I'm not a robot

Islam, meaning “submission to God’s will,” is one of the Abrahamic religions. Its core belief is expressed in the statement, “There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.” Those who follow Islam are known as Muslims, and they live their lives according to its teachings. Islam is a comprehensive religion, guiding every aspect of life. A Muslim is required to believe in all the revealed books of Allah. In Surah Al-Baqarah, Allah affirms that those who believe deeply in the Hereafter, the Quran, and earlier revelations are truly guided. Every holy book contains the divine and unaltered word of Allah. Islam acknowledges the revelations given by Allah, placing it in a unique position among the Abrahamic faiths (Judaism and Christianity). In Surah Al-Hadid, Allah confirms that He sent divine scriptures through His messengers to teach people. The Quran, the holy book of Islam, includes the revelations given to the Prophet Muhammad. The Quran was revealed in the 7th century CE over 23 years. Prophet Muhammad conveyed these revelations during sermons, and scribes documented them. Hazrat Abu Bakr, the first caliph, compiled the verses into a book, which has been the sacred text of Muslims ever since. What is the holy book of Islam called?The holy book of Islam is called the Quran. How many holy books are there in Islam?Islam recognizes four revealed books of Allah, delivered to different prophets: Tawrat (Torah) to Prophet Musa (AS) Zabur (Psalms) to Prophet Dawud (AS) Injeel (Gospel) to Prophet Eesa (Jesus, AS) Quran to Prophet Muhammad (SAW) Muslims believe that these divine texts were revealed by Allah for the guidance of humanity. However, most of these earlier revelations were lost or altered over time, blending with myths and personal interpretations. The Quran is unique in that it has been preserved in its original form since its revelation and will remain unchanged until the Day of Judgment. TawratThis scripture was given to Prophet Musa (AS) by Allah. It is often associated with the Torah in Judaism and the Old Testament in Christianity. Unfortunately, the original text of the Tawrat has been lost. The Quran describes the Tawrat as follows: “Indeed, We sent down the Torah, in which was guidance and light. The prophets who submitted [to Allah] judged by it for the Jews, as did the rabbis and scholars.” (Quran 5:44) ZaburThe Zabur was the holy book revealed to Prophet Dawud (AS). The term “Zabur” refers to songs or chants, which were part of this divine message. Like the Tawrat, the original text of the Zabur has been lost. The Quran confirms: “And to Dawud, We gave the Zabur.” (Quran 4:163) InjeelThe Injeel was revealed to Prophet Eesa (AS). Though it is sometimes mistakenly linked with the New Testament, the Injeel’s original text is no longer accessible. Muslims are discouraged from following the altered versions of the previous scriptures. The Quran conveys the essence of the Injeel. QuranThe Quran is the final and most revered of the four holy books. Over 23 years, it was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (SAW) by the Angel Jibreel (Gabriel). It remains in its original form, unchanged for over 1400 years. Written in Arabic, the Quran’s message is universal, and it consolidates the teachings of the previous revelations. How many chapters are in the Quran?The Quran contains 114 chapters, known as Surahs, each with its unique significance. The total number of verses is 6,236, and Surah Al-Baqarah is the longest with 286 verses. The Quran provides an account of the creation of the universe: “Allah created the heavens and the earth and all that is between them in six days.” (Quran) Islam teaches that life on Earth began with Adam and Eve, and that Prophet Adam was the first Prophet. The Quran’s Role in a Muslim’s LifeThe Quran is the divine word of Allah, providing comprehensive guidance on how Muslims should live. It offers teachings on worship, charity, kindness, and humility. It provides specific supplications (duas) for various situations, such as eating, sleeping, traveling, and seeking forgiveness. The Quran also emphasizes unity and discourages division: “As for those who divide their religion and break into sects, you have no part with them in the least. Their affair is with Allah, and He will tell them the truth of what they did.” (Quran 6:159) There is no conflict between Islam and scientific knowledge. The Quran contains numerous references to natural phenomena, urging Muslims to reflect on creation: “Indeed, in the creation of the heavens and the earth, and in the alternation of the night and day, and in the sailing of ships through the seas… and in the change of winds and clouds… are signs for those who understand.” (Quran 2:164) The Quran contains scientific insights related to astronomy, geology, and human creation. Man’s CreationThe Quran describes the stages of human creation: “We created man from an essence of clay, then placed him as a drop of sperm in a secure place. Then We made the drop into a clinging clot, and from the clot, We made a lump of flesh, and from that, We created bones, and clothed the bones with flesh. Then We made him into another being. So, blessed is Allah, the best of creators.” (Quran 23:12-14) ConclusionMuslims believe that the Quran is the final and unaltered word of Allah. It offers guidance on every aspect of life, from faith and worship to ethics and social justice. Its teachings have a profound influence on the daily lives of Muslims, providing wisdom and direction for all humanity. The Holy Quran is a compilation of the verbal revelations given to the Holy Prophet Muhammad(sa) over a