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authenticity, content, and reliability of these sources. It is controversial whether than a discipline of the humanities. Influential schools of thought include positivism, the Annales school, Marxism, and postmodernism. Some branches of history focus on
specific time periods, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as political, social, and economic history, particular geographic regions, such as a field of inquiry in antiquity to replace myth-infused narratives, with influential early traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world.
(Full article...) Recently featured: Ian Carmichael Russet sparrow Emmy Noether Archive By email More featured articles About Welsh presbyterian courts (example pictured) for church discipline? ... that texting
someone a poop emoji in Japan is a way to wish them good luck? ... that American football player Dominic Vairo went from being forced off the freshman team at Notre Dame to becoming captain of the varsity team? ... that an anime programming block that originally aired on the American television channel TechTV was the inspiration for the co-founder
of a Japanese animation studio? ... that ratline organizer Ivo Omrčanin once beat a suspected informant with an umbrella? ... that a leak from a natural-gas storage field led to the destruction of or damage to almost 30 buildings in Hutchinson, Kansas? ... that Lorenzo Pace performed a candlelit flute concerto at the outset of his dissertation defense? ...
that Queen Afua inspired New York City mayor Eric Adams to become vegan? ... that the Fuck Tree has been described as a "physical embodiment of desire"? Archive Start a new article Phil Hanson In motorsport, Robert Kubica, Yifei Ye, and Phil Hanson (pictured) of AF Corse win the 24 Hours of Le Mans. In the US state of
Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including
IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Alfred Brendel Ali Shamkhani Hamilton Wanasinghe Afa Ah Loo Geoff Palmer Stella Chen Nominate an article June 19: Juneteenth in the United States (1865) Lou Gehrig baseball card 1785 - The proprietors of
King's Chapel, Boston, voted to adopt James Freeman's Book of Common Prayer, thus establishing the first Unitarian church in the American history. 1939 - American history. 1939 - American baseball player Lou Gehrig (pictured) was
diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig's disease". 2009 - War in Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan. Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (d. 1844)Sarah Rosetta Wakeman
(d. 1864)Aage Bohr (b. 1922)Clayton Kirkpatrick (d. 2004) More anniversaries: June 18 June 19 June 20 Archive By email List of days of the year About Dred Scott (c. 1799 - 1858) was an enslaved African American who, along with his wife, Harriet Robinson Scott, unsuccessfully sued for the freedom of themselves and their two daughters, Eliza and
Lizzie, in the 1857 legal case Dred Scott v. Sandford. The Scotts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was illegal, and laws in those jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they stayed for an extended period. The Supreme Courts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was illegal, and laws in those jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was illegal, and laws in those jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory.
of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extend American citizenship to people of black African descent, and therefore they could not enjoy the rights and privileges that the Constitution conferred upon American citizens. The Dred Scott decision is widely considered the worst in the Supreme
Court's history, being widely denounced for its overt racism, judicial activism, poor legal reasoning, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. The ruling was later superseded by the Fourteenth
Amendment, whose first section guaranteed birthright citizenship for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", in 1868. This posthumous oil-on-canvas portrait of Scott was painted by Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in
St. Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon Recently featured: Garni Temple Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina 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
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(AD) designations, the 865th year of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 19th century, and the 6th year of the 1860s decade. As of the start of 1865, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 15: Union captures Fort Fisher. January 4 - The New York Stock
Exchange opens its first permanent headquarters at 10-12 Broad near Wall Street, in New York City. January 13 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort
Fisher. January 31 The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (conditional prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude) passes narrowly, in the House of Representatives. American Civil War: Hampton Roads Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief. February 3 - American Civil War: Hampton Roads Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief.
Confederate leaders discuss peace terms. February 6 - The municipal administration of Finland is established.[1] February 8 & March 8 - Gregor Mendel reads his paper on Experiments on Plant Hybridization at two meetings of the Natural History Society of Brünn in Moravia, subsequently taken to be the origin of the theory of Mendelian inheritance.[2]
February 21 - John Deere receives a United States patent for ploughs. February 22 - Tennessee adopts a new constitution that abolishes slavery. February - American Civil War: Columbia, South Carolina burns, as Confederate forces flee from advancing Union forces. March 3 - The U.S. Congress authorizes formation of the Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. March 4 - Washington College are merged to form Washington College are merged 
America adjourns for the last time. March 19-21 - American Civil War: Battle of Bentonville: Union troops compel Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina. March 19-21 - American Civil War: Battle of Bentonville: Union troops compel Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina. March 19-21 - American Civil War: Battle of Bentonville: Union troops compel Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina.
American Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Stedman from the Union, although it is retaken the same day. Lee's army suffers heavy casualties: about 2,900, including 1,000 captured in the Union counterattack. Confederate positions are weakened. After the battle, Lee's defeat is only a matter of time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens
in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 1: Lincoln shot. April 1: Lincoln shot. April 1: Lincoln shot. April 1: American Civil War: Confederate President Jefferson Davis and most of his Cabinet flee the Confederate
capital of Richmond, Virginia, which is taken by Union troops the next day. April 6 - German chemicals producer Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik (BASF) is founded in Mannheim. April 9 - American Civil War: Confederate States Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance Civil War: Confederate States Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance Civil War: Confederate States Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance Civil War: Confederate States Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance Civil War: Confederate States Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance Civil War: Confederate States Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance Civil War: Confederate States Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance Civil War: Confederate States Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance Civil War: Confederate States Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance Civil War: Confederate States Army General Ulysses S. Grant Army Gen
ending the war. April 14 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln: President of the United States Abraham Lincoln is shot while attending an evening performance of the farce Our American Cousin at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. United States Secretary of State William H. Seward and his family
are attacked in his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 - President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, ag
Charlotte, North Carolina, with a contingent of 1,000 soldiers. April 21 - German chemicals producer BASF moves its headquarters and factories from Mannheim, to the Hemshof District of Ludwigshafen. April 26 American Civil War: Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrenders to Union Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, at Durham
Station, North Carolina. Union cavalry corner John Wilkes Booth in a Virginia barn, and cavalryman Boston Corbett fatally shoots the assassin. April 27 The steamboat Sultana, carrying 2,300 passengers, explodes and sinks in the Mississippi River, killing 1,800, mostly Union survivors of the Andersonville Prison. April 27: Steamboat Sultana sinks.
Governor of New York Reuben Fenton signs a bill formally creating Cornell University. May 1 - The Treaty of the Paraguayan War. May 4 - American Civil War: Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, commanding all Confederate forces in
Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, effectively ending all Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. May 5 - In the United States: In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the first train robbery in the country takes place. Jefferson Davis meets with his
Confederate Cabinet (14 officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially dissolved. May 12 - Electric equipment and mobile brand Nokia founded in Tampere, Finland. May 12-13 - American Civil War -
Battle of Palmito Ranch: In far south Texas, more than a month after Confederate Victory. May 17 The International Telegraph Union is founded. French missionary Father Armand David first observes Père David's deer in Peking, China.[4] May 23 -
Grand Review of the Armies: Union Army troops parade down Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.) to celebrate the end of the American Civil War. May 25 - Mobile magazine explosion: 300 are killed in Mobile, Alabama, when an ordnance depot explodes. May 28 - The Mimosa sets sail with emigrants from Wales for Patagonia.[5] May 29 - American Civil War. May 25 - Mobile magazine explosion: 300 are killed in Mobile, Alabama, when an ordnance depot explodes.
Civil War: President of the United States Andrew Johnson issues a proclamation of general amnesty for most citizens of the former Confederacy. June 2 - American Civil War: Confederacy on May 26, becoming the last to do so.
June 10 - Richard Wagner's opera Tristan und Isolde debuts at the Munich Court Theatre. June 11 - Battle of the Riachuelo: The Brazilian Navy squadron defeats the Paraguayan Navy. July 2: Salvation Army June 19 - American Civil War: Union Major General Gordon Granger lands at Galveston, Texas, and informs the people of Texas of the Emancipation
Proclamation (an event celebrated in modern times each year as Juneteenth). June 23 - American Civil War: At Fort Towson in Oklahoma Territory, Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, surrenders the last significant Rebel army. June 25 - James Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission at Brighton, England. June 26 - Jumbo, a
young male African elephant, arrives at London Zoo and becomes a popular attraction. June-August - English polymath Francis Galton first describes eugenics.[6] July 4 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 The U.S. Secret Service is founded. The first
speed limit is introduced in Britain: 2 mph (3.2 km/h) in town and 4 mph (6.4 km/h) in the country. July 7 - Following Abraham Lincoln's assassination on April 14, the four conspirators condemned to death during the trial are hanged, including David Herold, George Atzerodt, Lewis Powell and Mary Surratt. Her son, John Surratt, escapes execution by
fleeing to Canada, and ultimately to Egypt. July 14 - First ascent of the Matterhorn: The summit of the Matterhorn in the Alps is reached for the first time, by a party of 7 led by the Englishman Edward Whymper; 4 die in a fall during the descent. July 14: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 21 - Wild Bill Hickok - Davis Tutt
shootout: In the market square of Springfield, Missouri, Wild Bill Hickok shoots "Little Dave" Davis Tutt dead over a poker debt, in what is regarded as the first true western fast draw showdown. July 23 - The SS Great Eastern departs on a voyage to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable.[7] July 26 - The New Zealand Parliament first meets in Wellington on
a permanent basis, making it de facto the national capital.[9] July 27 Welsh settlers arrive in Argentina at Chubut Valley. Businessman Asa Packer establishes Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. July 30 - The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 - The first narrow gauge mainline
railway in the world opens at Grandchester, Australia. July - The Christian Mission, later renamed The Salvation Army, is founded in Whitechapel, London, by William and Catherine Booth. August 16 - The Dominican Republic regains independence from Spain. August 25 - The Shergotty meteorite Mars meteorite falls in Sherghati, Gaya, Bihar in India.
