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What are vertex in math

Vertex angle is formed when two lines or rays meet and cross at one endpoint or vertex. This angle is measured in degrees and is sometimes used synonymously with face angle. In a 2D shape such as a polygon, vertex angle is formed with two intersecting lines at the corner and in 3D shapes since there are more than two lines hence many angles are possible. Let us learn more about the vertex angle, vertex definition, vertex angle in different shapes, and solve a few examples to understand the concept better. What is Vertex Angle? Vertex angle is defined as the angle formed by two lines or rays that intersect at a point. These two rays make the sides of the angle. In other words, the angle associated within a given vertex is called vertex angle and it is measured in degrees. Look at the image below, the angle within ray 1 and ray 2 that originate from the vertex O is the vertex angle is written as ∠AOB. The angle can also be named as ∠BOA or by only its vertex i.e. ∠O. The vertex should always be written in the middle while using three points to name an angle. Angles that share the same vertex are written differently. Look at the image below, we cannot write ∠AOB with the vertex angle as O since the angle is being shared with both ∠BOC and ∠COA. Therefore, each angle should be named by the points on each side forming the angle along with the angle's vertex. Vertex Definition A vertex in math is a point where two lines or rays meet forming an angle at that point and is denoted by uppercase letters like A, O, P, etc. The plural of vertex is vertices. In solid geometry, i.e., 3D geometry, shapes such as cubes, cuboids form several vertices. Whereas in 2D shapes such as polygons form only a vertex. Vertex Angle in Solid Shapes Not just plane shapes, even solid shapes have vertices that are formed where the edges meet. The lines do not intersect each other to form the vertex, however, it is the corners or edges of the solid shape that form the vertex. For example, look at the image of a cube, the corners or the edges of the shape are considered as the vertex making a total of 8 vertices. Vertices sometimes are also indicated as the top or apex of a shape such as triangles and pyramids. This vertex or apex is the top corner above the base of the base. For example, look at the image of a tetrahedron, it has 4 vertices. To find the vertices in a solid shape, we can use Euler's formula that is given as: F + V - E = 2 Where, F is the number of faces V stands for the vertices E is the number of edges Vertex Angle of a Parabola When we graph a quadratic equation, we get a parabola. The vertex definition of a parabola is the point where exactly it turns which is also called the minimum point(if it is of the shape 'U"). When the parabola, opens down the vertex is called the maximum point(if it is of the shape 'Ω'). The parabola vertex lies at the axis of symmetry. Look at the image below for reference. In the standard form, we write the quadratic equation as ax2 + bx + c. In the standard form, the vertex (V) of the parabola is given by: \[V \equiv \left({ - \frac{b}{{2a}}, -\frac{D}{{4a}}} \right)\] where D is the discriminant. \(\begin{align}x = {-b \pm \sqrt{b^2-4ac} \over 2a}\end{align} \) The vertex equation of a parabola is of the form \(y = a(x-h)^2 + k\) The vertex of the parabola is at the coordinate (h, k) Example: Graph of \(f\left(x \right) = 1 - 2x -3{x^2}\) is as shown below . Find the vertex of the parabola. Solution: We have: \[\begin{array}{l}a = - 3,\,\,\,b = - 2,\,\,\,c = 1\\ \Rightarrow \,\,\,D = {b^2} - 4ac =16\end{array}\] The coordinates of the vertex are. \[V \equiv \left({ - \frac{b}{{2a}}, -\frac{D}{{4a}}} \right) = \left({ - \frac{1}{3},\frac{4}{3}} \right)\] Note that the parabola will open downward (since \(a\) is negative), but the vertex has a positive y-coordinate. Therefore, vertex of the parabola is at \(-\dfrac{1}{3} , \dfrac{4}{3}\) How to Find Vertex Angle? As we have seen, the angle formed at the vertex is called the vertex angle. For each polygon, the vertex angle is different and is calculated by these two formulas. The angle formula for a regular polygon is given by, The sum of the interior angles in a regular polygon, Sum = 180 (n – 2) For the degree of each interior angle in a regular polygon, Angle = 180 (n – 2)/n Where n = number of sides Important Notes: The number of vertices in a solid shape can be found using Euler's formula F + V − E = 2 The vertex of the parabola \(ax^2 +bx +c\) is \(V \equiv \left({ - \frac{b}{{2a}}, -\frac{D}{{4a}}} \right)\) The vertex form of the parabola equation is \(y = a(x – h)^2 + k\) where (h, k) is the vertex. Related Topics: Listed below are a few topics related to vertex of angle, take a look. Example 1: How many vertices does a rectangle have? Solution: Vertices are the corners of the rectangle. A rectangle has 4 corners, and hence it has 4 vertices. Example 2: How many vertices does a circle have? Solution: A circle does not have any corners. Hence, there are no vertices in a circle. Example 3: Find the vertex of the parabola y = 2(x+3)2 −8 Solution: We know that The vertex equation of a parabola is of the form y = a(x – h)2 + k where (h,k) is the vertex. In the given equation, h = 3 and k = - 8 Therefore the vertex of the parabola is (3,-8). View Answer > go to slidego to slidego to slide Breakdown tough concepts through simple visuals. Math will no longer be a tough subject, especially when you understand the concepts through visualizations. Book a Free Trial Class FAQs on Vertex Angle Vertex is the point of intersection of edges