period of twenty three years. The Holy Quran is the Holy Book or the Scriptures of the Muslims. It lays down for them the law and commandments, codes for their social and moral behaviour, and contains a comprehensive religious philosophy. The language of the Quran is Arabic. Besides its proper name, the Quran is also known by the following names: al Kitab (The Book); al Furqan (The Discrimination); al Dhikr (The Exposition); al Bayan (The Explanation); al Burhan (The Argument); al Haqq (The Truth); al Tanzil (The Revelation); al Hikmat (The Wisdom); al Huda (The Guide); al Hukm (The Judgment); al Mau’izah (The Admonition); al Rahmat (The Mercy); al-Noor (The Light); al-Rooh (The Word). Surahs And Verses The Holy Quran is divided into 114 Surahs or Chapters and each Chapter consists of individual Ayaat or verses. There are in total 6,348 verses in the Holy Quran. The Surahs are of varying lengths, some consisting of a few lines while others run for many pages. Surah al Baqarah (Ch.2) is the longest Chapter comprising 287 verses while Surah al Kauthar (Ch. 108) is the shortest with only four verses including the tasmia. The text of the Holy Quran has remained unchanged over the past 1400 years. And this is not strange since God says in the Holy Quran that He Himself will guard this book: “Surely it is We Who have revealed the Exposition, and surely it is We Who are its guardians” (15:10) What Does The Holy Quran Contain To the Muslims, the Quran is the Word of God and contains complete guidance for mankind. Much of the Quran is about God, His attributes and man’s relationship to Him. But it also contains directives for its followers, historical accounts of certain prophets and peoples, arguments for accepting Muhammad as a genuine Prophet and good news for the believers and warnings for the disbelievers. Broadly speaking, the contents of the Holy Quran fall into five main categories: Nature of the Spiritual World The Law and Commandments Historical Accounts The Wisdom The Prophecies more… In our study of the Quran, which is the holy book of Islam, we’ll explore its core teachings, structure, and lasting importance. This blog provides a concise but deep look into the Quran, including its main themes, structure, and enduring importance.Throughout this journey, we’ll discover the timeless values, key stories, and moral foundations within the Quran, as well as appreciate its linguistic elegance and relevance in today’s world.What is the Quran, and What is Its Significance in Islam?The Quran, often spelled as Qur’an, is the holy book of Islam, believed by Muslims to be the literal word of God (Allah) as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) through the angel Gabriel (Jibril). It is written in Arabic and is considered the ultimate source of guidance and law for Muslims.The Quran covers various aspects of life, including morality, spirituality, guidance for personal conduct, and legal principles. It holds immense significance in Islam as it is the primary source of religious knowledge and forms the basis for Islamic beliefs and practices.What Are the Main Themes of the Quran?The Quran covers a wide range of themes and topics, including the oneness of God, the importance of faith and belief, guidance for personal conduct, moral principles, stories of past prophets, the afterlife, and legal matters.It emphasizes the importance of worshiping Allah alone, living a righteous life, and following the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.The Timeless Values of the QuranThe Quran continues to guide and inspire millions of people worldwide with its profound wisdom and ethical principles. Its messages of compassion, justice, and spiritual guidance remain relevant in our ever-changing world, now let’s discuss the timeless values of the Quran.1. Structure of the QuranThe Quran is divided into chapters called “Surahs” and verses called “Ayahs.” It is important to note that the Quran is not organized chronologically; instead, it is organized by the length of the Surahs, with the longest ones generally found towards the beginning. There are a total of 114 Surahs in the Quran, with varying lengths, ranging from a few verses to over 100.2. Key Themes of the QuranMonotheism (Tawhid):One of the central themes of the Quran is the concept of monotheism or Tawhid. Muslims believe in the absolute oneness of God (Allah in Arabic) and reject any form of polytheism or associating partners with God. The Quran emphasizes that God is the sole creator, sustainer, and judge of the universe.Prophethood:The Quran acknowledges a long line of prophets who were sent by God to guide humanity. It emphasizes the role of these prophets, including Adam, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, as well as the final prophet, Muhammad (peace be upon him). Muhammad is considered the Seal of the Prophets, and his message is believed to be the final and complete revelation from God.Guidance and Morality:The Quran provides comprehensive guidance on how to live a virtuous and righteous life. It outlines moral and ethical principles, such as honesty, compassion, justice, and humility. It also contains laws and guidelines for various aspects of life, including family, social, and economic matters.Day of Judgment:The Quran frequently mentions the Day of Judgment, a time when all individuals will be resurrected and held accountable for their deeds. Depending on their actions and faith, people will either be rewarded with paradise or punished with hellfire.Mercy and Forgiveness:While the Quran emphasizes justice and accountability, it also underscores God’s mercy and forgiveness. It encourages believers