September 19 - Union Business College (now Peirce College) is founded in Philadelphia. September 26 - Champ Ferguson becomes the first person (and one of only two) to be convicted of war crimes for actions taken during the American Civil War, found guilty by a U.S. Army tribunal on 23 charges, arising from the murder of 53 people. He is hanged on
October 20, two days after the conviction of Henry Wirz for war crimes.[10] October 11 - Morant Bay rebellion: Paul Bogle leads hundreds of black men and women in a march in Jamaica; the rebellion is brutally suppressed by the British governor Edward John Eyre with 400 executed.[8] October 25 - Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee. October
26 The Standard Oil Company opens. The paddlewheel steamer SS Republic sinks off the Georgia coast, with a cargo of $400,000 in coins. November 6 - America and its military, surrenders in Liverpool after fleeing westward from the Pacific. November 10 - Captain
Henry Wirz, Confederate superintendent of Andersonville Prison (Camp Sumter) is hanged, becoming the second of two combatants, and only serving regular soldier, to be executed for war crimes committed during the American Civil War. November 11 - Duar War between Britain and Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan cedes
control of its southern passes to Britain in return for an annual subsidy.[7] November 17 - Chincha Islands War: Action of 17 November 1865 - A Spanish gunboat is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by
the Chileans and the Peruvians, north of Valparaíso, Chile. December 11 - The United States Congress creates the United States House Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Appropriation and the Committee o
(on December 10) of his father, King Leopold I. December 18 - Secretary of State William H. Seward declares the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States constitution ratified by three-quarters of the states, including those in secession. As of December 6, slavery is legally outlawed in the last two slave states of Kentucky and Delaware, and the
remaining 45,000 slaves are freed. December 21 - The Kappa Alpha Order is founded at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. December 24 - Jonathan Shank and Barry Ownby form the Ku Klux Klan in the American South, to resist Reconstruction and intimidate carpetbaggers and scalawags, as well as to repress the freedpeople. Francis Galton. A
forest fire near Silverton, Oregon, destroys about one million acres (4,000 km2) of timber. The National Temperance Society and Publishing House is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham, England, is founded. January 5 - Julio Garavito Armero, Colombian
astronomer (d. 1920) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 19 - Valentin Serov, Russian politician, last foreign minister of the Russian Empire (d. 1930) January 28 Lala
Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a leader of the Indian independence movement (d. 1928) Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg, 1st President of Finland (d. 1952)[11] January 31 - Henri Desgrange, French cycling enthusiast, founder of the Tour de France (d. 1940) February 9 - Beatrice
Badley, English author, educator (d. 1967) February 28 - Wilfred Grenfell, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1936) March 10 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 15 - Sui Sin Far, English-born writer (d. 1914) March 19 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 15 - Sui Sin Far, English-born writer (d. 1914) March 19 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 10 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 10 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 10 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1936) March 10 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1898) March 10 - Sui Sin Far, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and La
William Morton Wheeler, American entomologist (d. 1937) March 30 - Heinrich Rubens, German physicist (d. 1922) April - Richard Rushall, British sea captain and businessman (d. 1953) April 1 - Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929) April 2 - Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921)
April 6 - Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926) April 9 Violet Nicolson, English poet (d. 1904) Erich Ludendorff, German general (d. 1923) April 14 - Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, and designer and painter of pottery (d. 1960)
Kingdom May 2 - Clyde Fitch, American dramatist (d. 1949) May 3 - Martha M. Simpson, Australian educationalist (d. 1948) May 23 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1942) May 25 John Mott, American YMCA leader, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1955) Pieter Zeeman, Dutch physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1943) May 26 - Robert
W. Chambers, American artist (d. 1933) June 2 - George Lohmann, English cricketer (d. 1901) June 3 - George V of the United Kingdom (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1939) June 19 Alfred Hugenberg, German businessman
politician (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 21 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1944) June 26 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 26 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 27 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1944) June 26 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 27 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1948) June 28 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 21 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1948) June 26 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 27 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1948) June 28 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 21 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1948) June 28 - Bernard Bernar
diplomat (d. 1937)[15] July 13 - Gérard Encausse, French occultist (d. 1916) July 15 - Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1919) Edward Terry Sanford, Associate Justice of the Supreme
Court of the United States (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 10 - Alexander Glazunov, Russian composer (d. 1936) August 15 - Usui Mikao, Japanese founder of reiki (d. 1926) August 17 -
Julia Marlowe, English-born American stage actress (d. 1950) August 20 - Bernard Tancred, South African cricketer (d. 1911) August 22 - Templar Saxe, British actor and singer (d. 1935) September 4 - Maria Karłowska, Polish Roman
Catholic religious professed and blessed (d. 1935) September 11 - Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (d. 1929) September 13 - William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, 1st 
Sibelius Rudyard Kipling October 1 - Paul Dukas, French composer (d. 1935) October 9 - Arthur Hayes-Sadler, British admiral (d. 1952) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 12 - Arthur Harden, English chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1940) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary (d. 1930) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary (d. 1930) October (d. 1930) October (d.
15 - Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1925) October 16 - Rudolph Lambart, 10th Earl of Cavan, British field marshal (d. 1946) October 17 - James Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician (d. 1929) October 23 - Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor
(d. 1936) October 26 - Benjamin Guggenheim, American businessman (d. 1912) October 27 - Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940) November 1 - Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film producer, founder of the Thanhouser Company (d. 1956)
December 8 Rüdiger von der Goltz, German general (d. 1946) Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer (d. 1957) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 16 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1957) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1946) Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer (d. 1957) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 10 - Elsie de Wolfe, American socialite, interior
decorator (d. 1950) December 23 Anna Farquhar Bergengren, American author and editor (unknown year of death) James M. Canty, American educator, school administrator, and businessperson (d. 1964)[16] Albrecht, Duke of Württemberg, German field marshal (d. 1939) December 25 Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1950) Fay
Templeton, American musical comedy star (d. 1939) December 28 - Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1925) December 30 - Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1925) December 30 - Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1925) December 30 - Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1908) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1908) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1908) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1908) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician dancer, musician
1943)[17] Abraham Lincoln John Wilkes Booth January 14 - Marie-Anne Libert, Belgian botanist (b. 1782) January 19 - Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1788) February 6 - Isabella Beeton, British cook, household management expert (b. 1836)[18] March 1 - Anna
Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1795) March 20 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich (b. 180
1825) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 15 - Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French Marie Dufour, Dufour, Dufour, Dufour, Dufour, D
Lincoln (b. 1838) April 28 - Sir Samuel Cunard, Canadian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 5 - Ben Hall, Australian bushranger (b. 1837) May 10 - William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson (b. 1782)[19] Paul Bogle Henry John Temple Leopold I of Belgium July - Dimitris Plapoutas, Greek
military leader (b. 1786) July 6 - Princess Sophie of Sweden, Grand Duchess of Baden (b. 1842) George Atzerodt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1823) July 25 - James Barry, British military surgeon (b. 1795) August 4 - Percival Drayton, United States
Navy officer (b. 1812) August 12 - William Jackson Hooker, English botanist (b. 1785) August 13 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1785) August 27 - Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Canadian author (b. 1796) August 29 - Robert Remak, German embryologist, physiologist and
neurologist (b. 1815) September 2 - William Rowan Hamilton, Irish mathematician (b. 1805) September 10 - Maria Silfvan, Finnish actor (b. 1802) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1792) October 16 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and
sociologist (b. 1781) October 18 - Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1784) October 24 - Paul Bogle, Jamaican activist, Baptist deacon and leader of the Morant Bay rebellion. (executed) (b. 1820) November 10 - Henry Wirz, Swiss-born American Confederate military officer, prisoner-of-war camp
commander (executed) (b. 1823) November 12 - Elizabeth Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1810) November 28 José Manuel Pareja, Spanish admiral (suicide) (b. 1823) November 12 - Elizabeth Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1811) December 6 - Sebastián Iradier,
Spanish composer (b. 1809) December 10 - King Leopold I of Belgium (b. 1790) December 14 - Johan Georg Forchhammer, Danish geologist (b. 1794) December 17 - Luigi Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788) ^ "Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 yuotta" [150 years of local self-government]. Nopolanews (in Finnish). February 6, 2015. Archived from the original formula of the composer (b. 1809) December 10 - King Leopold I of Belgium (b. 1794) December 11 - Luigi Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788) ^ "Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 yuotta" [150 years of local self-government].