or line segments. The plural of it is called vertices. These vertices differ according to the shape such as a triangle has 3 edges or vertices and a pentagon has 5 vertices or corners. Why is the Vertex Angle Important? Vertex is important as it defines the high point or low point, as the high point in an isosceles triangle or the minimum point in a parabola. What is the Vertex of a Graph? Vertex is the node of the graph. It is also the point that defines the node or the maximum or minimum point. Why is the Vertex Angle of an Isosceles Triangle? An isosceles triangle has one vertex angle and two congruent base angles. The sum angle is 180. What is the Difference Between a Corner and a Vertex? The corner and vertex are considered the same as both are the edges or meeting points of two intersecting lines. A **vertex is a mathematical word for a corner.** Most geometrical shapes, whether two or three dimensional, possess vertices. For instance, a square has four vertices, which are its four corners. A vertex can also refer to a point in an angle or in a graphical representation of an equation. The word vertex comes from Latin for the crown of a head. In math and geometry, a _vertex_ – the plural of vertex is vertices – is a point where two straight lines or edges intersect. In geometry, if two line segments intersect, **the point where the two lines meet is called the vertex.** This is true, regardless if the lines cross or meet at a corner. Because of this, **angles also have vertices.** An angle measures the relationship of two line segments, which are called rays and which meet at a specific point. Based on the above definition, you can see that this point is also the vertex of an angle. **A 2D shape, such as a triangle, is composed of two parts – edges and vertices.** The edges are the lines that make up the boundary of the shape. Each point where two straight edges intersect is a vertex. A triangle has three edges – its three sides. It also has three vertices, which are each corner where two edges meet. Polygons are 2D shapes with at least three edges and vertices. With polygons, the number of sides is equivalent to the number of vertices. Different shapes have different terminology to describe them. For example, when a polygon has 4 sides it is called a quadrilateral. Polygons have a convenient relationship between the number of sides (or vertices) and their interior angles. The sum of the interior angles can be found with this formula: \(\text{Sum of Angles } = (\text{\# of sides}-2) \times 180 \text{ degrees}\) You can also see from this definition that **some two-dimensional shapes do not have any vertices.** For example, circles and ovals are made from a single edge with no corners. Since there are no separate edges intersecting, these shapes have no vertices. A semi-circle also has no vertices, because the intersections on the semi-circle are between a curved line and a straight line, instead of two straight lines. **Vertices are also used to describe points in three-dimensional shapes.** Three-dimensional objects are composed of three different parts. Take a cube: each of its flat sides is called a face. Each line where two faces meet is called an edge. Each point where two or more edges meet is a vertex. A cube has six square faces, twelve straight edges, and eight vertices where three edges meet. In other words, **each of the cube's corners is a vertex.** As with two-dimensional objects, some three-dimensional objects – such as spheres – do not have any vertices because they do not have intersecting edges. The relationship between the faces and the vertices of a 3-D shape can be represented using Euler's formula for polyhedrons, a very influential mathematical theorem. Given the number of faces (F), number of vertices (V), and the number of edges (E), it can be represented as follows: \(V + F – E = 2\) The proof of this relationship is somewhat complicated, but it is super cool! We can look at more complex shapes like an octahedron – with 8 faces, 6 vertices, and 12 edges – or a tetrahedron – with 4 triangular faces, 4 vertices, and 6 edges to demonstrate this formula, but it will work for triangular prisms, hexagonal prisms, cuboids, and any 3D objects with straight edges. **Vertices are also used in algebra.** A parabola is a graph of an equation that looks like a giant letter "U." The equations that produce parabolas are called quadratic equations, and are variations on the formula: \(y = ax^2 + bx + c\) A parabola has a single vertex — either at the bottom point of the "U," if the parabola opens upwards — or at the top point of the "U," if the parabola opens downwards, like an upside down "U." For instance, the bottom point of the graph of the equation y = x2 is located at the point (0,0). The graph rises on either side of this point. So (0,0) is the vertex of the graph of y = x2. The formula: \(x_{vertex} = \frac{-b}{2a}\) gives the x-coordinate of the vertex. Zamboni, Jon. "What Are Vertices In Math?" sciencing.com, . 