to seek God’s forgiveness and repent for their sins, as God is often described as the Most Merciful and Most Forgiving.3. Major Stories and Figures in the QuranThe Quran contains numerous stories of past prophets, nations, and individuals. Some of the most notable ones include:The Story of Adam and Eve:The Quran narrates the story of the first human beings, Adam and Eve, and their creation, temptation, and expulsion from paradise. This story serves as a lesson about the consequences of disobedience and the importance of repentance.The Story of Noah (Nuh):The Quran tells the tale of the prophet Noah, who built an ark to save believers and animals from a catastrophic flood sent by God as a punishment for the wickedness of his people.The Story of Abraham (Ibrahim):Abraham is a prominent figure in the Quran, known for his unwavering faith and devotion to God. The Quran describes his challenges, including the near-sacrifice of his son Ishmael, as a test of his faith.The Story of Moses (Musa):The Quran recounts the life of Moses, who was chosen as a prophet to lead the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt. It includes the famous story of the parting of the Red Sea and the delivery of the Ten Commandments.The Story of Jesus (Isa):The Quran acknowledges Jesus as a prophet and the Messiah but rejects the idea of his divinity. It narrates the miraculous birth of Jesus and his mission to guide the Children of Israel.4. Quranic Ethics and ValuesThe Quran lays down a comprehensive ethical framework that covers various aspects of life. Some of the key ethical principles and values promoted by the Quran include:JusticeThe Quran insists on the importance of justice in all matters, emphasizing the equitable treatment of all individuals, regardless of their background or status.Compassion and Charity:Muslims are encouraged to show compassion and generosity towards those in need. The Quran advocates for the concept of Zakat (charity) and highlights the significance of helping the less fortunate.Honesty and Truthfulness:The Quran prohibits lying, deceit, and dishonesty. It stresses the value of honesty in personal and business dealings.Humility and Gratitude:Believers are encouraged to maintain a sense of humility and gratitude towards God for His blessings and to avoid arrogance and pride.5. Linguistic and Literary AspectsThe Quran is renowned for its eloquence and linguistic beauty. It is written in classical Arabic and is often considered the highest form of Arabic literature. The Quran’s unique literary style, characterized by its rhythmic prose, metaphors, and vivid imagery, has captivated readers for centuries.6. Preservation and RecitationOne of the remarkable features of the Quran is its preservation. Muslims believe that the Quran has been preserved in its original form since it was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). The practice of memorizing the entire Quran, known as Hifz, is highly esteemed in Islamic culture, and many Muslims around the world commit the entire text to memory.Recitation of the Quran holds a special place in the lives of Muslims. It is common for Muslims to recite the Quran daily in their prayers and to seek spiritual solace and guidance through its verses.7. Contemporary RelevanceThe Quran is not just a historical or religious text; it remains highly relevant in the lives of Muslims today. It provides guidance on contemporary issues such as social justice, ethics in business, family life, and environmental responsibility.Many Muslim scholars and leaders turn to the Quran for insights into addressing modern challenges.Can Translating the Quran Yet Maintaining its Authority Possible?The Quran has been translated into numerous languages to make it accessible to non-Arabic speakers. However, it is essential to note that while translations can convey the meanings of the Quranic verses, they are not considered equal to the original Arabic text.The Quran is believed to have a unique linguistic and spiritual quality in its original Arabic form, and Quranic translations may not fully capture these aspects. Muslims regard the Arabic text as the authoritative version, and translations are seen as aids for understanding, but not as a replacement for the original Quranic text.Therefore, when studying the Quran in-depth or for religious purposes, scholars and believers often refer to the Arabic text alongside translations for a more comprehensive understanding.Conclusion:In summary, the Quran is the holy book of Islam, believed to be the literal word of God as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. It serves as a guide for over a billion Muslims worldwide. This blog provided an overview of the Quran’s significance, themes, structure, and relevance.The Quran covers diverse themes, including monotheism, prophethood, guidance, morality, the Day of Judgment, and mercy. It contains stories of past prophets and figures like Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. The Quran also emphasizes ethical values such as justice, compassion, honesty, and humility.In today’s world, the Quran continues to offer guidance on contemporary issues, making it a living source of wisdom for Muslims. When studying it, scholars and believers often refer to the Arabic text alongside translations for a comprehensive understanding.FAQs:Q: Is it permissible for non-Muslims to read the Quran?Non-Muslims are allowed to read the Quran to gain an understanding of Islamic beliefs and teachings. Many translations of the Quran are available to facilitate this.Q: Do Muslims need to perform ritual purification (Wudu) before touching or reading the Quran?While