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 ^ Ahmadullah, Mufti (2016). Mashayekh-e-Chatgam. Vol. 1 (3 ed.). Dhaka: Ahmad Publishers. pp. 109-136. ISBN 978-984-92106-4-1. ^{\circ} "Mrs Beeton". BBC. Retrieved April 22, 2021. ^{\circ} Munske, Roberta R.; Kerns, Wilmer L., eds. (2004). Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754-2004. Romney, West Virginia: The Hampshire County 250th Anniversary
Committee. p. 46. ISBN 978-0-9715738-2-6. OCLC 55983178. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 19th century 19th century 18th century 19th century 19t
Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1760
element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions. 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 Age of
Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of
Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[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 War of 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 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 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, [9][8] and by the end of the century
the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy
rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through
the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and
the emperor was merely a figure head. 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 Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s 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 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 Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies merge to form the United 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 London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Ind
Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The World's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect.
its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite advance at the Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the
Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 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: 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. 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. 1738-1738: 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. 1739-1741: 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: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed
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. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 1
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 War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes which was a second Carnatic War and recognizes which was a second Carnatic War and recognized which was a second Carn
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 against the English and their allies against the English and their allies. 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 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. 1765-1769: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four
invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 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: 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 1772-179s: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth erase Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth er
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. 1775–1782: 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: 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 Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 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 settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is
abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim mystic.
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-Turkish War. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Turkish War. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Turkish War. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Turkish War. 1788-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Turkish War. 1788-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Turkish War. 1788-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788-1
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 1789: George
Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 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. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792-1802: The French Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the World during the Vancouver explores the World during the World during the World during the W
1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 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 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 historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century.
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 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 Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1776: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 17
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 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 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 puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young
Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759:
The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and
Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Edward Gibbon 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson
1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788:
Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine
1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin)
one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel
for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form
1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798:
The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307.
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Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons
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Walmart and the past couple of years it has amazed me of how much the mighty dollar means to this corporation! I enjoy self check out due to the amount of mistakes at the checkout I used to find upon getting home and then going the 15 miles back, because our world is full of struggle, well, the clerk has to ring up multiple
 purchases and I had 36 candy bars. He didn't just multiply the one I'd already rung in, that, btw, is doubled in price and half the size of what it was 10 years ago. He did something on a cell type device; to which made it impossible to use EBT, so I had to put it on my credit card. Then my credit card was compromised to a point of confusion and I couldn't
 bring that candy back nor fix my credit card for some odd reason!!! I've shopped at this store since it opened. Never have I seen such a lot of untrained people and managers incapable of help and online telling me they can't help either??? So, please regional, maybe you need to take a look at training people as I appreciate self check out very much.
 Please make sure that you train these people in multiplying on the cash register itself, obviously it's much to difficult to use another device to get things more complicated and my credit card well, I pay enough for inflation really?? We're so sorry to hear about your recent store experience. Please contact us at American stock market index composed of 30
 industry leaders "Dow Jones index" redirects here. For other indices, see Dow Jones Industrial AverageHistorical logarithmic graph of the DJIA from 1896 to 2018FoundationFebruary 16, 1885; 140 years ago (1885-02-16) (as DJA)[1]May 26, 1896-05-26) (as DJIA)[2]Operators&P Dow Jones IndicesExchangesNew York Stock
 ExchangeNasdaqTrading symbol^DJI$INDU.DJIDJIAConstituents30TypeLarge capMarket capUS$19.5 trillion(as of December 31, 2024[update])[3]Weighting methodPrice-weighted indexWebsitewww.spglobal.com/spdji/en/ The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), Dow Jones, or simply the Dow (/'daʊ/), is a stock market index of 30 prominent companies
 listed on stock exchanges in the United States. The DJIA is one of the oldest and most commonly followed equity indices. It is price-weighted, unlike other common indexes such as the Nasdaq Composite or S&P 500, which use market capitalization.[4][5] The DJIA also contains fewer stocks, which could exhibit higher risk; however, it could be less
 volatile when the market is rapidly rising or falling due to its components being well-established large-cap companies included in the index, divided by a factor, which is approximately 0.163 as of November 2024[update]. The factor is changed whenever a
constituent company undergoes a stock split so that the value of the index is unaffected by Charles Dow, co-founder of both The Wall Street Journal and Dow Jones & Company, and
named after him and his business associate, statistician Edward Jones. The first published value of the Dow Jones was 40.94. The index is maintained by S&P Global. Its components with the largest dividend yields are commonly referred to as the Dogs
of the Dow. As with all stock prices, the prices of the constituent stocks and consequently the value of the index itself are affected by the performance of the respective companies as well as macroeconomic factors. Dow Jones Industrial Average 1970–2022 As of May 29, 2025, [update] the Dow Jones Industrial Average consists of the following companies,
 with a weighting as shown: [7] This table's "industry" column's factual accuracy is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on Talk: Dow Jones Industry to ensure that disputed statements are reliably sourced. (October 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) DJIA component companies, showing trading exchange
ticker symbols and industry Company Exchange Symbol Industry Date added Notes Index weighting 3M NYSE MMM Conglomerate 1976-08-30 4.31% Amgen NASDAQ AMGN Biopharmaceutical 2020-08-31 4.14% Amazon NASDAQ AMZN
 Retailing 2024-02-26 2.99% Apple NASDAQ AAPL Information technology 2015-03-19 2.92% Boeing NYSE BA Aerospace and defense 1987-03-12 3.03% Caterpillar NYSE CAT Construction and mining 1991-05-06 5.13% Chevron NYSE CVX Petroleum industry 2008-02-19 Also 1930-07-18 to 1999-11-01 2.01% Cisco NASDAQ CSCO Information technology
2009-06-08 0.92% Coca-Cola NYSE KO Drink industry 1987-03-12 Also 1932-05-26 to 1935-11-20 1.04% Disney NYSE DIS Broadcasting and entertainment 1991-05-06 1.63% Goldman Sachs NYSE HD Home Improvement 1999-11-01 5.35% Honeywell NASDAQ HON Conglomerate 2020-08-31e-05-20 to 1935-11-20 1.04% Disney NYSE DIS Broadcasting and entertainment 1991-05-06 1.63% Goldman Sachs NYSE HD Home Improvement 1999-11-01 5.35% Honeywell NASDAQ HON Conglomerate 2020-08-31e-05-20 to 1935-11-20 1.04% Disney NYSE DIS Broadcasting and entertainment 1991-05-06 1.63% Goldman Sachs NYSE HD Home Improvement 1999-11-01 5.35% Honeywell NASDAQ HON Conglomerate 2020-08-31e-05-20 to 1935-11-20 1.04% Disney NYSE DIS Broadcasting and entertainment 1991-05-06 1.63% Goldman Sachs NYSE HD Home Improvement 1999-11-01 5.35% Honeywell NASDAQ HON Conglomerate 2020-08-31e-05-20 to 1935-11-20 1.04% Disney NYSE DIS Broadcasting and entertainment 1991-05-06 1.63% Goldman Sachs NYSE HD Home Improvement 1999-11-01 5.35% Honeywell NASDAQ HON Conglomerate 2020-08-31e-05-20 to 1935-11-20 1.04% Disney NYSE DIS Broadcasting and entertainment 1991-05-06 1.63% Goldman Sachs NYSE HD Home Improvement 1991-05-06 1.63% Goldman Sachs NYSE HD Home Im