12 March 2023. APA Zamboni, Jon. (2023, March 12). What Are Vertices In Math?. sciencing.com. Retrieved from Chicago Zamboni, Jon. What Are Vertices In Math? last modified March 12, 2023. A point where two or more line segments or edges meet. A corner. Examples: • any corner of a pentagon (a plane shape) • any corner of a tetrahedron (a solid) (The plural of vertex is "vertices".) , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,157 articles in English Margaret Sanger (September 14, 1879 – September 6, 1966) was an American birth control activist, sex educator, and nurse. She opened the first birth control clinic in the United States, founded Planned Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control pill. She was an important first-wave feminist and believed that women should be able to decide if and when to have children. Sanger campaigned for the legalization of contraceptives by giving speeches, writing books, and breaking laws – leading to eight arrests. She endorsed both the Malthusianism and eugenics movements, believing that they would generate support for birth control. She established a network of dozens of birth control clinics, which provided services to hundreds of thousands of patients. She discouraged abortion, and her clinics never offered abortion services during her lifetime. Her activism led to the Griswold v. Connecticut decision, which legalized contraception. (Full article...) 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Thomas Midgley Jr. (b. 1889)Ester Boserup (b. 1910)Jean-François Théodore (d. 2015) More anniversaries: May 17 May 18 May 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About El Tatio is a geothermal field with many geysers located in the Andes Mountains of northern Chile at 4,320 metres (14,170 ft) above mean sea level. It is the third-largest geyser field in the world and the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The geothermal field has many geysers, hot springs, and associated sinter deposits. These hot springs eventually form the Rio Salado, a major tributary of the Rio Loa, and are a major source of arsenic pollution in the river. The vents are sites of populations of extremophile microorganisms such as hyperthermophiles, and El Tatio has been studied as an analogue for the early Earth and possible past life on Mars. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1780s 1790s 1800s 1810s 1820s Years 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 vte December 20: U.S. increases in size with Louisiana purchase 1803 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architectu Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Brazil Canada Denmark France Germany New Zealand Norway Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1803 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1803MDCCCIIIFrench Republican calendar11–12Ab urbe condita2556Armenian calendar1252ԹՎ ՌՄԾԲAssyrian calendar6553Balinese saka calendar1724–1725Bengali calendar1209–1210Berber calendar2753British Regnal year43 Geo. 3 – 44 Geo. 3Buddhist calendar2347Burmese calendar1165Byzantine calendar7311–7312Chinese calendar壬戌年 (Water Dog)4500 or 4293 — to —癸亥年 (Water Pig)4501 or 4294Coptic calendar1519–1520Discordian calendar2969Ethiopian calendar1795–1796Hebrew calendar5563–5564Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1859–1860 - Shaka Samvat1724–1725 - Kali Yuga4903–4904Holocene calendar11803Igbo calendar803–804Iranian calendar1181–1182Islamic calendar1217–1218Japanese calendarKyōwa 2(享和２年)Javanese calendar1729–1730Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4136Minguo calendar109 before ROC民前109年Nanakshahi calendar335Thai solar calendar2345–2346Tibetan calendar阳水狗年(male Water-Dog)1929 or 1548 or 776 — to —阴水猪年(female Water-Pig)1930 or 1549 or 777 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1803. January 5: steamboat Charlotte Dundas is demonstrated. September 23: Battle of Assaye Completing the Louisiana Purchase from France . 1803 (MDCCCIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1803rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 803rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 3rd year of the 19th century, and the 4th year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1803, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 – The first edition of Alexandre Balthazar Laurent Grimod de La Reynière's Almanach des gourmands, the first guide to restaurant cooking, is published in Paris. January 4 – William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat", in Scotland. January 30 – Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up completing the Louisiana Purchase.[1] February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes the Swiss Confederation to replace the Helvetic Republic. Under the terms of the act, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Thurgau, the Ticino and Vaud become Swiss cantons. Ohio is admitted as the 17th U.S. state.[2] February 20 – Kandyan Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British detachment. February 21 – Edward Despard and six others are hanged and beheaded for plotting to assassinate King George III of the United Kingdom, and to destroy the Bank of England. February 24 – Marbury v. Madison: The Supreme Court of the United States establishes the principle of judicial review. February 25 – A major redistribution of territorial sovereignty within the Holy Roman Empire is enacted, via an act known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 – Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March–April – The franc germinal is introduced in France. April 5 — Ludwig van Beethoven puts on a big Akademie concert at the Theater an der Wien, in Vienna consisting of the premieres of his second symphony, third piano concerto, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 26 – The L'Aigle meteorite falls in Normandy, causing a shift in scientific opinion on the origin of meteorites. April 30 – The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May – First Consul of France, Citizen Bonaparte, begins making preparations to invade England. May 18 – The Napoleonic Wars begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France, after France refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 – Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 – Convention of Artlenburg agrees a ceasefire following the French Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 – Indiana Territory governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 – Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military camps to defend the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-Omer, Compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.[4] July 4 – The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 5 – The convention of Artlenburg leads to the French occupation of Hanover (which had been ruled by the British king). July 23 – Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 26 – The wagonway between Wandsworth and Croydon is opened, being the first public railway line in England. August 3 – The British begin the Second Anglo-Maratha War, against the Scindia Dynasty of Gwalior. August 31 – The Lewis and Clark Expedition begins as Lewis and a crew of 11 depart on the Ohio River. September 6 – John Dalton, British scientist, begins using symbols to represent the atoms of different elements. September 11 – Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Delhi – British troops under General Lake defeat the Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin. September 20 – Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 23 – Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye – British-led troops defeat Maratha forces. October 14 – Orissa, an area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British under the British East India Company, after the Second Anglo-Maratha War.[5] The Maratha Empire formally cedes the area in the Treaty of Deogaon, signed on December 17.[6] October 20 – The Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 – Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières – The Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the French army sent by Napoleon. November 30 The Balmis Expedition starts in Spain, with the aim of vaccinating millions against smallpox in Spanish America and the Philippines. At the Cabildo in New Orleans, Spanish representatives Governor Manuel de Salcedo and the Marqués de Casa Calvo officially transfer Louisiana (New Spain) to French representative Prefect Pierre Clément de Laussat.[7] Barely three weeks later, France transfers the same land to the United States. December 9 – The proposed Twelfth Amendment to the United States Constitution, requiring that electoral ballots distinctly list the choice for president and the choice for vice president, is approved by Congress for submission to the states for ratification; passed in the wake of the problems in the 1800 presidential election, the amendment is ratified by 13 of the 17 states and is proclaimed in effect on September 25, 1804.[8] December 20 – The Louisiana Purchase is completed as the French prefect, de Laussat, formally transfers ownership of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains to the United States, by way of commissioners William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson.[9] Claiborne is appointed as the area's first American governor.[10] Major breakthroughs in chemistry occur, with the identification of the elements rhodium and palladium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by Wilhelm Hisinger, Jons Jakob Berzelius and Martin Heinrich Klaproth)[11] Ralph Waldo Emerson Justus von Liebig Osgood Johnson February 2 – Albert Sidney Johnston, American Confederate general (d. 1862) February 4 – Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1871)[12] February 15 Karl Friedrich Schimper, German botanist, naturalist and poet (d. 1867) John Sutter, German-American pioneer (d. 1880) February 26 – Arnold Adolph Berthold, German physiologist, zoologist (d. 1861) March 12 – Guillaume de Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1871) March 13 – John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 – Nikolay Yazykov, Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 – Charles Lafontaine, Swiss mesmerist (d. 1892) April 7 – Flora Tristan, French feminist (d. 1844) April 30 Jeremiah E. Cary, American politician (d. 1888) Albrecht von Roon, Prime Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 12 – Justus von Liebig, German chemist (d. 1873) May 20 – Ann Walker, English landowner and philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 – Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1857) May 25 Edward Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist, playwright and politician (d. 1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1882) June 8 – Amalia Assur, Swedish dentist (d. 1889) June 24 – George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887) Christian Doppler Susannah Moodie Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 10 – William Todd (1803–1873), American businessman, Canadian senate nominee July 20 – John Hymers, English mathematician (d. 1887) July 24 – Adolphe Adam, French composer (d. 1856) July 31 – John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) August – Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1833)[13] August 3 Mary Dominus, American settler of Hawaii (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Paxton, English gardener, architect and Member of Parliament (d. 1865) August 10 – Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 – Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1869) August 18 – Nathan Clifford, American politician, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1881) August 23 Jan Erazim Vocel, Czech poet, archaeologist, historian and cultural revivalist (d. 1871) Gustaf Wappers, Belgian painter (d. 1874) August 27 – Edward Beecher, American theologian (d. 1895) September 4 Anna Nielsen, Danish mezzo-soprano (d. 1856) Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of the United States (d. 1891) September 11 – Francisca Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 27 – Samuel Francis Du Pont, American admiral (d. 1865) September 28 – Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 – Mercator Cooper, American sea captain (d. 1872) September 30 – Gustav von Alvensleben, Prussian general (d. 1881) October 5 – Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1844) October 16 – Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1859) November 11 – Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1872) November 14 – Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1879) November 29 Christian Doppler, Austrian mathematician (d. 1853) Gottfried Semper, German architect (d. 1879) December 5 – Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1873) December 6 – Susanna Moodie, English writer (d. 1885) December 11 – Hector Berlioz, French composer (d. 1869) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (d. 1847) Anders Chydenius Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock Toussaint Louverture January 1 – James Woodforde, English clergyman, diarist (b. 1740) January 18 – Ippolit Bogdanovich, Russian poet (b. 1743) January 23 – Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1725) February 1 – Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 3 – María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1768) February 9 – Jean François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1716) February 11 – Jean-François de La Harpe, French critic (b. 1739) February 18 – Johann Wilhelm Ludwig Gleim, German poet (b. 1719) February 20 – Marie Dumesnil, French actress (b. 1713) February 22 – Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French Father of the American Revolution (b. 1726) February 23 – Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1768) February 21 – Edward Despard, British revolutionary (b. 1751) March 14 – Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 – Peter Du Cane, Sr., British businessman (b. 1713) April 2 – Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician, judge (b. 1721) April 6 – William Hamilton, British diplomat, antiquary (b. 1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette, Danish statesman, landscape architect (b. 1752) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 – Christoph Anton Migazzi, Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1714) April 24 – Adélaïde Labille-Guiard, French portrait painter (b. 1749) May 8 – John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1735) May 29 – Louis-Antoine Caraccioli, French writer (b. 1719) June 24 – Matthew Thornton, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1714) June 26 – Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) Johann Gottfried Herder August 24 – James Napper Tandy, Irish republican September 5 – Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, French general, author (b. 1741) September 13 – John Barry, officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later in the United States Navy (b. 1745) September 15 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1719) François Devienne, French composer (b. 1759) September 16 – Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 – Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian composer (b. 1766) September 23 – Joseph Ritson, English antiquary (b. 1752) September 27 – Frances Brett Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1771) October 2 – Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1722) October 8 – Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, poet (b. 1749) October 14 – Louis Claude de Saint-Martin, French philosopher (b. 1743) October 26 – Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford, English politician (b. 1721) October 31 – Pandara Vanniyan, last King of Vanni (defeated by Lt. von Driberg) November 11 – Raphael Cohen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 – John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1752) November 18 – Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 25 – Joseph Wilton, English sculptor (b. 1722) December 7 – Gerrit Paape, Dutch politician, writer (b. 1752) December 15 – Dru Drury, English entomologist (b. 1725) December 18 – Johann Gottfried Herder, German philosopher, writer (b. 1744) December 26 – Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 30 – Francis Lewis, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela, Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) ^ "Historical Events for Year 1803 | OnThisDay.com". 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Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century State leaders 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming 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 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[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 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 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 Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn 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 18th century. See also: Georgian era Europe at the beginning 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: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 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 Em

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