it is considered respectful for Muslims to be in a state of ritual purity (Wudu) when handling the Quran, it’s not an absolute requirement for all situations. Some Muslims may choose to do so out of reverence, but it’s not a strict prerequisite for reading or touching the Quran in all cases.Q: Are there any specific guidelines for Muslims on how to approach reading and studying the Quran?Muslims are encouraged to approach the Quran with a sincere and humble heart, seeking guidance and understanding. It’s common to say a short prayer for guidance before beginning to read, and it’s important to read it with respect and reverence.Q: What is the significance of the Quranic recitation during Islamic prayers (Salah)?During Islamic prayers (Salah), Muslims recite portions of the Quran, typically in Arabic. This recitation serves as a direct connection with God, reinforcing the importance of the Quran in the daily spiritual life of a Muslim.Q: Are there different versions or interpretations of the Quran?The Quran has only one original Arabic text, and it is consistent across all Muslim communities. However, there can be variations in translations and interpretations of its meaning. Various scholars and schools of thought may have slightly different interpretations of certain verses, but the Arabic text remains standardized and unchanged. The Quran is the holy book of the Islamic world. Collected over a 23-year period during the seventh century C.E., the Quran is said to consist of Allah's revelations to the prophet Muhammad, transmitted through the angel Gabriel. Those revelations were written down by scribes as Muhammad pronounced them during his ministry, and his followers continued to recite them after his death. At the behest of the Caliph Abu Bakr, the chapters and verses were collected into a book in 632 C.E.; that version of the book, written in Arabic, has been the holy book of Islam for over 13 centuries. Islam is an Abrahamic religion, meaning that, like Christianity and Judaism, it reveres the biblical patriarch Abraham and his descendants and followers. The Quran is the holy book of Islam. It was written in the seventh century C.E. Its content is the wisdom of Allah as received and preached by Muhammad.The Quran is divided into chapters (called surah) and verses (ayat) of differing lengths and topics.It is also divided into sections (juz) as a 30-day reading schedule for Ramadan. Islam is an Abrahamic religion and like Judaism and Christianity, it honors Abraham as the patriarch.Islam reveres Jesus ('Isa) as a holy prophet and his mother Mary (Mariam) as a holy woman. The Quran is divided into 114 chapters of different topics and lengths, known as surah. Each surah is made up of verses, known as ayat (or ayah). The shortest surah is Al-Kawthar, made up of only three verses; the longest is Al-Baqara, with 286 verses. The chapters are classified as Meccan or Medinan, based on whether they were written before Muhammad's pilgrimage to Mecca (Medinan), or afterward (Meccan). The 28 Medinan chapters are mainly concerned with the social life and growth of the Muslim community; the 86 Meccan deal with faith and the afterlife. The Quran is also broken into 30 equal sections, or juz'. These sections are organized so that the reader can study the Quran over the course of a month. During the month of Ramadan, Muslims are recommended to complete at least one full reading of the Quran from cover to cover. The ajiza (plural of juz') serve as a guide to accomplish that task. The themes of the Quran are interwoven throughout the chapters, rather than presented in chronological or thematic order. Readers may utilize a concordance—an index that lists each usage of every word in the Quran—to look for particular themes or topics. Although the story of the creation in the Quran does say "Allah created the heavens and the earth, and all that is between them, in six days," the Arabic term "yawm" ("day") might be better translated as "period." Yawm is defined as different lengths at different times. The original couple, Adam and Hawa, are looked upon as the parents of the human race: Adam is a prophet of Islam and his wife Hawa or Hawwa (Arabic for Eve) is the mother of the human race. Like the other Abrahamic religions, there are many women in the Quran. Only one is explicitly named: Mariam. Mariam is the mother of Jesus, who himself is a prophet in the Muslim faith. Other women who are mentioned but not named include the wives of Abraham (Sara, Hajar) and Asiya (Bithiah in the Hadith), the wife of the Pharaoh and foster mother to Moses. The Quran doesn't reject Christianity or Judaism but rather refers to Christians as "people of the book," meaning people who received and believe in the revelations from God's prophets. Verses highlight commonalities between Christians and Muslims but consider Jesus a prophet, not a god, and warn Christians that worshiping Christ as a god is sliding into polytheism: Muslims see Allah as the only true God. "Surely those who believe, and those who are Jews, and the Christians, and the Sabians—whoever believes in God and the Last Day and does good, they shall have their reward from their Lord. And there will be no fear for them, nor shall they grieve" (2:62, 5:69, and many other verses). Mary and Jesus Mariam, as the mother of Jesus Christ is called in the Quran, is a righteous woman in her own right: The 19th chapter of the Quran is entitled The Chapter of Mary and describes the Muslim version of the immaculate conception of Christ. Jesus is called 'Isa in the Quran, and many stories found in the New Testament are in the Quran as well, including those stories of