mundanoGeorgian: Czech: pozemsk (masc.)Hungarian: evilgi, fldiFrench: profane (masc.) (f), mondain (masc.), mondaine (fem.)Finnish: maallinenGerman: weltlichIrish: domhandaDutch: aardsGreek: (masc.), (masc.)Russian: Portuguese: mundano How can the word mundane be used in a sentence? The word mundane (adj.)can be used in many different sentences in the English language. Below are many examples of mundane. The woman had an incredibly mundane day as she completed her ordinary course of events. This routine day included her quotidian commute, her job in her dull industry, and unexciting thing after unexciting thing. Not one hint of excitement, just the mundane things of life. She was told, You need to do something enriching to engage the forefront of your mind. Find some new areas of interest. She did not appreciate the implication. The little boy wondered if even Superman who did heroic feats and was part of the elite group had moments of mundanity. His mother reminded him that a superhero was only for fictional uses in the science fiction fandom, and such persons who read comic books still had to do their repetitive daily activities and chores. Ben enjoyed making the orderly arrangement of his fridge and pantry. Others may have found this mundane, but various subcultures of obsessive cleaners and organizers found the same comfort in the mundane tasks that Ben did. Members of that group also enjoyed toilet adornments. Jill was tired of concerning herself with worldly matters and decided to make a pilgrimage across Asia so she could see the world. She built many fans on her trip when she posted a photo at a landmark. She engaged a particular group who also dreamed of leaving their mundane lives behind in lieu of traveling the world. Children are excellent at turning the mundane wonder of unimagined kind into fantasy worlds like a fairy palace or a train conductor. This student thought that attending Princeton University would mean excitement every day, but he was met with the same Placid everyday scene of his dining hall and mundane classes day in and day out. His whole week felt of Mondays, and he did not feel like a citizen of the world, but a library dweller. As the woman looked out across the horizon mound in front of her, she decided to implement more excitement into her life. She was tired of having such a mundane, immense terrestrial practicality and wondered what would happen if she just let go. What are synonyms and antonyms of mundane? There are many different words that a person may choose to use instead of the word mundane. These words are known as synonyms, which are words and phrases that have the same meaning as another given word or phrase. Learning synonyms is a great way to avoid repeating yourself and a great way to expand your vocabulary. This list of synonyms for the word mundane is provided by Thesaurus. day-to-daycommonplacebanallowlyworldlyearthlyhumdrumnormalordinaryroutineworkadayworkdayeverydayProsaic There are also numerous different words that mean the opposite of the word mundane. These opposite words are known as antonyms, which are another quick and easy way to expand your English language vocabulary. This list of antonyms for the word mundane is also provided by Thesaurus. unaccustomedoutrunheard ofextraordinaryfewnoteworthysingularcuriousuncustomaryrarefantasticabnormalinfrequentunfamiliarscarceexceptionaleccentricout of the wayaberrantunusualnovelunconventionalexoticegregiousporadicunorthodoxsurprisingoddprodigiousuncommonremarkableoutreirregularpeculiarfreakisharcanestrangequeerweirdout of the ordinaryuniqueseldomnondescriptstartlingextremeanomalousbizarreoriginal What is the origin of the word mundane? According to Etymonline, the word mundane has been used as an adjective since the mid-15th century (c15) as the Middle english mondeine. This comes from the Old French mondain, a 12th century word that stems from the Late Latin mundanus. This comes from the classical Latin mundus meaning universal or world. The etymology of this Latin term is unknown. This Latin word was used as a translation of the original sense of the Greek word kosmos in the Pythagorean sense of the physical universe. The Latin adjective mundus was also used to refer to womens clothing or ornaments. The word has been used to mean dull or uninteresting since 1850. One can add suffixes to mundan like ly and ity to make the adverb mundanely and the noun mundanity. The mundane era is known as the chronology that began with the supposed epoch of the creation at 4004 BCE. Overall, the word mundane (15c adj) means worldly or everyday. The word mundane has a negative connotation and columns from the Latin mundus world. Sources: From Longman Dictionary of Contemporary Englishmundanemundane /mnden/ adjective 1 ORDINARYordinary and not interesting or exciting SYN boring Initially, the work was pretty mundane. The mundane task of setting the table can be fun on holidays. see thesaurus at boring2 literaryRRRELIGION concerned with ordinary daily life rather than religious matters SYN worldlyExamples from the Corpusmundane Most of the law cases he deals with are pretty mundane. As narrow and mundane as the questions may sound, they ultimately form the basis for modern society. My initial job was pretty mundane, but later I was given more responsibility. Shepard ranges from monumental issues to mundane daily operations. The play is about the mundane existence of factory workers. Catherine required the daily challenge of mundane improvisation. The mundane task of setting the table can be fun at holidays. Even such mundane tasks as eating or drinking have found a place in some ballets. He seemed unable to distinguish the exceptional from the mundane, the historic from the pedestrian. Shrugging off her bag, she forced her mind on to more mundane things. Honeysett's cartoons reflect the mundane uses that an ill-educated public might put new technology to.Origin mundane (1400-1500) French mondain, from Latin mundus world WordPanda.net - is a new generation online dictionary. We differ from analogs by providing users with more than just word definitions. We introduce them to the magical universe of words. We have more than 260 thousand words and phrases in our database, that were used at least once in the literature or everyday communication. Our goal is to become the most completed source of information where people can find a clear and full meaning of any word, including scientific terms, abbreviations, slangs, and others. Using own designed algorithms, we calculated the "connection" between words which lets our users quickly find the most common words combinations. Also we have tons of other data, which transforms boring word research to an interesting adventure. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material 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 license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests 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. Also found in: Thesaurus, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. (mn-dn, mndn)adj.1. Of, relating to, or typical of this world; secular.2. Relating to, characteristic of, or concerned with commonplaces; ordinary.[Middle English mondeine, from Old French mondain, from Latin mundnus, from mundus, world.]mundaneness, mundanity (-dn-t) n.American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (mnden; mnden) adj1. everyday, ordinary, or banal2. relating to the world or worldly matters[C15: from French mondain, via Late Latin, from Latin mundus world] mundanity, mundaneness nCollins English Dictionary Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (mnden, mn den) adj. 1. of or pertaining to this world or earth as contrasted with heaven; worldly; earthly: mundane affairs. [142575; < Middle French mondain < Latin mundnus=mund(us) world + -nus -an1] mundanity (-dn ti) n. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. Adj.1.mundane - found in the ordinary course of events; "a placid everyday scene"; "it was a routine day"; "there's nothing quite like a real...train conductor to add color to a quotidian commute"- Anita Diamanteveryday, quotidian, routine, unremarkable, workadayordinary - not exceptional in any way especially in quality or ability or size or degree; "ordinary everyday objects"; "ordinary decency"; "an ordinary day"; "an ordinary wine"2.mundane - concerned with the world or worldly matters; "mundane affairs"; "he developed an immense terrestrial practicality"worldly, secular, temporal - characteristic of or devoted to the temporal world as opposed to the spiritual world; "worldly goods and advancement"; "temporal possessions of the church"3.mundane - belonging to this earth or world; not ideal or heavenly; "not a fairy palace; yet a mundane wonder of unimagined kind"; "so terrene a being as himself"earthly - of or belonging to or characteristic of this earth as distinguished from heaven; "earthly beings"; "believed that our earthly life is all that matters"; "earthly love"; "our earthly home"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc.adjective1. ordinary, routine, commonplace, banal, everyday, day-to-day, vanilla (slang), prosaic, humdrum, workaday Be willing to do mundane tasks with good grace. ordinary interesting, original, novel, exciting, dramatic, unusual, extraordinary, uncommon, ground-breaking, left-field (informal)2. earthly, worldly, human, material, fleshly, secular, mortal, terrestrial, temporal, sublunary spiritual immortals who had transcended the mundane world earthly heavenly, spiritual, ethereal, unworldlyCollins Thesaurus of the English Language Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002adjectiveRelating to or characteristic of the earth or of human life on earth:earthbound, earthen, earthly, earthy, secular, tellurian, telluric, temporal, terrene, terrestrial, worldly.The American Heritage Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. ikvmaallinentavallinentavanomainentylsjournaliermondainquotidienCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 [mnden] adj [task, reality] banal(e), terre terre invCollins English/French Electronic Resource. HarperCollins Publishers 2005Collins German Dictionary Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1995 Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: Even in the upper and damp region I procured very few, excepting some minute Diptera and Hymenoptera, mostly of common mundane forms.That it denoted jealousy I could not say, and yet, judging all things by mundane standards as I still did, I felt it safer to affect indifference in the matter until I learned more surely Sola's attitude toward the object of my solicitude.It is not the honest man, but the man of honor, who shines in his page; his meek folk are proudly meek, and there is a touch of superiority, a glint of mundane splendor, in his lowliest.To have been Belshazzar, King of Babylon; and to have been Belshazzar, not haughtily but courteously, therein certainly must have been some touch of mundane grandeur.Early association with country solitudes had bred in him an unconquerable, and almost unreasonable, aversion to modern town life, and shut him out from such success as he might have aspired to by following a mundane calling in the impracticability of the spiritual one.The distinction between the poor teachings of mundane science and our sacred all-embracing teaching is clear to me.This time Aramis was not angry, but assumed the most modest air and replied in a friendly tone, "My dear friend, do not forget that I wish to belong to the Church, and that I avoid all mundane opportunities.In short, their attitude was not that which one would have expected in men who professed to despise all trivialities, all foolish mundane conventions, and indeed everything, except their own personal interests."Oh, yes, wicked, I own, as everything mundane is."Having conceived her work thus, she has brought a rare instinct for probability and nature to the difficult task of combining this religious motive and all the learned thought it involves, with a very genuine interest in many varieties of average mundane life.He - it would be convenient to call him Monsieur George to the end - shared with Dona Rita her perfect detachment from all mundane affairs; but he had to make two short visits to Marseilles.Keep this near your heart." As he spoke he lifted a little silver crucifix and held it out to me, I being nearest to him, "put these flowers round your neck," here he handed to me a wreath of withered garlic blossoms, "for other enemies more mundane, this revolver and this knife, and for aid in all, these so small electric lamps, which you can fasten to your breast, and for all, and above all at the last, this, which we must not desecrate needless." Princeton's WordNet5.0 / 1 voteeveryday, mundane, quotidian, routine, unremarkable, workadayadjectivefound in the ordinary course of events"a placid everyday scene"; "it was a routine day"; "there's nothing quite like a real...train conductor to add color to a quotidian commute"- Anita Diamantmundane, terrestrialadjectiveconcerned with the world or worldly matters"mundane affairs"; "he developed an immense terrestrial practicality"mundane, terreneadjectivebelonging to this earth or world; not ideal or heavenly"not a fairy palace; yet a mundane wonder of unimagined kind"; "so terrene a being as himself"GCIDE5.0 / 1 voteMundaneadjectiveCommonplace; ordinary; banal.Wiktionary3.5 / 2 votesmundanenounA person considered to be "normal", not part of the elite group.mundaneadjectiveworldly, earthly, profane, vulgar as opposed to heavenlymundaneadjectivePertaining to the Universe, cosmos or physical reality, as opposed to the spiritual world.mundaneadjectiveordinary; not newmundaneadjectivetedious; repetitive and boringEtymology: From mundanus, from mundus.Samuel Johnson's Dictionary0.0 / 0 votesMundaneadjectiveBelonging to the world.Etymology: mundanus, Lat.The platonical hypothesis of a mundane soul will relieve us.Joseph Glanvill, Scep.The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the mundane space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this present frame of things.Richard Bentley, Sermons.Wikipedia0.0 / 0 votesMundaneIn subcultural and fictional uses, a mundane is a person who does not belong to a particular group, according to the members of that group; the implication is that such persons, lacking imagination, are concerned solely with the mundane: the quotidian and ordinary. The term first came into use in science fiction fandom to refer, sometimes deprecatingly, to non-fans; this use of the term antedates 1955.ChatGPT0.0 / 0 votesmundaneMundane generally refers to something that is ordinary, common, or not interesting because of being in use, experienced, or observed frequently or regularly. It often pertains to everyday, worldly matters as opposed to spiritual, imaginative, or exciting aspects of life.Webster Dictionary0.0 / 0 votesMundaneadjectiveof or pertaining to the world; worldly; earthly; terrestrial; as, the mundane sphereEtymology: [L. mundanus, fr. mundus the world, an implement, toilet adornments, or dress; cf. mundus, a., clean, neat, Skr. ma to adorn, dress, maa adornment. Cf. Monde, Mound in heraldry.]Wikidata4.0 / 1 voteMundaneIn subcultural and fictional uses, a mundane is a person who does not belong to a particular group, according to the members of that group; the implication is that such persons, lacking imagination, are concerned solely with the mundane: the quotidian and ordinary. In science fiction fandom and related fandoms the term is used to refer, sometimes deprecatingly, to non-fans; this use of the term antedates 1955.Chambers 20th Century Dictionary3.0 / 1 voteMundanemundn, adj. belonging to the world: terrestrial.adv. Mundanely.n. Mundanity. [Fr.,L. mundanusmundus, the world.]The New Hacker's Dictionary5.0 / 1 votemundane [from SF fandom] 1. A person who is not in science fiction fandom. 2. A person who is not in the computer industry. In this sense, most often an adjectival modifier as in in my mundane life.... See also Real World, muggle.Usage in printed sourcesFrom:Anagrams for mundane How to pronounce mundane?How to say mundane in sign language?NumerologyChaldean NumerologyThe numerical value of mundane in Chaldean Numerology is: 3Pythagorean NumerologyThe numerical value of mundane in Pythagorean Numerology is: 9Chetan Dube:In the 1800s, 90 percent of us were just farming. Today its 2 percent of us. What happened to the other 88 percent? Technology came and gave us wings, Smart has become so abused a term. It has become more of a marketing ploy. But true smart technologya true cognitive agentwill almost force man to say, Lift up your game. Because the commonplace, mundane chores that were abusing your intellectual capabilities are no longer there. Descartes classic Je pense, donc je suisI think, therefore I amhas never been more applicable to mans pursuits.American Paul Whelan:It is both awful and mundane, just another day that Paul has to suffer in a Russian labor colony for being in the wrong place at the wrong time. Another day that our parents have to suffer without being able to see or be with their son, it is both a culmination of lost life four years of missed birthdays, Christmases, and other experiences and also not an end point.Debasish Mridha, M.D.:Dont care about day to day things, dont care about the mundane, but care about what matters.Kevin Minto:When you move into a new house, you're more concerned with decorating and taking stuff out you don't like, but let's not forget about the less romantic things that are mundane -- but more important in the long run.New Hampshire:He comes to New Hampshire, and, frankly, he gives a very mundane speech. The response we have received is, he read his teleprompter, he stuck to the talking points, he went away, so he's not really bringing that fire, that energy, I think, that a lot of folks saw it in 16. I think, in many ways, it was a little disappointing to some folks. So I think a lot of folks understand that hes going to be a candidate, but hes also going to have to earn it. And thats New Hampshire. mundane#10000#24522#100000 References ArabicpozemskCzechalltglich, weltlich, nervttendGermanGreekmundanoSpanishtavaline, maineEstonianmaallinen, ikv, tyls, tavanomainen, tavallinenFinnishprofane, ordinaire, ennuyeuse, ennuyeuxFrenchdomhandaIrishsaoghaltaScottish GaelicHindievilgi, fldiHungarianduniawiIndonesianmondanoItalianHebrewJapaneseGeorgianKannadamundane, usitatusLatinaards, afgezaagd, gewoonDutchverdslig, repeterende, kjedelig, alminneligNorwegianmundanoPortuguese, , RussianvrldsligSwedishTelugudnyasal, olaan, can skc, dnyev, harclemTurkishzerikarliUzbekChinese - Select - (Chinese - Simplified) (Chinese - Traditional) Espaol (Spanish) Esperanto (Esperanto) (Japanese) Portugus (Portuguese) Deutsch (German) (Arabic) Franais (French) (Russian) (Kannada) (Korean) (Hebrew) Gaeilge (Irish) (Ukrainian) (Urdu) Magyar (Hungarian) (Hindi) Indonesia (Indonesian) Italiano (Italian) (Tamil) Trke (Turkish) (Telugu) (Thai) Ting Vit (Vietnamese) etina (Czech) Polski (Polish) Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian) Romnete (Romanian) Nederlands (Dutch) (Greek) Latinum (Latin) Svenska (Swedish) Dansk (Danish) Suomi (Finnish) (Persian) (Yiddish) (Armenian) Norsk (Norwegian) English (English) A slang word for normal people in the gothic, fetish, otherkin communities (vampires and werewolves). Synonymous with vanillas, innocents, and buffers. Mundanes are people with normal jobs and normal boring lives who watch boring television and have boring tastes in music and the arts. Don't wear your Docs to Wal-Mart or the Mundanes there will freak out and think you are a skinhead or something. by PepperPaul May 09, 2007 Get the mundane mug. A person who possesses no metaphysical talents or qualities. Alternately, a person who is perceived to lack a certain form of enlightenment, intelligence, or talent. Generally used by the persons who possess said gifts or qualities, and is sometimes but not necessarily used in a condescending or elitist manner. Was used in the sci-fi series "Babylon 5" by the telepaths to refer to non-telepaths. Also used in some psychic, spiritual, or metaphysical circles to refer to those who have no such talents. The mundanes have no concept of magic, they're completely blind to it, our ways are strange to them. by Protocol April 16, 2003 Get the mundane mug. Get the mundane mug. 'Mundane' was originally used in the realm of roleplay, online or otherwise, to denote the person 'behind' the person online, like the puppeteer. In online text-based rp, its shortened to the word "mun."(1) And has since been made into a suffix conjoined by a hyphen to the screen name/handle in qustion (2) In gneral,its used to formally adress someone whose name you dont know, without having to do the totally n00bish thing of calling someone by their screen name, since their name is obviously not "StarWarsFreak." or "FluffyPuppy498746." Outside the world of roleplay, a person's mundane is often used in lifestyle societies such as therianthropes and furries and vampires to indicate their sort of "alter-ego" when not assuming their persona. (1) Wanna rp? not now, gotta do mun stuff. '(2) ::kills everyone:: DethKnight-mun is an uber moder by czu-czu December 19, 2003 Get the mundane mug. A non-furry. (Devised the definition from an article in Somethingawful.com in their Weekly Web section on furries.) What cracks me up, is that anyone who thinks they are a bunch of sick freaks is some shocked and scared mundane who cannot accept their furriness. - an actual quote in the Weekly Web by Any Newer October 18, 2003 Get the mundane mug. The World. "from Latin mundanus, from mundus, world."It's widely (mistaken use...) used as the meaning of normal, earthly, to distinct regular person from a gifted/special one... why is it a mistake... since time has changed the meaning of this word ... misunderstanding the meaning of WORLD or EARTH as Regular or Not Special .... making us a "Regular" and everything else is : Special in a good way... or a better than the "mundane" one... Mundane means the world... and the world is everything but "Regular" the world/earth(and all the rest...) is incredible... we haven't even started to understand it ... let alone tag it as something less than anything... etc. Get the mundane mug. Mundane, Mundanes or 'danes. A slang term for people who attend Renaissance Festivals in normal non-garb attire. Also slang to define anyone who attends Renaissance Festivals but has not adopted a Rennie Persona. Lady Mary: Are you attending Faire this weekend?Pirate Annita: I've got a lot going on this weekend but if I squeeze in a visit it will sadly be in 'danes.Barbarian Bess: Who is the mundane?DewDrizzle the Faerie: That is my friend Joe. This is his first RenFest! by MadMadameBludpyre November 26, 2013 Get the mundane mug. Non-member of science fiction fandomThis article is about science fiction subculture and is not to be confused with Mundane science fiction. For other uses, see Mundane (disambiguation).Look up mundane in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.In subcultural and fictional uses, a mundane is a person who does not belong to a particular group, according to the members of that group; the implication is that such persons, lacking imagination, are concerned solely with the mundane: the quotidian and ordinary.[1] The term first came into use in science fiction fandom to refer, sometimes deprecatingly, to non-fans; this use of the term antedates 1955.[2]Mundane came originally from the Latin mundus, meaning ordinary and worldly as opposed to spiritual, and has been in use in English since the 15th century.[3]Some Western cultural examples include:In Cassandra Clare's book series The Mortal Instruments and The Infernal Devices, humans who were not Shadowhunters nor Downworlders were referred to as "mundanes".In fantasy literature the term is sometimes used to apply to non-magical people or the non-magical society. It is used in Piers Anthony's Xanth novels and Bill Willingham's comic book series Fables (often shortened to "mundies" in the latter).In furry fandom, it is used to describe non-furries, or "humans".[4]In historical reenactment groups such as the Society for Creative Anachronism (which originated in science fiction fandom):'Mundanes', sometimes shortened to just "'danes" (not to be confused with people of Danish descent), is also a term for normal everyday clothes, as opposed to those dressed in historical garb.[5]Similarly, one's "mundane" name is the legal name one goes by in the outside world.Some participants classify all non-participants as "mundanes".In science fiction fandom, some fans classify all non-fans as "mundanes."[6]In text-based online role-playing games, the term is commonly used to refer to the player as opposed to their character, typically shortened to "mun".In the science fiction television series Babylon 5, telepathic humans (especially Psi Corps members) classify all non-telepathic humans as "mundanes". The classification is employed mainly, but not solely, by telepathic characters who have telepath-supremacist ideologies (such ideologies being one of the issues dealt with by the series), and was deliberately chosen to mirror the classification in science fiction fandom.[7]In the scope of the software communities of free and open-source software some proponents [citation needed] of the respective movements classify those that do not know enough about their views as "mundanes".In the vampire lifestyle circles the word "mundane" means "non-sanguinarian", although some consider it derogatory.Mundane science fiction is science fiction that does not make use of interstellar travel or other common tropes of the genre.[8]MugglePlain vanillaPopulismReactionaryReform movementRevival movementUnderground culture^ "brown, rich". Dr. Gafia's Fan Terms.^ Coppa, Francesca (2006). "A Brief History of Media Fandom". In Hellekson, Karen; Busse, Kristina (eds.). Fan Fiction and Fan Communities in the Age of the Internet. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company. pp.4159. ISBN978-0-7864-2640-9.^ "Merriam- Webster Dictionary and Thesaurus". Merriam- Webster Dictionary and Thesaurus. Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 6 December 2016.^ "Simo". The New Furry's Dictionary.^ "The Fanfiction Glossary". 22 August 2008. Archived from the original on 22 August 2008.^ Cherryh, C. J. "FIAWOL and All That".^ "Message by J. Michael Straczynski on Byron's attitude towards "mundanes" in Babylon 5". Archived from the original on 11 March 2007.^ "Geoff Ryman: The Mundane Fantastic: Interview excerpts". Locus. January 2006. Retrieved 23 September 2007.Retrieved from " free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.112,025 active editors 7,010,874 articles in English1820 historical world mapHistory is the systematic study of the past with its main focus on the human past. Historians analyse and interpret primary and secondary sources to construct narratives about what happened and explain why it happened. They engage in source criticism to assess the authenticity, content, and reliability of these sources. It is controversial whether the resulting historical narratives can be truly objective and whether history is a social science rather than a discipline of the humanities. Influential schools of thought include positivism, the Annales school, Marxism, and postmodernism. Some branches of history focus on specific time periods, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as political, social, and economic history. History emerged as a field of inquiry in antiquity to replace myth-infused narratives, with influential early traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Ian CarmichaelRusset sparrowEmmy NoetherArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutRosa Parks... that Rosa Parks (pictured) refused to surrender her seat not because she was physically tired, but because she was "tired of giving in"?... that most of the population of Niamey has consisted of first- and second-generation rural migrants since the city was established?... that Harry Wunsch, despite appearing "short and fat", was a "savage tackler"?... that Black dandyism flourished during and after the Harlem Renaissance as a means of self-expression in the African-American community?... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers?... that the title of Elegies comes from a suite of poems that its director read during the film's pre-production?... that Saba's airport, known for its short runway, was named after Juancho Yrausquin in honor of his efforts to secure funding?... that Sculpture Space lets artists create large-scale works in a former metalworking shop?... that Olympic historians were unconvinced by speculation that an unknown boy coxswain grew up to be a renowned Georgian mathematician?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleJohn HoffmanIn motorsport, Robert Kubica, Yifei Ye, and Phil Hanson of AF Corse win the 24 Hours of Le Mans.In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman (pictured) is injured.Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95.Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami.Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Alfred BrendelAli ShamkhaniHamilton WanasingheAfa Ah LooGeoff PalmerStella ChenNominate an articleJune 19: Feast of Corpus Christi (2025), Juneteenth in the United States (1865)Lou Gehrig baseball card1785 The proprietors of King's Chapel, Boston, voted to adopt James Freeman's Book of Common Prayer, thus establishing the first Unitarian church in the Americas.1838 The Maryland province of the Jesuits contracted to sell 272 slaves to buyers in Louisiana in one of the largest slave sales in American history.1939 American baseball player Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig's disease".1987 The Basque separatist group ETA detonated a car bomb at a Hipercor shopping centre in Barcelona, killing 21 people and injuring 45 others.2009 War in Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan.tienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (d.1844)Sarah Rosetta Wakeman (d.1864)Aage Bohr (b.1922)Clayton Kirkpatrick (d.2004)More anniversaries: June 18June 19June 20ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutDred Scott (c.1799 1858) was an enslaved African American who, along with his wife, Harriet Robinson Scott, unsuccessfully sued for the freedom of themselves and their two daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, in the 1857 legal case Dred Scott v. Sandford. The Scotts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was illegal, and laws in those jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they stayed for an extended period. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extend American citizenship to people of black African descent, and therefore they could not enjoy the rights and privileges that the Constitution conferred upon American citizens. The Dred Scott decision is widely considered the worst in the Supreme Court's history, being widely denounced for its overt racism, judicial activism, poor legal reasoning, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. The ruling was later superseded by the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which abolished slavery, in 1865, followed by the Fourteenth Amendment, whose first section guaranteed birthright citizenship for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", in 1868. This posthumous oil-on-canvas portrait of Scott was painted by Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St.Louis.Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. FitzgibbonRecently featured: Garni TempleIgor StravinskySabella pavoninaArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 1865. For other uses, see 1865 (disambiguation).Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies18thcentury19thcentury 20thcenturyDecades1840s1850s1860s 1870s1880sYears1862186318641865 186618671868vte1865 by topicHumanitiesAnimationArchaeologyArchitectureArtLiteraturePoetryMusicBy countryAustraliaBelgiumBrazilCanadaChinaDenmarkFranceGermanyNew ZealandNorwayPortugalRussiaSouth AfricaSwedenUnited KingdomUnited StatesOther topicsRail transportScienceSportsLists of leadersSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1865 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1865MDCCCLXVAb urbe condita2618Armenian calendar1314 Assyrian calendar6615Bah calendar2122Balinese saka calendar17861787Bengali calendar12711272Berber calendar2815British Regnal year28Vict.129Vict.1Buddhist calendar2409Burmese calendar1227Byzantine calendar73737374Chinese calendar (WoodRat)4562 or 4355to (WoodOx)4563 or 4356Coptic calendar15811582Discordian calendar3031Ethiopian calendar18571858Hebrew calendar56255626Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat19211922- Shaka Samvat17861787- Kali Yuga49654966Holocene calendar11865Igbo calendar865866Iranian calendar12431244Islamic calendar12811282Japanese calendarGenji 2 / Kei 1()Javanese calendar17931794Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4198Minguo calendar47 before ROC47Nanakshahi calendar397Thai solar calendar24072408Tibetan calendar(male Wood-Rat)1991 or 1610 or 838to(female Wood-Ox)1992 or 1611 or 839Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1865.1865 (MDCCCLXV) was a common year starting on Sunday of the Gregorian calendarand a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1865th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 865th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 65th year of the 19thcentury, and the 6th year of the 1860s decade. As of the start of 1865, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 15: Union captures Fort Fisher.January 4 The New York Stock Exchange opens its first permanent headquarters at 10-12 Broad near Wall Street, in New York City.January 13 American Civil War: Second Battle of Fort Fisher Union forces launch a major amphibious assault against the last seaport held by the Confederates, Fort Fisher, North Carolina.January 15 American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher.January 31The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (conditional prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude) passes narrowly, in the House of Representatives.American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief.February 3 American Civil War: Hampton Roads Conference: Union and Confederate leaders discuss peace terms.February 6 The municipal administration of Finland is established.[1]February 8 & March 8 Gregor Mendel reads his paper on Experiments on Plant Hybridization at two meetings of the Natural History Society of Brnn in Moravia, subsequently taken to be the origin of the theory of Mendelian inheritance.[2]February 21 John Deere receives a United States patent for ploughs.February 22 Tennessee adopts a new constitution that abolishes slavery.February American Civil War: Columbia, South Carolina burns, as Confederate forces flee from advancing Union forces.March 3 The U.S. Congress authorizes formation of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.March 4 Washington College and Jefferson College are merged to form Washington & Jefferson College in the United States.[3]March 13 American Civil War: The Confederate States of America agrees to the use of African American troops.March 18 American Civil War: The Congress of the Confederate States of America adjourns for the last time.March 1921 American Civil War: Battle of Bentonville: Union troops compel Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina.March 25The Claywater Meteorite explodes just before reaching ground level in Vernon County, Wisconsin; fragments having a combined mass of 1.5kg (3.3lb) are recovered.American Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Stedman from the Union, although it is retaken the same day. Lee's army suffers heavy casualties: about 2,900, including 1,000 captured

dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909)Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1943)[17]Abraham LincolnJohn Wilkes BoothJanuary 14 Marie-Anne Libert, Belgian botanist (b. 1782)January 19 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809)January 28 Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1788)February 6 Isabella Beeton, British cook, household management expert (b. 1836)[18]March 1 Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1795)March 20 Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833)March 30 Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803April 1John Milton, Governor of Florida (b. 1807)Giuditta Pasta, Italian soprano (b. 1798)April 2 A. P. Hill, American Confederate general (b. 1825)April 13 Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794)April 15 Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809)April 18 Lon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780)April 24 Nicholas Alexandrovich, Tsarevich of Russia (b. 1843)April 26 John Wilkes Booth, American actor, assassin of Abraham Lincoln (b. 1838)April 28 Sir Samuel Cunard, Canadian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787)May 5 Ben Hall, Australian bushranger (b. 1837)May 10 William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson (b. 1782)[19] Paul BogleHenry John TempleLeopold I of Belgium July Dimitris Plapoutas, Greek military leader (b. 1786)July 6 Princess Sophie of Sweden, Grand Duchess of Baden (b. 1801)July 7 The Lincoln assassination conspirators (executed)Lewis Powell (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 Silfvan, Finnish actor (b. 1802)September 25 Andrs de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1792)October 16 Andrs 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 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF). Bioscene. 27. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 2, 2017. 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OCLC55983178.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation).Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyTimelines17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyState leaders17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyDecades1700s1710s1720s1730s1740s1750s1760s1770s1780s1790sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvtePolitical boundaries at the beginning of year 1700Storming 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. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. 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. 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 PolishLithuanian 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 theHigh 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 shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax 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 KonbaungAyutthaya Wars and the Ty Sn 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. Tpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru.For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century.See also: Georgian eraMain articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740sEurope at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power.John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough17001721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires.1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I.1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire.17011714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12]17021715: Camisard rebellion in France.1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy.1704: End of Japan's Genroku period.1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13]17061713: 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.17081709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population.1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire.1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava.1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect.17101711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov.1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power.17111715: 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 advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.17161718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War.1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America.17181720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.17181730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire.1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15]1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet.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 handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221725: 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]17231730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars.17231732: The Qing and the Dzungars 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 alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726.17271729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America.17321734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17]17331738: War of the Polish Succession.Qianlong Emperor17351739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War.17351799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: 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 defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years.17391740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition.1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England17401741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman.17411751: Maratha invasions of Bengal.17401748: 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.17431746: 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 off the coast of France.17441748: The First Carnatic War 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.17481754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age.Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 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]17541763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial 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.17551763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.17561763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world.17561763: 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.17621796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia.1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War.1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpam.1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar.1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament.17651767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya.17651769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states.1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808.17661799: Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the Bar Confederation.17681774: Russo-Turkish War.1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California.17691770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.17691773: 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]17701771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands.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'tat, becoming almost an absolute monarch.Encyclopdie, ou dictionnaire raisonn des sciences, des arts et des mtiers17721779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War.17721795: The Partitions of Poland end the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.17731775: 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.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: American Revolutionary War.1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia.17761777: 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.1778: Franco-American alliance 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 Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the L dynasty.17791879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic.17791783: 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 Tpac Amaru II in Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington17811785: 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.17851791: 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]17851795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.17851787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni.1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century.17871792: Russo-Turkish War.1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia17881790: Russo-Swedish War (17881790).1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: 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: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army.17891799: French Revolution.1789: The Lige Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Inconfidncia Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes1791: Suppression of the Lige Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige.17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition.17911804: The Haitian Revolution.1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute.17921802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: PolishRussian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) 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]17931796: Revolt in the Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia.1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole1795: The Battle of Nuuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: 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.17961804: 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.17981800: 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 centuryThe spinning jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay1736: 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 Priestleyc. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin1753: 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.1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygenThe Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor.1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas"1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin1784: Argand lamp invented by Aim Argand[32]1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: 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 published1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopdie1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj ilobod Boli1759: Candide by Voltaire1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith17761789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition)1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation.1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart17911795: London symphonies by Haydn1798: The Pathtique, piano sonata by Beethoven1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed^ Volkov, Sergey. 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The development of the economies of continental Europe, 18501914 (1977) onlineThe 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 CommonsRetrieved from " 4The following pages link to 18th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Goths (links | edit)Industrial espionage (links | edit)Romania (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)1870s (links | edit)1624 (links | edit)1626 (links | edit)1642 (links | edit)1661 (links | edit)1756 (links | edit)1791 (links | edit)1608 (links | edit)1818 (links | edit)1743 (links | edit)1826 (links | edit)1828 (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1860s (links | edit)1788 (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)1787 (links | edit)1863 (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)1859 (links | edit)1900 (links | edit)1848 (links | edit)1866 (links | edit)1