 AlliedSignal and Honeywell 3.27% IBM NYSE IBM Information technology 1979-06-29 Also 1932-05-26 to 1939-03-04 3.77% Johnson & Johnson NYSE JPM Financial services 1991-05-06 3.83% McDonald's NYSE MCD Food industry 1985-10-30 4.57% Merck NYSE MRK
 Pharmaceutical industry 1979-06-29 1.11% Microsoft NASDAQ MSFT Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% Nike NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 0.90% Nvidia NASDAQ NVDA Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% Nike NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 0.90% Nvidia NASDAQ NVDA Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% Nike NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 0.90% Nvidia NASDAQ NVDA Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% Nike NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 0.90% NVDA Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% Nike NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 0.90% NVDA Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% Nike NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 0.90% NVDA Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% NIKE NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 0.90% NVDA Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% NIKE NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 0.90% NVDA Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% NIKE NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 0.90% NVDA Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% NIKE NYSE NKE Clothing industry 2013-09-23 0.90% NVDA Information technology 1999-11-01 6.69% NVDA Information technology
technology 2020-08-31 3.88% Sherwin-Williams NYSE SHW Specialty chemicals 2024-11-08 5.19% Travelers NYSE TRV Insurance 2009-06-08 3.98% UnitedHealth Group NYSE UNH Managed health care 2012-09-24 4.34% Verizon NYSE VZ Telecommunications industry 2004-04-08 0.63% Visa NYSE V Financial services 2013-09-23 5.28% Walmar
NYSE WMT Retailing 1997-03-17 1.41% Companies Combined Percentage 1st to 5th 31.30% 6th to 10th 22.49% 11th to 15th 18.73% 16th to 20th 13.64% 21st to 25th 9.24% 26th to 30th 4.60% Companies Combined Percentage Top 5 31.30% Top 10 53.79% Top 10 53.79% Top 10 53.79% Top 20 86.16% Top 25 95.40% All 30 100.00% Main article: Historical
components of the Dow Jones Industrial Average As of November 8, 2024, the components of the DJIA have changed 59 times since its beginning in the original index in 1896 and ending in 2018, but was dropped and re-added twice between 1898 and 1907. Changes to
the index since 1991 are as follows: On May 6, 1991, Caterpillar Inc., J.P. Morgan & Co., and The Walt Disney Company replaced American Can, Navistar, and U.S. Steel.[8] On March 17, 1997, Travelers Inc., Jewlett-Packard, Johnson & Johnson, and Walmart replaced Westinghouse Electric, Texaco, Bethlehem Steel, and F. W. Woolworth Company.[9]
On November 1, 1999, Microsoft, Intel, SBC Communications, and Home Depot replaced Goodyear Tire, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide, and Chevron Corporation.[10] Intel and Microsoft became the first and second companies traded on the Nasdaq to be part of the Dow.[10] On April 8, 2004, American International Group, Pfizer, and Verizon
Communications replaced AT&T Corporation, Kodak, and International Paper. [11] On February 19, 2008, Chevron Corporation and Bank of America replaced Altria Group and Honeywell. Chevron was previously a Dow component from $44 to $85
 while the price of petroleum rose from $24 to $100 per barrel.[12] On September 22, 2008, Kraft Foods Inc. replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14] On June 8, 2009, The Travelers Companies and Cisco Systems replaced American International Group (AIG) in the index.[13][14
traded on the NASDAQ to be part of the Dow.[15] On September 24, 2012, UnitedHealth Group replaced Kraft Foods Inc., and Visa Inc., and Visa Inc., replaced Alcoa, Bank of America, and Hewlett-Packard. Visa replaced Hewlett-Packard.
because of the split into HP Inc. and Hewlett Packard Enterprise.[18][19][20] On March 19, 2015, Apple Inc. replaced AT&T, which had been a component of the DJIA since November 1, 2017, DowDuPont replaced DuPont. DowDuPont was
 formed by the merger of Dow Chemical Company with DuPont.[23] On June 26, 2018, Walgreens Boots Alliance replaced General Electric, which had been a component of the 1896 to 1907 period.[24][25][26] On April 2, 2019, Dow Inc. replaced DowDuPont for the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the 1896 to 1907 period.[24][25][26] On April 2, 2019, Dow Inc. replaced DowDuPont for the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the 1896 to 1907 period.[24][25][26] On April 2, 2019, Dow Inc. replaced DowDuPont for the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and much of the inaugural index in May 1896 and muc
Dow, Inc. is a spin-off of DowDuPont, itself a merger of Dow Chemical Company and DuPont. [27][28][29] On April 6, 2020, Raytheon Technologies replaced United Technologies replaced United Technologies. Raytheon Technologies replaced United Technologies.
 include previous subsidiaries Carrier Global or Otis Worldwide.[30] On August 31, 2020, Amgen, Honeywell, and Salesforce.com replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Technologies.[31] On February 26, 2024, Amazon replaced ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and Raytheon Raytheon
 Investing in the DJIA is possible via index funds as well as via derivatives such as option contracts and futures contracts. Index funds, including mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETF) can replicate the the the the the the trade funds (ETF) can replicate the the trade funds and exchange funds and exchange funds are the trade funds.
performance of the index is issued by State Street Corporation (NYSE Arca: DIA).[34] ProShares offers leveraged ETFs that attempt to produce three times the daily result of either investing in (NYSE Arca: DIA).[34] ProShares offers leveraged ETFs that attempt to produce three times the daily result of either investing in (NYSE Arca: DIA).[34] ProShares offers leveraged ETFs that attempt to produce three times the daily result of either investing in (NYSE Arca: DIA).[34] ProShares offers leveraged ETFs that attempt to produce three times the daily result of either investing in (NYSE Arca: DIA).[34] ProShares offers leveraged ETFs that attempt to produce three times the daily result of either investing in (NYSE Arca: DIA).[34] ProShares offers leveraged ETFs that attempt to produce three times the daily result of either investing in (NYSE Arca: DIA).[34] ProShares offers leveraged ETFs that attempt to produce three times the daily result of either investing in (NYSE Arca: DIA).[35] In the derivatives market, the CME Group through its subsidiaries the daily result of either investing in (NYSE Arca: DIA).[35] In the derivatives market, the CME Group through its subsidiaries the daily result of either investing in (NYSE Arca: DIA).[36] In the derivatives market, the CME Group through its subsidiaries that attempt to produce three daily result of either investing through its subsidiaries that attempt to produce three daily result of either investing through its subsidiaries that attempt to produce three daily result of either investing through its subsidiaries through its sub
 Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), issues Futures (YM), which track the average and trade on their exchange floors respectively. Trading is typically carried out in an open outcry auction, or over an electronic network such as CME's Globex platform. The Chicago Board
 Options Exchange (CBOE) issues option contracts on the Dow through the root symbol DJX. Options on various Dow-underlying ETFs are also available for trading.[36] The following table shows the annual development of the Dow Jones Index, which was calculated back to 1896.[37][38] End-of-year closing values for DJIA Year Closing Value Net Change
 % Change 1896 40.45 - 0.49 - 1.20 1897 49.41 + 8.96 + 22.15 1898 60.52 + 11.11 + 22.49 1899 66.08 + 5.56 + 9.19 1900 70.71 + 4.63 + 7.01 1901 64.56 - 6.15 - 8.70 1902 64.29 - 0.27 - 0.42 1903 49.11 - 15.18 - 23.61 1904 69.61 + 20.50 + 41.74 1905 96.20 + 26.59 + 38.20 1906 94.35 - 1.85 - 1.92 1907 58.75 - 35.60 - 37.73 1908 86.15 + 27.40 + 46.64
 1909 \ 99.05 + 12.90 + 14.97 \ 1910 \ 81.36 - 17.69 \ - 17.69 \ - 17.86 \ 1911 \ 81.68 \ + 0.32 \ + 0.39 \ 1912 \ 87.87 \ + 6.19 \ + 7.58 \ 1913 \ 78.78 \ - 9.09 \ - 10.34 \ 1914 \ 54.58 \ - 24.20 \ - 30.72 \ 1918 \ 82.20 \ + 7.82 \ + 10.51 \ 1919 \ 107.23 \ + 25.03 \ + 30.45 \ 1920 \ 71.95 \ - 35.28 \ - 32.90 \ 1921 \ 81.10 \ + 9.15 \ + 12.72 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 1922 \ 19
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 1960\ 615.89\ -63.47\ -9.34\ 1961\ 731.14\ +115.25\ +18.71\ 1962\ 652.10\ -79.04\ -10.81\ 1963\ 762.95\ +110.85\ +17.00\ 1964\ 874.13\ +111.18\ +14.57\ 1969\ 800.36\ -143.39\ -15.19\ 1970\ 838.92\ +38.56\ +4.82\ 1971\ 890.20\ +51.28\ +6.11\ 1972\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 1970\ 197
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19,762.60 + 2,337.57 + 13.42\ 2017\ 24,719.22 + 4,956.62 + 25.08\ 2018\ 23,327.46 - 1,391.76 - 5.63\ 2019\ 28,538.44 + 5,210.98 + 22.34\ 2020\ 30,606.48 + 2,068.04 + 7.25\ 2021\ 36,338.30 + 5,731.82 + 18.73\ 2022\ 33,147.25 - 3,191.05 - 8.78\ 2023\ 37,689.54 + 4,542.29 + 13.70\ 2024\ 42,544.22 + 4,854.68 + 12.88 See also: Closing milestones of the Dow Jones
 Industrial Average and List of largest daily changes in the Dow Jones Industrial Average DJIA monthly trading volume in shares from 1929 to 2012 In 1884, Charles Dow composed his first stock average, which contained nine railroads and two industrial companies that appeared in the Customer's Afternoon Letter, a daily two-page financial news bulletin
 which was the precursor to The Wall Street Journal. On January 2, 1886, the number of stocks represented in what is now the Dow Jones Transportation Average dropped from 14 to 12, as the Central Railroad and Central Railroad of New Jersey were removed. Though comprising the same number of stocks, this index contained only one of the
original twelve industrials that would eventually form Dow's most famous index.[39] Dow calculated his first average purely of industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on May 26, 1896, creating what is now known as the Dow Jones Industrial stocks on Ma
 Hellmann's and Best Foods, now part of Unilever.[41] American Sugar Refining Company, became Domino Sugar in 1900, now Domino Foods, Inc.[41] American Tobacco Company, broken up in a 1911 antitrust action. Chicago Gas Company, broken up in a 1911 antitrust action.
2014.[41] Distilling & Cattle Feeding Company, now Millennium Chemicals, formerly a division of LyondellBasell.[42][41] General Electric, still in operation, removed from the Dow Jones Industrial Average in 1899.[41] National Lead
Company, now NL Industries, removed from the Dow Jones Industrial Average in 1916.[41] North American Company, broken up by the U.S. Steel in 1907; U.S. Steel was
removed from the Dow Jones Industrial Average in 1991.[41] United States Leather Company, dissolved in 1952.[41] United States Rubber Company, changed its name to Uniroyal in 1961, merged with private Goodrich company, dissolved in 1952.[41] United States Rubber Company, changed its name to Uniroyal in 1961, merged with private Goodrich Corporation in 1986, tire business bought by Michelin in 1990.[41] The remainder of Goodrich remained independent until it was
acquired by United Technologies in 2012 and became a part of UTC Aerospace Systems, now Collins Aerospace, a Raytheon Technologies subsidiary. When it was first published in the mid-1880s, the index stood at a level of 62.76. It reached a peak of 78.38 during the summer of 1890, but reached its all-time low of 28.48 in the summer of 1896 during
the Panic of 1896. Many of the biggest percentage price moves in the Dow occurred early in its history, as the nascent industrial economy matured. In the 1900s, the Dow halted its momentum as it worked its momentum as it worke
The negativity surrounding the 1906 San Francisco earthquake did little to improve the economic climate; the index broke 100 for the first time in 1906.[43] At the start of the 1910s, the Panic of 1910-1911 stifled economic growth. On July 30, 1914, as the average stood at a level of 71.42, a decision was made to close the New York Stock Exchange, and
suspend trading for a span of four and a half months. Some historians believe the exchange was closed because of a concern that markets would plunge as a result of panic over the onset of World War I. An alternative explanation is that the United States Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, closed the exchange to conserve the U.S. gold
stock in order to launch the Federal Reserve System later that year, with enough gold to keep the United States on par with the gold standard. When the markets reopened on December 12, 1914, the index closed at 74.56, a gain of 4.4%. This is frequently reported as a large drop, due to using a later redefinition. Reports from the time say that the day
was positive.[44] Following World War I, the United States experienced another economic downturn, the Post-World War I recession. The Dow's performance remained unchanged from the closing value of the previous decade, adding only 8.26%, from 99.05 at the beginning of 1910, to a level of 107.23 at the end of 1919.[45] The Dow experienced a long
bull run from 1920 to late 1929 when it rose from 73 to 381 points.[46] In 1928, the components of the Depression of 1920–1921 and certain international conflicts such as the Polish-Soviet
 War, the Irish Civil War, the Turkish War of Independence and the initial phase of the Chinese Civil War. After a peak of 381.17 on September 13, 1929, at 195.35 intraday, closing slightly higher at 198.69.[47] The Wall Street Crash of 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression
over the next several years saw the Dow continue to fall until July 8, 1932, when it closed at 41.22,[48] roughly two-thirds of its mid-1880s starting point and almost 90% below its peak. Overall for the 1920s decade, the Dow still ended with a healthy 131.7% gain, from 107.23 to 248.48 at the end of 1929.[46] In inflation-adjusted numbers, the high of
381.17 on September 3, 1929, was not surpassed until 1954. Marked by global instability and the Great Depression, the 1936-1939 Spanish world War II in 1939. Other conflicts during the decade which affected the stock market included the 1936-1939 Spanish was not surpassed until 1954.
Civil War, the 1935-1936 Second Italo-Abyssinian War, the Soviet-Japanese Border War of 1937, and the Second Sino-Japanese War of 1937. The United States experienced the Recession of 1937-1938, which temporarily brought economic recovery to a halt. The largest one-day percentage gain in the index happened in the depths of the 1930s bear
market on March 15, 1933, when the Dow gained 15.34% to close at 62.10. However, as a whole throughout the Great Depression, the Dow posted some of its worst performances, for a negative return during most of the 1930s for new and old stock market investors. For the decade, the Dow Jones average was down from 248.48 at the beginning of 1930
to a stable level of 150.24 at the end of 1939, a loss of about 40%.[49] Post-war reconstruction during the 1940s, along with renewed optimism of peace and prosperity, brought about a 33% surge in the Dow from 150.24 to 200.13. The strength in the Dow occurred despite the Recession of 1949 and various global conflicts. During the 1950s, the Korean
War and the Cold War did not stop the Dow's climb higher. A nearly 240% increase in the average from 200.13 to 679.36 ensued over the course of that decade. The Dow began to stall during the 1960s as the markets trudged through the Kennedy Slide of 1962, but still managed an 18% gain from 679.36 to 800.36. The 1970s marked a time of economic the course of that decade.
 uncertainty and troubled relations between the U.S. and certain Middle-Eastern countries. The 1970s energy crisis was a prelude to a disastrous economic climate along with stagflation, the combination of high unemployment and high inflation. However, on November 14, 1972, the average closed at 1,003.16, above the 1,000 mark for the first time,
during a brief relief r
1,003.16 on November 4, 1972. In 1976, the index reached 1,000 several times and it closed the year at 1,004.75. Although the Vietnam War ended in 1975, new tensions arose towards Iran surrounding the Iranian Revolution in 1979. Performance-wise for the 1970s, the index remained virtually flat, rising 4.8% from 800.36 to 838.74. The Dow fell
22.61% on Black Monday (1987) from about the 2,500 level to around 1,750. Two days later, it rose 10.15% above the 2,000 level for a mild recovery attempt. The 1980s recession. In early 1981, the largest one-day
 percentage drop occurred on Black Monday, October 19, 1987, when the average fell 22.61%. There were no clear reasons given to explain the crash. On October 13, 1989, the Friday the 13th mini-crash, which initiated the collapse of the junk bond market, resulted in a loss of almost 7% of the index in a single day.[51] During the 1980s, the Dow
 increased 228% from 838.74 to 2,753.20; despite the market crashes, Silver Thursday, an early 1980s recession, the 1980s oil glut, the Japanese asset price bubble, and other political distractions. The index had only two negative years in the 1980s in 1981 and 1984. The 1990s brought on rapid advances in technology along with the introduction of the
dot-com era. The markets contended with the 1990 oil price shock compounded with the effects of the early 1990s recession and a brief European situation surrounding Black Wednesday.[citation needed] Certain influential foreign conflicts such as the 1991 Soviet coup d'état attempt which took place as part of the initial stages of the Dissolution of the
Soviet Union and the Revolutions of 1989; the First Chechen War, and the Second Chechen War, and the Yugoslav Wars failed to dampen economic enthusiasm surrounding the ongoing Information Age and the "irrational exuberance" (a phrase coined by Alan Greenspan[52]) of the dot-com bubble. [citation needed] Between late 1992 and
 early 1993, the Dow staggered through the 3,000 level making only modest gains as the biotechnology sector suffered through the downfall of the Biotech Bubble; as many biotech companies saw their share prices rapidly rise to record levels and then subsequently fall to new all-time lows.[53] The Dow soared from 2,753 to 8,000 between January 1990
to July 1997.[43] In October 1997, the events surrounding the 1997 Asian financial crisis plunged the Dow into a 554-point loss to a close of 7,161.15; a retrenchment of 7.18% in what became known as the October 27, 1997 mini-crash. However, the Dow continued climbing past 9,000 despite negativity surrounding the 1998 Russian financial crisis along
 with the subsequent fallout from the 1998 collapse of Long-Term Capital Management due to bad bets placed on the movement of the Russian ruble. [54] On March 29, 1999, the average closed at 10,006.78, its first close above 10,000. This prompted a celebration on the New York Stock Exchange trading floor, complete with party hats. [55] Total gains
for the decade exceeded 315%; from 2,753.20 to 11,497.12, which equates to 12.3% annually. The Dow averaged a 5.3% return compounded annually for the 20th century; when he calculated that to achieve that return again, the index would need to close at about 2,000,000 by December 2099.[56]
The Dow fell 14.3% after the September 12 attacks. Exchanges were closed from September 12 through September 11 attacks on the United States, the Dow fell 7.1%. However, the Dow began an upward trend shortly after the attacks, and regained all lost ground to close
 above 10,000 for the year. In 2002, the Dow dropped to a four-year low of 7,286 on September 24, 2002, due to the stock market downturn of 2002 and lingering effects of the dot-com bubble. Overall, while the NASDAQ index fell roughly 50% between 2000 and 2002, the Dow only fell 27% during the same period
In 2003, the Dow held steady within the 7,000 to 9,000-point level and recovered to the 10,000 mark by year end. [57] The Dow continued climbing and reached a record high of 14,198.10 on October 11, 2007, a mark which was not matched until March 2013. [58] It then dropped over the next year due to the 2008 financial crisis. On September 15, 2008
a wider financial crisis became evident after the Bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers along with the economic effect of record high oil prices which had reached almost $150 per barrel two months earlier. The Dow lost more than 500 points for the day, returning to its mid-July lows below 11,000.[59][60] A series of bailout packages, including the Emergency
Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, proposed and implemented by the Federal Reserve and United States Department of the Treasury did not prevent further losses. After nearly six months of extreme volatility during which the Dow experienced its largest one-day point loss, largest daily point gain, and largest intraday range (of more than 1,000 points)
 were easing and possibly coming to an end. For the decade, the Dow saw a rather substantial pullback for a negative return from 11,497.12 to 10,428.05, a loss of a 9.3%.[62] The Dow from January 2000 through February 2015 During the first half of the 2010s decade, aided by the Federal Reserve's loose monetary policy including quantitative easing,
the Dow made a notable rally attempt. This was despite significant volatility due to growing global concerns such as the European debt crisis, the Dubai World 2009 debt standstill, and the 2011 United States debt-ceiling crisis. [citation needed] On May 6, 2010, the Dow lost 9.2% intra-day and regained nearly all of it within a single hour. This event,
 which became known as the 2010 Flash Crash, sparked new regulations to prevent future incidents.[63] Six years after its previous high in 2007, the Dow finally closed at a new regulations to prevent future incidents.[63] It continued rising for the next several years past 17,000 points until a brief 2015-2016 stock market selloff in the second half of 2015.[65] It
then picked up again in early 2016 and climbed past 25,000 points on January 4, 2018.[66] On November 9, 2016, the day after Donald Trump's victory over Hillary Clinton in the U.S. presidential election, the index soared, coming within roughly 25 points of its all-time intraday high to that point.[67] Volatility returned in 2018 when the Dow fell nearly
20%.[68][69][70] By early January 2019, the index had quickly rallied more than 10% from its Christmas Eve low.[71] Overall in the 2010s decade, the Dow increased from 10,428.05 to 28,538.44 for a substantial gain of 174%.[72] The Dow Jones Industrial Average daily closing value plotted on a log-10 scale Despite the emerging COVID-19 pandemic,
 the Dow continued its bull run from the previous decade before peaking at 29,551.42 on February 12, 2020 (29,568.57 intraday on the same day). The index slowly retreated for the remainder of the week and into the next week, before coronavirus fears and an oil price war between Saudi Arabia and Russia sent the index into a tailspin, recording several
days of losses[73] (and gains[74]) of at least 1,000 points, a typical symptom of a bear market [75] as previously seen in October 2008 during the 2008 financial crisis. Volatility rose high enough to trigger multiple 15-minute trading halts.[76] In the first quarter of 2020, the DJIA fell 23%, its worst quarter since 1987.[77] The market recovered in the third
 quarter, returning to 28,837.52 on October 12, 2020, and peaked momentarily at a new all-time high of 29,675.25 on November 9, 2020, at 14:00 ET, following that day's announcement of the success of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine in Phase III clinical trials.[78] The Dow (as reported by the United Press International) closed over 30,000 on
 December 31, 2020, at a record 30,606.48. On November 24, following news that the presidential transition of Joe Biden was approved, the Dow Jones crossed 38,000 points for the first time; a month later it surpassed 39,000; and in May, it surpassed 40,000 points
The DJIA is computed as the sum of the prices of all thirty stocks divided by a divisor, the Dow Divisor. The divisor is adjusted in case of stock splits, spinoffs or similar structural changes, to ensure that such events do not in themselves alter the numerical value of the DJIA. Early on, the initial divisor was composed of the original number of component
companies; this initially made the DJIA a simple arithmetic average. The present divisor, after many adjustments, is less than one, making the index larger than the sum of the prices of the component stocks and d is the Dow Divisor. Events
such as stock splits or changes in the list of the componing the index alter the sum of the component prices. In these cases, in order to avoid discontinuity in the index, the Dow Divisor is updated so that the quotations right before and after the event coincide: DJIA = \sum p old dold = \sum p new d new. {\displaystyle {\text{DJIA}}} = {\sum of the component prices}.
p_{\text{old}} = \frac{0.16268413125742[79][80]} and every $1 change in price in a particular stock within the average equates to a 6.146881 (or 1 ÷ 0.16268413125742) point movement. Despite its unusual weighting by price rather
 than market capitalization, the Dow Jones Industrial Average is highly correlated with other proxies of the US equities market, particularly the S&P 500 Index.[6] Between (1980-January-\{\{day\}\}\}) (2023-November-\{\{day\}\}\}) (2023-November-\{\{day\}\}\}) (2023-November 2023, the DJIA returned an annualized 8.90%, with the S&P 500 returning a nearly identical 8.91%.
[81] With the inclusion of only 30 stocks, critics such as Ric Edelman argue that the DJIA is an inaccurate representation of overall market performance compared to more comprehensive indices such as the S&P 500 Index or the Russell 3000 Index. Additionally, the DJIA is criticized for being a price-weighted index, which gives higher-priced stocks more
 influence over the average than their lower-priced counterparts, but takes no account of the relative industry size or market capitalization of the components. For example, a $1 increase in a lower-priced stock experienced a larger percentage change. In
 addition, a $1 move in the smallest component of the DJIA has the same effect as a $1 move in the largest component of the average. For example, during September 8 to $1.35 on October 27; contributing to a roughly 3,000-point drop in the
index.[82] As of June 2021, [update] Goldman Sachs and UnitedHealth Group are among the lowest-priced stocks in the average and have the least sway in the price movement.[83] Critics of the DJIA and most
 securities professionals[who?] recommend the market-capitalization weighted S&P 500 Index or the Wilshire 5000, the latter of which includes most publicly listed U.S. stocks, as better indicators of the Dow Jones Industrial Average compared with the movement of the index finds
that the correlation is higher when the stocks are declining. The correlation is lowest in a time when the average is flat or rises a modest amount. [84] Capitalism portal Business and economics portal Closing milestones of the Dow Jones Industrial Average List of largest daily changes in the Dow Jones Industrial Average William Peter Hamilton S&P 500 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 / 100 
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Business data for Dow Jones Industrial Average: GoogleYahoo! Retrieved from " 2American multinational corporation For other uses, see 3M (disambiguation). 3M Company3M headquarters in Maplewood, MinnesotaFormerlyMinnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (1902-2002)Company typePublicTraded asNYSE: MMMDJIA componentS&P 100
componentS&P 500 componentISINUS88579Y1010IndustryConglomerateFoundedJune 13, 1902; 123 years ago (1902-06-13) in Two Harbors, Minnesota, U.S.[1]FoundersJ. Danley BuddHenry S. BryanWilliam A. McGonagleJohn DwanHermon W. CableCharles Simmons[2]HeadquartersMaplewood, Minnesota, U.S.Area servedWorldwideKey people
Michael F. Roman (chairman) William M. Brown (CEO)[3] Revenue US$3.842 billion (2024)Net income US$4.822 billion (2024)Website3m.comFootnotes / references[4] 3M Company (originally theat income US$3.842 billion (2024)Net income US$3.842 billion
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company) is an American multinational conglomerate operating in the fields of industry, worker safety, and consumer goods.[5] Based in the Maplewood suburb of Saint Paul, Minnesota, [6] the company produces over 60,000 products, [7] including adhesives, abrasives, laminates, passive fire protection, personal
 protective equipment, window films, paint protection film, electronic connecting, insulating materials, car-care products, [8] electronic circuits, and Nexcare adhesive bandages. 3M's stock ticker symbol is MMM and is
 listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc., and the SIX Swiss Exchange. 3M made $35.4 billion in total revenue.[10] As of 2021[update], the company had approximately 95,000 employees and
operations in more than 70 countries.[11] There are a few international subsidiaries, such as 3M India, 3M Japan, and 3M Canada.[12] In June 2023, 3M reached a settlement to pay more than $10 billion to US public water systems to resolve claims over the company's contamination of water with PFASs (so-called forever chemicals).[13] It has been
revealed that the company knew of the health harms of PFAS in the 1990s, yet concealed these harms and continues to sell contaminated products.[14][15] Five businessmen founded the Minnesota, making their first sale on June 13, 1902.[1] The goal was to mine
corundum, a crystalline form of aluminium oxide, which failed because the mine's mineral holdings were anorthosite, a feldspar which had no commercial value. Co-founder John Dwan solicited funds in exchange for stock and Edgar Ober and Lucius Ordway took over the company in 1905. The company moved to Duluth and began researching and
producing sandpaper products. William L. McKnight, later a key executive, joined the company moved to Saint Paul in 1910, where it remained for 52 years before outgrowing the campus and moving to
 its current headquarters at 3M Center in Maplewood, Minnesota, in 1962.[17] The John Dwan Office Building, where 3M was founded, now a museum In 1947, 3M began producing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), an industrial surfactant and chemical feedstock, by electrochemical fluorination.[18] In 1951, DuPont purchased PFOA from then-Minnesota
Mining and Manufacturing Company for use in the manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont a billion-dollar-a-year profit by the 1990s.[19] DuPont referred to PFOA as C8.[20] The original formula for Scotchgard, a water repellent applied to fabrics, was discovered accidentally in 1952 by 3M chemists Patsy Sherman and Samuel Smith
 Sales began in 1956, and in 1973 the two chemists received a patent for the formula.[21][22] In the late 1950s, 3M produced the first asthma inhaler,[23] but the company did not enter the pharmaceutical industry until the mid-1960s with the acquisition of Riker Laboratories, moving it from California to Minnesota.[24] 3M retained the Riker
 Laboratories name for the subsidiary until at least 1985.[25] In the mid-1990s, 3M Pharmaceuticals, as the division came to be called, produced the first CFC-free asthma inhaler in response to adoption of the Montreal Protocol by the United States.[26][27] In the 1980s and 1990s, the company spent fifteen years developing a topical cream delivery
technology which led in 1997 to health authority approval and marketing of a symptomatic treatment for genital warts, Aldara. [28][29] 3M divested its pharmaceuticals comprised about 20% of 3M's healthcare business and employed just over a
 thousand people.[30] By the 1970s, 3M developed a theatrical blood formula based on red colorfast microbeads suspended in a carrier liquid.[32] This stage blood was sold as Nextel Simulated Blood[32][33] and was used during the production of the 1978 film Dawn of the Dead.[34] It has since been discontinued.[33] In the late 1970s, 3M Mincom was
involved in some of the first digital audio recordings to see commercial release when a prototype machine was brought to the Sound 80 studios in Minneapolis. In 1979 3M introduced a digital audio recording system called "3M Digital Audio Mastering System".[35] 3M launched "Press 'n Peel" a sticky bookmark page holder in stores in four cities in
1977, but the results were disappointing.[36][37] A year later 3M instead issued free samples of it as a sticky note directly to consumers in Boise, Idaho, with 95% of those who tried them indicating they would buy the product.[36] The product was sold as "Post-Its" in 1979 when the rollout introduction began,[38] and was sold across the United
States[38] from April 6, 1980.[39] The following year they were launched in Canada and Europe.[40] In 1980, the company's data storage and imaging divisions were spun off as Imation Corporation. In doing so 3M shed 20% of its sales, employees and product lines
at a cost of only 5% of its profits and immediately looked much improved in the estimation of Wall Street analysts. These businesses, with annual sales of over $2 billion had generated handsome profits for 3M which funded R&D and development of many new businesses lines but were largely in "sunset" industries: printing products, photographic film, and
 removeable storage media. Imation shortly sold its imaging and photographic film businesses to largely to Kodak in order to concentrate on storage. Imation was purchased by a hedge fund in 2016 and ceased to exist as an independent business. What is left is now called Glassbridge Enterprises, an American holding company. On April 8, 2002, 3M's
100th anniversary, the company changed its legal name to "3M Company".[42][43] On September 8, 2008, 3M announced an agreement to acquired Cogent Systems for $943 million,[45] and on October 13, 2010, 3M completed acquisition
of Arizant Inc.[46] In December 2011, 3M completed the acquisition of the Winterthur Technology Group, a bonded abrasives company. In 2015 3M sold the North American part of that unit to Bibliotheca Group GmbH, a company founded in 2011 and 2011 are accompany.
that was funded by One Equity Partners Capital Advisors, a division of JP Morgan Chase. [47][48] As of 2012, 3M was one of the 30 companies included in the Dow Jones Industrial Average, added on August 9, 1976, and was 97 on the 2011 Fortune 500 list. [49] On January 3, 2012, it was announced that the Office and Consumer Products Division of Average
Dennison was being bought by 3M for $550 million.[50] The transaction was canceled by 3M in September 2012 amid antitrust concerns.[51] In May 2013, 3M sold Scientific Anglers and Ross Reels to Orvis. Ross Reels had been acquired by 3M in 2010.[52] In March 2017, 3M purchased Johnson Controls International Plc's safety gear business, Scott
Safety, for $2 billion.[53] In 2017, 3M had net sales for the year of $31.657 billion, up from $30.109 billion to end the Minnesota water pollution case concerning perfluorochemicals.[55] On May 25, 2018, Michael F. Roman was appointed CEO by the board of directors.
[56] On December 19, 2018, 3M announced it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the technology business of M*Modal, for a total enterprise value of $1.0 billion. [57] In October 2019, 3M purchased Acelity and its KCI subsidiaries for $6.7 billion, including assumption of debt and other adjustments. [58] On May 1, 2020, 3M divested
substantially all of its drug delivery business to an affiliate of Altaris Capital Partners, LLC. for approximately $650 million, including a 17% interest in the new operating company, Kindeva Drug Delivery.[59] In December 2021, 3M announced that it would merge its food-safety business with food testing and animal healthcare products maker Neogen
[60] The deal, with an enterprise value of about $5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022.[61] In July 2022, the company announced it would spin off its healthcare assets to form a new, independent firm, likely completing the transaction in 2023.[62] 3M will retain an ownership stake of 19.9% in the new, publicly-traded health care company and
gradually divest the holdings.[62][63] The company will be known as Solventum Corporation.[64] In December 2022, the company announced plans to stop producing and using so-called forever chemicals (per and polyfluoroalkyl[65]), which have been commonly used in items such as food packaging, cellphones, nonstick pans, firefighting foams, and
clothing. These chemicals are well known for their water-resistant and nonstick properties, but they are also dangerous pollutants that are linked to serious health problems, including ulcerative colitis and cancer. [66] [67] The move comes as governments in the Netherlands and the United States consider actions against 3M. [68] [69] In March 2024, 3M.
announced the appointment of William "Bill" Brown as chief executive officer to take effect on May 1, 2024. Michael Roman would remain in the role of executive officer of L3Harris Technologies.[70] As of 2019, 3M produces approximately 60,000 products,[71] and has four
business groups focused on safety and industrial, transportation and electronics, health care, and consumer products. [72] 3M obtained its first patent in 1924 and acquires approximately 3,000 new patents annually. The company surpassed the 100,000-patent threshold in 2014. [73] The Target Light System, built by 3M at Target headquarters in
Minneapolis[74] 3M's Pollution Prevention Pays (3P) program was established in 1975. The program initially focused on pollution reduction at the plant level and was expanded to promote recycling and reduce waste across all divisions in 1989. By the early 1990s, approximately 2,500 3P projects decreased the company's total global pollutant generation
by 50 percent and saved 3M $500-600 million by eliminating the production of waste requiring subsequent treatment. [75][76] In 1983, the Oakdale Dump in Oakdale Dump was a 3M dumping
site utilized through the 1940s and 1950s. During the 1940s and 2000s, 3M reduced releases of toxic pollutants by 99 percent and greenhouse gas emissions by 72 percent. As of 2012, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had awarded 3M with the Energy Star Award each year that it has been presented. [78] In 1999, the EPA began
investigating perfluorinated chemicals after receiving data on the global distribution and toxicity of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroactanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of a
from the U.S., announced the phase-out of PFOS, perfluoroctanoic acid, and PFOS-related product products. The Cottage Grove facility manufactured PFAS from the 1940s to 2002.[83] In response to
PFAS contamination of the Mississippi River and surrounding lands. [84] The on-site water treatment facility that handled the plant's post-
production water was not capable of removing PFAS, which were released into the nearby Mississippi River.[83] The clean-up cost estimate, which included a granular activated carbon system to remove PFAS from the ground water was $50 to $56 million,[85] funded from a $147 million environmental reserve set aside in 2006.[86] In 2008, 3M created
the Renewable Energy Division within 3M's Industrial and Transportation Business to focus on Energy Generation and Energy Management. [87][88] In late 2010, the state of Minnesota sued 3M for $5 billion in punitive damages, claiming they released PFCs—classified a toxic chemical by the EPA—into local waterways. [89] A settlement for $850 million in punitive damages, claiming they released PFCs—classified a toxic chemical by the EPA—into local waterways.
was reached in February 2018.[90][82][91] In 2019, 3M, along with the Chemours Company and DuPont, appeared before lawmakers to deny responsibility, with company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the Chemours Company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing t
determined that 3M's Zwijndrecht (Belgium) factory caused PFOS pollution that may be contaminating agricultural products within a 15 kilometer radius of the plant which includes Antwerp.[93][94] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government issued
measures advising against the consumption of, for example, home-grown eggs within a radius of 5 kilometers. [96] In 2023, 3M reached an agreement to pay a $10.3bn settlement with numerous US public water systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination. [13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve
months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Kt (-550 /-9.4% y-o-y)[97] and plans to reduce emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.[98] The company also aims achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.[99] 3M's annual Total CO2e Emissions - Location-Based Scope 1 + Scope 2 (in kilotonnes) Dec 2014 Dec 2015 Dec 2016 Dec 2017 Dec 2018 Dec 2019
Dec 2020 6.630[100] 5.630[101] 5.980[101] 5.980[101] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 5.840[103] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.650[104] 6.
earplugs were standard issue to members of the U.S. military.[107] 3M acquired Aearo Technologies in 2008.[108] In May 2016, Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. Moldex-Metric claimed that 3M made false claims to the U.S. government about the safety of its earplugs and that
it knew the earplugs had an inherently defective design. [109] In 2018, 3M agreed to pay $9.1 million to the U.S. government to resolve the allegations, without admitting liability. [110] Since 2018, more than 140,000 former users of the earplugs (primarily U.S. military veterans) have filed suit against 3M claiming they suffer from hearing loss, tinnitus,
and other damage as a consequence of the defective design. [111] Internal emails showed that 3M officials boasted about charging $7.63 per piece for the earplugs which cost 85 cents to produce. The company's official response indicated that the cost to the government includes R&D costs. [112] 3M settled close to 260,000 lawsuits in August 2023 by
agreeing to pay $6 billion to current and former U.S. military members who were affected.[113] The N95 respirator mask was developed by 3M and approved in 1972.[114] Due to its ability to filter viral particulates, its use was recommended during the COVID-19 pandemic but supply soon became short.[114] Much of the company's supply had already
been sold prior to the outbreak.[115] The shortages led to the U.S. government asking 3M to stop exporting US-made N95 respirator masks to Canada and to Latin American countries,[116] and President Donald Trump invoked the Defense Production Act to require 3M to prioritize orders from the federal government.[117] The dispute was resolved
when 3M agreed to import more respirators, mostly from its factories in China.[117] 3M later struck a CA$70M deal with the federal government to produce N95 masks at their plant in Brockville, Ontario.[118] Former 3M facility in St. Paul, Minnesota 3M's general offices, corporate research
laboratories, and some division laboratories in the U.S. are in St. Paul, Minnesota. In the United States, 3M operates 80 manufacturing facilities in 29 states, and 125 manufacturing facilities in 27 countries outside the U.S. (in 2017).[119] During March 2016, 3M completed a 400,000-square-foot (37,000 m2) research-and-development
building on its Maplewood campus that cost $150 million. Seven hundred scientists from various divisions occupy the building. They were previously scattered across the campus that cost $150 million in local tax increment financing and relief from state
sales taxes in order to assist with development of the building. [120] Selected factory detail information: Cynthiana, Kentucky, U.S. factory producing Post-it Notes (672 SKU) and Scotch Tape (147 SKU). It has 539 employees and was established in 1969. [121] Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, UK factory producing respirators for workers safety using
laser technology. It has 370 employees. In Minnesota, 3M's Hutchinson facility products for more than half of the company's 23 divisions, as of 2019.[122] The "super hub" has manufactured adhesive bandages for Nexcare, furnace filters, and Scotch Tape, among other products.[123][124] The Cottage Grove plant is one of three operated by 3M
for the production of pad conditioners, as of 2011.[125] 3M has operated a manufacturing plant in Columbia, Missouri since 1970. The plant has been used for the products including electronic components [126][127] solar and touchscreen films, and stethoscopes. The facility received a $20 million expansion in 2012 and has approximately
400 employees.[128][129] 3M opened the Brookings, South Dakota plant in 1971,[130] and announced a $70 million expansion in 2014.[131] The facility manufactures more than 1,700 health care products and employs 1,100 people, as of 2018, making the plant 3M's largest focused on health care.[132] Mask production at the site increased during the
2009 swine flu pandemic, 2002-2004 SARS outbreak, 2018 California wildfires, 2019-20 Australian bushfire season, and COVID-19 pandemic.[133] 3M's Springfield, Missouri plant opened in 1967 and makes industrial adhesives and tapes for aerospace manufacturers. In 2017, 3M had approximately 330 employees in the metropolitan area, and
announced a $40 million expansion project to upgrade the facility and redevelop another building [134] In Iowa, the Ames plant makes sandpaper products and received funding from the Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) for expansions in 2013 and 2018.[135][136] The Knoxville plant is among 3M's largest and produces approximately
12,000 different products, including adhesives and tapes.[137] 3M's Southeast Asian operations are based in Singapore, where the company has invested $1 billion over 50 years. 3M has a facility in Tuas, a manufacturing plant and Smart Urban Solutions lab in Woodlands, and a customer technical center in Yishun.[138] 3M expanded a factory in
Woodlands in 2011,[125] announced a major expansion of the Tuas plant in 2016,[138] and opened new headquarters in Singapore featuring a Customer Technical Centre in 2018.[141] 3M's seventh plant, and the first dedicated to
health care product product production, opened in Shanghai in 2007.[142] By October 2007, the company had opened an eighth manufacturing facility, for the production of photovoltaics and other renewable energy products, in Hefei in 2011.[144] 3M announced
 plans to construct a technology innovation center in Chengdu in 2015,[145] and opened a fifth design center in Shanghai in 2019.[146] 3M wordmark used from 1961 to 1978 Board chairs have included: William L. McKnight (1949-1966),[147][148] Bert S. Cross (1966-1970),[149][150] Harry Heltzer (1970-1975),[151] Raymond H. Herzog (1975-1980),
 [152] Lewis W. Lehr (1980-1986), Allen F. Jacobson (1986-1991),[153] Livio DeSimone (1991-2001),[154] James McNerney (2001-2005),[155] George W. Buckley (2005-2012),[156][157] and Inge Thulin (2012-2018).[158] Thulin continued as executive chairman until Michael F. Roman was appointed in 2019.[159] 3M's CEOs have included: Cross (1966-1961),[158] Thulin continued as executive chairman until Michael F. Roman was appointed in 2019.[159] 3M's CEOs have included: Cross (1966-1961),[158] Thulin continued as executive chairman until Michael F. Roman was appointed in 2019.[159] 3M's CEOs have included: Cross (1966-1961),[158] Thulin continued as executive chairman until Michael F. Roman was appointed in 2019.[159] 3M's CEOs have included: Cross (1966-1961),[158] Thulin continued as executive chairman until Michael F. Roman was appointed in 2019.[159] 3M's CEOs have included: Cross (1966-1961),[159] 3M's CEOs have included inclu
 1970),[160] Heltzer (1970–1975),[151] Herzog (1975–1979),[153] DeSimone (1991–2001),[154] McNerney (2001–2005),[155] Robert S. Morrison (2005, interim),[163] Buckley (2005–2012),[156][157] Thulin (2012–2018), and Roman (2018–present).[158] 3M's presidents have included: Edgar B.
Ober (1905-1929),[164] McKnight (1929-1949),[148][165] Richard P. Carlton (1949-1953),[166] Herbert P. Buetow (1953-1963),[167] Cross (1963-1969),[168] Heltzer (1966-1970),[148] and Herzog (1970-1975),[169] In the late 1970s, the position was separated into roles for U.S. and international operations. The position overseeing domestic
operations was first held by Lehr, [161] followed by John Pitblado from 1979 to 1981, [170] then Jacobson from 1984 to 1991. [171] James A. Thwaits led international operations starting in 1979. [170] Buckley and Thulin were president during 2005-2012, [172] and 2012-2018, respectively, [158] Oakdale Dump V. Huck, Brand of the Tartan: The 3M Story
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