his miraculous birth, his teachings, and the miracles he performed. The main difference is that in the Quran, Jesus is a prophet sent by God, not his son. Juz' 7 of the Quran is dedicated, among other things, to an interfaith dialogue. While Abraham and the other prophets call upon the people to have faith and leave false idols, the Quran asks believers to bear the rejection of Islam by nonbelievers with patience and not to take it personally. "But if Allah had willed, they would not have associated. And We have not appointed you over them as a guardian, nor are you a manager over them." (6:107) Modern critics of Islam say the Quran promotes terrorism. Although written during a period of commonplace inter-trial violence and vengeance, the Quran actively promotes justice, peace, and restraint. It explicitly admonishes believers to refrain from falling into sectarian violence—violence against one's brothers. "As for those who divide their religion and break up into sects, you have no part of them in the least. Their affair is with Allah; He will, in the end, tell them the truth of all that they did." (6:159) The Arabic text of the original Arabic Quran is identical and unchanged since its revelation in the seventh century C.E. About 90% of Muslims around the world do not speak Arabic as a native tongue, and there are many translations of the Quran available in English and other languages. However, for reciting prayers and reading chapters and verses in the Quran, Muslims do use Arabic to participate as part of their shared faith. The Prophet Muhammad instructed his followers to “beautify the Quran with your voices” (Abu Dawud). Recitation of the Quran in a group is a common practice, and the precise and melodious undertaking is a way adherents preserve and share its messages. While many English translations of the Quran contain footnotes, certain passages may need extra explanation or need to be placed in a more complete context. If needed, students use the Tafseer, an exegesis or commentary, to provide more information. Islamic Holy Books are the texts which Muslims believe were authored by God through various prophets throughout humanity’s history. All these books, in Muslim belief, promulgated the code and laws that God ordained for those people. Muslims believe the Quran to be the final revelation of God to mankind and a completion and confirmation of previous scriptures. Despite the primacy that Muslims place upon the Quran as God’s final word, Islam speaks of respecting all the previous scriptures, and belief in all the revealed books is an article of faith in Islam. Among the books considered to be revealed, the four mentioned by name in the Quran shareef are the Tawrat (Torah or the Law) revealed to Musa (Moses), the Zabur (Psalms) revealed to Dawud (David), the Injil (the Gospel) revealed to Isa (Jesus). Major books Al Quran: The Quran is the central religious text of Islam, which Muslims believe to be a revelation from Allah (الله, Allah). The Quran is divided into chapters (Surah), which are then divided into verses (ayah). Muslims believe the Quran was verbally revealed by Allah to Muhammad through the angel Gabriel (Jibril), gradually over a period of approximately 23 years, beginning on 22 December 609 CE, when Muhammad was 40, and concluding in 632, the year of his death. Muslims regard the Quran as the most important miracle of Muhammad, a proof of his prophethood, and the culmination of a series of divine messages that started with the messages revealed to Adam and ended with Muhammad. It is widely regarded as the finest work in classical Arabic literature. See more information on The Holy Quran Tawrat or Torah: According to the Quran, the Torah (Tawrat) was revealed to Moses (Musa) but the Quran argues that the current Torah has suffered corruption over the years, and is no longer reliable. Moses and his brother Aaron (Hārūn) used the Torah to preach the message to the Israelites (Banu Isrā'īl). Zabur The Quran mentions the Zabur, often interpreted as being the Book of Psalms, as being the holy scripture revealed to King David (Dawud in Islam). Scholars have often understood the Psalms to have been holy songs of praise. The current Psalms are still praised by many Muslim scholars, but Muslims generally assume that some of the current Psalms were written later and are not divinely revealed. Quran 21:105 and Psalm 37:29 are direct counterparts. Injil or Gospel The Injil was the holy book revealed to Jesus (Isa), according to the Quran. Although some lay Muslims believe the Injil refers to the entire New Testament, scholars assume that it refers not to the New Testament but to an original Gospel, given to Jesus as the word of Allah. Therefore, according to Muslim belief, the Gospel was the message that Jesus, being divinely inspired, preached to the Children of Israel. The current canonical Gospels, in the belief of Muslim scholars, are not divinely revealed but rather are documents of the life of Jesus, as written by various contemporaries, disciples and companions. These Gospels, in Muslim belief, contain portions of the teachings of Jesus, but neither represent nor contain the original Gospel from Allah, which has been corrupted and/or lost. The Quran mentions two ancient scrolls The Quran also mentions two ancient scrolls and another possible book: Scrolls of Abraham (صُحُفِ إِبْرَاهِيم Ṣuḥufī ʿIbrāhīm and/or الصُّحُفِ الْأُولَىٰ Aṣ-Ṣuḥufi ʿl-Ūlā – “Books of the Earliest Revelation”): The Scrolls of Abraham are believed to have been one of the earliest bodies of scripture, which were given to Abraham (Ibrāhīm), and later used by Ishmael (Ismāʿīl) and Isaac (Isḥāq). Although usually referred to as “scrolls”, many translators have translated the Arabic suhuf as “books”. The Scrolls of Abraham are now considered lost rather than corrupted, although some scholars have identified them with the Testament of Abraham, an apocalyptic piece of literature available in Arabic at the time of Muhammad. The verse mentioning the “Scriptures” is in Quran 87:18-19 where they are referred to “Books of the Earliest Revelation”. Book of John the Baptist (Kitāb Yaḥyā): There is an allusion to a Book (Kitāb) of John the Baptist (Yaḥyā). It is possible that portions of its text appear in some of the Mandæan scriptures such as the Ginza Rba or the Draša ḏ-Iahia “The Book of John the Baptist”. Yahya is revered by the Mandæans and by the Sabians. Scrolls of Moses (Arabic: صُحُفِ مُوسَىٰ Ṣuḥufi Mūsā and/or الصُّحُفِ الْأُولَىٰ Aṣ-Ṣuḥufi ʿl-Ūlā – “Books of the Earliest Revelation”): These scrolls, containing the revelations of Moses, which were perhaps written down by Moses, Aaron and Joshua, are understood by Muslims to refer not to the Torah but to revelations aside from the Torah. Some scholars have stated that they could possibly refer to the Book of the Wars of the Lord, a lost text spoken of in the Old Testament or Tanakh in the Book of Numbers. The verse mentioning the “Scriptures” is in Quran 87:18-19 where they are referred to “Books of the Earliest Revelation”. Islamic Books Hadith Hadith in Islam refers to what the majority of Muslims believe to be a record of the words, actions, and silent approval of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. The Quran is the most sacred text, as it is believed to be the literal word of God (Allah) as revealed to Muhammad. The Hadith is a secondary text that records the sayings of Muhammad and his followers. These two texts form the basis for all Islamic theology, practice, and Sharia (Islamic law). Sunnah denotes the practice of the Islamic prophet Muhammad that he taught and practically instituted as a teacher of the sharīʿah and the best exemplar. Al-sīra al-Nabawiyya (Prophetic biography) is the traditional Muslim biographies of Muhammad from which, in addition to the Quran and trustable Hadiths, most historical information about his life and the early period of Islam is derived. 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It is a compilation of the verbal revelations given to the Holy Prophet Muhammad(sa) over a period of twenty three years. The Holy Quran is divided into 114 Chapters and each Chapter consists of individual verses. The Chapters (called Surah in Arabic) are of varying lengths, some consisting of a few lines while others run for many pages. The text of the Holy Quran has remained unchanged over the past 1500 years. The millions of copies of the Quran circulating in the world today are all identical down to a single letter. And this is not strange since God says in the Holy Quran that He Himself will guard this book: “Surely it is We Who have revealed the Exposition, and surely it is We Who are its guardians” (15:10) To the Muslims, the Quran is the Word of God and contains complete guidance for mankind. Much of the Quran is about God, His attributes and man’s relationship to Him. 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After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Full article...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Archive By email More featured articles About Pallas Athena ... that Pallas Athena (pictured) marked Gustav Klimt's transition to his iconic "golden phase" style? ... that a legislator, a civil servant, and a soldier led the campaign for a new district on Sumba Island? ... that the cover for Brazilian supergroup Tribalistas' debut album used chocolate syrup to illustrate the trio? ... that Jeremy Crawshaw was the only punter selected in the 2025 NFL draft? ... that HMS Sheffield earned twelve battle honours during World War II? ... that a South African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in Africa? ... that the Five Domains model seeks to ensure that animals have a "life worth living"? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Ralph Riggs made his professional stage debut when he was a baby? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman 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. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Stella Chen Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Nominate an article June 18: Autistic Pride Day Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon 1898 – The Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 – English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival. 1967 – American musician Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival in California. 1981 – The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 – The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. Rogier van der Weyden (d. 1464)Ambrose Philips (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969–75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yereventsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository 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 thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. 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 Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی 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 1870s 1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s Years 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 vte 1898 by topic Humanities Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Film Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Venezuela 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 Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347ԹՎ ՌՅԽԷAssyrian calendar6648Bahá’í calendar54–55Balinese saka calendar1819–1820Bengali calendar1304–1305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61 Vict. 1 – 62 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar7406–7407Chinese calendar丁酉年 (Fire Rooster)4595 or 4388 — to —戊戌年 (Earth Dog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar1614–1615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar1890–1891Hebrew calendar5658–5659Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1954–1955 - Shaka Samvat1819–1820 - Kali Yuga4998–4999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898–899Iranian calendar1276–1277Islamic calendar1315–1316Japanese calendarMeiji 31(明治３１年)Javanese calendar1827–1828Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC民前14年Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar2440–2441Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年 (female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871 — to —阳土狗年(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898. 1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 – New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 – Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse…!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'

15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972) September 9 – Walter B. Rea, American university administrator and basketball player (d. 1970) September 10 George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actress (d. 1986) September 13 László Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1946) Emilio Núñez Portuondo, Cuban diplomat, lawyer and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Cuba (d. 1978) September 19 – Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 24 – Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968) September 26 – George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 – Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976) September 30 Renée Adorée, French actress (d. 1933) Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Monégasque princess William O. Douglas Peng Dehuai Karl Ziegler Gunnar Myrdal October 6 Arthur G. Jones-Williams, British aviator (d. 1929) Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972) Clarence Williams, American jazz pianist, composer (d. 1965) October 9 – Joe Sewell, American professional baseball player (d. 1990) October 10 Lilly Daché, French milliner (d. 1989) Marie-Pierre Kœnig, French general, politician (d. 1970) October 15 – Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1959) October 16 – William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1980) October 17 – Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1998) October 18 – Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981) October 24 – Peng Dehuai, Chinese military leader (d. 1974) October 28 – Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd Secretary-General of the Arab League (d. 1992) October 29 – Vera Stanley Alder, English painter and mystic (d. 1984) October 30 – Raphael Girard, Swiss-Guatemalan ethnographer (d. 1982) November 11 – René Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981) November 12 – Leon Štukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999) November 13 – Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1956) November 14 – Benjamin Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944) November 15 – Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984) November 17 – Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1996) November 18 – Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1989) November 21 – René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967) November 22 – Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 – Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 – Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1969) November 26 – Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973) November 29 – C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963)[24] November 30 Firpo Marberry, American baseball pitcher (d. 1976) Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972) December 2 – Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1918) December 5 – Grace Moore, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947) December 6 Alfred Eisenstaedt, American photojournalist (d. 1995) Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist, economist and Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1987) December 9 – Emmett Kelly, American circus clown (d. 1979) December 10 – Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983) December 14 – Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980) December 19 – Zheng Zhenduo, Chinese author, translator (d. 1958) December 20 – Irene Dunne, American actress (d. 1990) December 24 – Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959) December 27 – Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese politician (d. 1960) December 28 – Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 31 István Dobi, Hungarian prime minister (d. 1968) Ivan Miller, Canadian journalist and sportscaster (d. 1967)[25] Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1974) Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992) Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1953) Henryk Sucharski, Polish military officer (d. 1946) Piotr Triebler, Polish sculptor (d. 1952) Lewis Carroll Matilda Joslyn Gage William Ewart Gladstone January 3 – Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate brigadier general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1838) January 14 – Lewis Carroll, British writer, mathematician (Alice in Wonderland) (b. 1832) January 16 – Charles Pelham Villiers, longest-serving MP in the British House of Commons (b. 1802) January 18 – Henry Liddell, English Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811) January 26 – Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830) February 1 – Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 6 – Abdul Samad of Selangor, Malaysian ruler, 4th Sultan of Selangor (b. 1804) February 16 – Thomas Bracken, author of the official national anthem of New Zealand (God Defend New Zealand) (b. 1843) March 1 – George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 6 – Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1821) March 10 Marie-Eugénie de Jésus, French religious (b. 1817) George Müller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1805) March 11 – William Rosecrans, California congressman, Register of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819) March 15 – Sir Henry Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813) March 16 – Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1872)[26] March 18 – Matilda Joslyn Gage, American feminist (b. 1826) March 27 – Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1817) March 28 – Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1850) April 13 – Aurilla Furber, American author (b. 1847) April 15 – Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 – Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1826) April 29 – Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842) May 19 – William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809) May 22 – Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 29 – Theodor Eimer, German zoologist (b. 1843) June 4 – Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1823) June 10 – Tuone Udaina, Croatian-Italian last speaker of the Dalmatian language (b. 1821) June 14 – Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830) June 25 – Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1828) Otto von Bismarck Theodor Fontane Saint Charbel Makhluf July 1 Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831) Joaquín Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841) July 5 – Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834) July 8 – Soapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 14 – Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1818) July 30 – Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 – Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 – Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854) August 23 – Félicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1833) September 2 – Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1807) September 5 – Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 – Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 10 – Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Austria, queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 16 – Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827) September 19 – Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812) September 20 – Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28] September 26 – Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850) September 28 – Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 29 – Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817) October 24 – Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824) November 2 – George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1826) November 20 – Sir John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817) December 24 – Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828) December 25 – Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832) December 29 – Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29] Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist, politician (b. 1831) ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. 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Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash) 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 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. 1708–1709: 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. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718–1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718–1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720–1721: The 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. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: 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. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: 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. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 1752: 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] 1754–1763: 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. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The 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 Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: 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'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 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 Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal 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 Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795–1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796–1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798–1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese