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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. BakeryA bakery is an establishment that produces and sells flour-based food baked in an oven such as bread, cakes, pastries, and pies. Some retail bakeries are also cafs, serving coffee and tea to customers who wish to consume the baked goods on the premises.Some bakery shops provide services for special occasions such as weddings, birthday parties, anniversaries, or even business events. Bakery shops can provide a wide range of cakes designs such as sheet cakes, layer cakes, tiered cakes, and wedding cakes. Other bakeries may specialize in traditional or hand made types of bread made with locally milled flour, without flour bleaching agents or flour treatment agents, baking what is sometimes referred to as artisan bread.While grocery stores and supermarkets in many countries now carry prepackaged, pre-sliced bread and cakes, or offer in store baking and basic cake decoration, some people may prefer to get their baked goods from a specialist baker's shop, either out of tradition, for the availability of a greater variety of baked goods, or from the higher quality practice of the trade of baking.Type of business that sells flour-based food"Bakehouse" redirects here. For other uses, see Bakehouse (disambiguation).For other uses, see Bakery (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"Bakery"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message)A bakery is an establishment that produces and sells flour-based baked goods made in an oven such as bread, cookies, cakes, doughnuts, bagels, pastries, and pies.[1] Some retail bakeries are also categorized as cafs, serving coffee and tea to customers who wish to consume the baked goods on the premises. In some countries, a distinction is made between bakeries, which primarily sell breads, and ptisseries, which primarily sell sweet baked goods.See also: Baking Baking in ancient times, and Baking Commercial bakingThe examples and perspective in this section deal primarily with Western culture and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this section, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new section, as appropriate. (August 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Baked goods have been around for thousands of years. The art of baking was very popular during the Roman Empire. It was highly famous art as Roman citizens loved baked goods and demanded them frequently for important occasions such as feasts and weddings. Because of the fame of the art of baking, around 300 BC, baking was introduced as an occupation and respectable profession for Romans. Bakers began to prepare bread at home in an oven, using grist mills to grind grain into flour for their breads. The demand for baked goods persisted, and the first bakers' guild was established in 168 BC in Rome. The desire for baked goods promoted baking throughout Europe and expanded into eastern parts of Asia. Bakers started baking bread and other goods at home and selling them on the streets.[citation needed]This trend became common, and soon, baked products were sold in streets of Rome, Germany, London, and more. A system of delivering baked goods to households arose as the demand increased significantly. This prompted bakers to establish places where people could purchase baked goods. The first open-air market for baked goods was established in Paris, and since then bakeries have become a common place to purchase delicious goods and to socialize.[citation needed] On July 7, 1928, a bakery in Chillicothe, Missouri introduced sliced bread using the automatic bread-slicing machine, invented by Otto Frederick Rohwedder. While the bread initially failed to sell, due to its "sloppy" aesthetic, and the fact it went stale faster, it later became popular.[2] In World War II bread slicing machines were effectively banned, as the metal in them was required for wartime use. When they were requisitioned, creating 100 tons of metal alloy, the decision proved very unpopular with housewives.[3]World War II directly affected the bread industry in the UK. Baking schools closed during this time, so when the war ended there was a lack of skilled bakers. This resulted in new methods being developed to satisfy the world's desire for bread, including chemical additives, premixes and specialised machinery. Old methods of baking were almost completely eradicated when these new methods were introduced and the industry became industrialised. The old methods were seen as unnecessary and financially unsound. During this period there were not many traditional bakeries left.Egg Tart (specialized baked goods)Carquinyolis, a Catalan variation of biscotti, made with whole or sliced almondsStrawberry cupcakes (specialized baked goods)Hanna Partanen's kalakukko bakery in Kuopio, FinlandSome bakeries provide services for special occasions (such as weddings, anniversaries, birthday parties, business networking events, etc.) or customized baked products for people who have allergies or sensitivities to certain foods (such as nuts, peanuts, dairy or gluten, etc.). Bakeries can provide a wide range of cake designs such as sheet cakes, layer cakes, wedding cakes, tiered cakes, etc. Other bakeries may specialize in traditional or hand-made types of baked products made with locally milled flour, without flour bleaching agents or flour treatment agents, baking what is sometimes referred to as artisan bread.[1]In many countries, many grocery stores and supermarkets sell "sliced bread" (prepackaged/presliced bread), cakes, and other pastries. They may also offer in-store baking, with products either fully baked on site or part-baked prior to delivery to store,[4] and some offer cake decoration.[5] Nonetheless, many people still prefer to get their baked goods from a small artisanal bakery, either out of tradition, the availability of a greater variety of baked products, or due to the higher quality products characteristic of the trade of baking.[1]PBreadBread rollFlatbreadsBagelsDonutsMuffinsPizzasBunsPastriesPastiesSausage rollsPiesCrumpetsTartsBrowniesCakesCroissantsCupcakesCookiesSconesBarmbrackSoda breadBiscuit (bread)CrackersBiscuitsPretzelsBiscottiKalakukkoCornbreadPandesalPumpkin breadPitaSourdoughWafflesPuffBakery in Brussels (Belgium)An Egyptian funerary model of a bakery and brewery (11th dynasty, circa 20091998 BC)Usually small bakehouses were used in rural areasA bakery inside the former Burton's Saw Factory in the Eugene Blair Boulevard Historic Commercial AreaFood portalBakehouse (building)Baker, a person who produces baked goodsBakingCake decoratingCakeryCoffeehouseKonditorei, a German shop that makes, sells and serves cakes, pastries, coffee and tea, in mornings and afternoonsList of baked goodsList of bakeriesList of bakery cafsList of doughnut shopsPtisserie, a French or Belgian establishment that specializes in pastriesPie shopSliced bread (prepackaged/presliced bread)Tea house^ a b c Yogambal Ashokkumar (2009), Theory of Bakery and Confectionary, Prentice-Hall Of India Pvt. Limited, ISBN978-81-203-3954-5^ "How Sliced Bread Became the 'Greatest Thing'". Time. Retrieved February 18, 2020.^ "U.S. At War: Trouble on the Bread Line". Time. February 1, 1943. Retrieved October 6, 2017.^ North, A. and Small, J., How do UK supermarkets operate their in-store bakeries?, British Baker, published 28 April 2021, accessed 15 September 2022^ Rush, Morgan (October 13, 2010). "About the Bakery Business". Houston Chronicle. Retrieved February 24, 2014.BEST BREAD AND BAKERY MANUFACTURER in Meerut== External links == Media related to Bakeries at Wikimedia Commons The dictionary definition of bakery at WiktionaryRetrieved from " Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Also found in: Thesaurus, Acronyms, Idioms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. (bk-r)n. pl. bakeries A place where products such as bread, cake, and pastries are baked or sold. Also called bakeshop.American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (bekr) n, pl -eries1. Also called: bakehouse a room or building equipped for baking2. Also called: bakeshop a shop in which bread, cakes, etc, are soldCollins English Dictionary Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (be k ri, bek ri) n., pl. -eries. a place where baked goods are made or sold. Also called bakeshop (bekp) Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. Noun1.bakery - a workplace where baked goods (breads and cakes and pastries) are produced or soldpatisserie - a bakery specializing in French pastryshop, store - a mercantile establishment for the retail sale of goods or services; "he bought it at a shop on Cape Cod"workplace, work - a place where work is done; "he arrived at work early today"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. ekmek frnekmekifrnpasta frn [bekr] N (for bread) panadera f; (for cakes) pastelera fCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005Collins English/French Electronic Resource. HarperCollins Publishers 2005Collins German Dictionary Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 [bekr] n panetteria, fornoCollins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1995 (beik) verb1. to cook in an oven. I'm going to bake (bread) today; She baked the ham. bak assar (u)pci backen bage; stege cocer al horno kpsetama paistaa cuire au four pei st memasak dalam oven, memanggang baka cuocere al forno ( ) kepti cept bakar bakkenbake, stekepiec ( ) ( ) assar a coace , piec pei (v peici) pei baka, ugnssteka, grdda frnda piirmek ; () nng 2. to dry or harden by heat. The sun is baking the ground dry. bak ressecar vysuit drren bage resecar kvaks kuivatama paahtua desscher priti kiget memanggang baka disseccare kepinti, kaitinti kaltt; saciett; apdedzint (ieeus) menjadi keras bakkensteke pray ressecar a usca vysui pripekati (in izsuiti) stvrdnuti se na suncu torka, brnna, steka kurutmak nung baked adjectivebaker noun1. a person who bakes. He is a qualified baker; She is a good baker. bakker padeiro peka, pekaka der/die Bcker(in) bager panadero pagar leipuri boulanger/-re , pekar pk tukang kue (roti) bakari fornaio, panettiere kepjas maiznieks pembuat roti bakkerbakerpiekarz padeiro brutar pekr, -ka pek pekar bagare frnc, pastac, ekmeki ngi lm bnh m 2. a baker's shop. bakker, bakkery padaria pekastv die Bckerei bagerforretning panadera pagariri leipomo boulangerie pekarnica pkzlet toko roti bakar forno, panificio duonos parduotuv maiznca kedai roti bakkerbakeripiekarnia padaria brutrie - pekrstvo pekarna pekara bageri frn ngi bn bnh m bakery plural bakeries noun a place where baking is done and / or where bread, cakes etc are sold. I bought some cakes at the bakery. bakker, bakkery padaria pekrna, pekastv die Bckerei bageri panadera pagariri leipomo boulangerie, pekara pksg pabrik roti bakar panetteria, forno, kepykla, duonos parduotuv maizes ceptuve; maiznca kedai roti bakkerijbakeripiekarnia padaria brutrie - pekre, pekrstvo pekarna pekara bageri pasta frn, ekmek frn hiu bnh m baking nounbaking powder a powder used to make cakes etc rise. This sponge cake is very flat you can't have used enough baking powder. bakpoeier fermento prek do peiva das Backpulver bagepulver polvos de levadura kpsetuspulber leivinjauhe levure praak za pecivo stpor ragi roti lyftiduft lievito in polvere kepimo milteliai cepamais pulveris serbuk penaik bakpoederbakepulverproszek do pieczenia fermento praf de copt prok do peiva pecilni praek praak za pecivo bakpulver kabartma tozu (bt n a baker's dozen thirteen. dertien treze tinct dreizehn tretten , docena de fraile kuraditosin kolmetoista treize la douzaine 13 trinaest tizenhrom tiga belas rettn stykki tredici 13 13 velnio tuzinas velna ducis kedai roti dertientretten trzynacie sztuk treze treisprezece pekrsky tucet (trins kusov) en(a) povrh trinaest tretton [stycken] 13 , 13 Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd. pekastv bageri Bckerei panadera leipomo boulangerie pekara panetteria bakkerij bakeri piekarnia padaria bageri ekmeki tim bnh m Multilingual Translator HarperCollins Publishers 2009 Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: "Why, the new Government Bakery was opened only last week, and I gave orders to sell the bread at cost-price during the present scarcity!"The Bakery's closed, y'reince!" the Chancellor said, more loudly and clearly than he had spoken yet.By turning their heads they could see through an- other window, along an alleyway that ran behind the Main Street stores and into the back door of Abner Groff's bakery. Sometimes as they sat thus a picture of village life presented itself to them.The young girl's attention had been attracted to him for the last few moments; she had repeatedly turned her head towards him with uneasiness; she had even once come to a standstill, and taking advantage of a ray of light which escaped from a half-open bakery to survey him intently, from head to foot, then, having cast this glance, Gringoire had seen her make that little pout which he had already noticed, after which she passed on."This is not a public bakery, child," replied the man, sternly.The restaurant bakers and the bakery wagon drivers struck, followed by the milkers, milk drivers, and chicken pickers.He lives on the Hill, back of the Mayfair bakery, runnin' a cobbler's shop that everybody knows, and you'll have no trouble.'Bakery,' 'Grocery,' and 'Bookbindery,' and other kind of store, took its shutters down for the first time, and started in business yesterday.Passing the bakery, half way down the block, he dropped in, ordered a chocolate ice-cream soda, and chose a seat near the window."The Creamery did not deliver this morning," he explained; "nor did the bakery." ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.110,331 active editors 7,023,308 articles in EnglishGame Boy, platform of Donkey Kong LandDonkey Kong Land is a platform game developed by Rare and published by Nintendo for the Game Boy (pictured). Released on June26, 1995, it condenses the side-scrolling gameplay of Donkey Kong Country with a different level design and boss fights. The player controls Donkey Kong and Diddy Kong as they recover their stolen banana hoard from King K. Rool. Development began in 1994: Rare's Game Boy programmer, Paul Machacek, developed Land as an original game rather than a port of Country, believing that it would be a better use of resources. Land features pre-rendered graphics converted to sprites through a compression technique. Rare retooled Country's gameplay to account for the lower-quality display, and David Wise and Graeme Norgate converted the soundtrack to the Game Boy's sound chip. Critics praised it as successfully translating Country's gameplay, visuals, and music to the Game Boy. Land was rereleased for the Nintendo 3DS and the Nintendo Switch. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: History of education in Wales (17011870)White dwarfBattle of GroixArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutErena So... that a Hong Kong porn actress (pictured) once invited her cyberbullies to talk?... that the manga Doing Time is based on the author's experiences while incarcerated for three years in a Japanese prison?... that Minnesota Pioneer editor James M. Goodhue called a judge "absentee", after which the judge's brother stabbed him?... that the average transit time of water through the Wharepapa Arthur Marble Aquifer is eight years?... that Leon Hatziioannou played for two different Canadian football teams within 48 hours?... that Heimito von Doderer's novel The Strudlhof Steps was not allowed to be published until the author had undergone denazification?... that Lotus L. Kang "tans" sheets of photographic film before using them in her art?... that a Doctor Who episode was still in post-production in the month before it aired?... that artist Samantha Nye unsuccessfully auditioned for The All-New Mickey Mouse Club by performing a Rick Astley song?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleTrifid and Lagoon nebulaeThe Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-meter (28ft) telescope.In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals.An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people.The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran.In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final.Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Maria VoceWes HildrethLucien NedziAnne BurrellFrederick W. SmithRon TaylorNominate an articleJune 26Douglas Skymaster plane "Amana"1740 War of Jenkins' Ear: Spanish troops stormed the British-held strategically crucial position of Fort Mose in Spanish Florida.1945 At a conference in San Francisco, delegates from 50nations signed a charter establishing the United Nations.1950 A Douglas DC-4 Skymaster aircraft (pictured) crashed after departing from Perth, becoming the worst aviation accident in Australia's peacetime history.2010 A G20 summit, the largest and most expensive security operation in Canadian history, began in downtown Toronto.2015 The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that the right of same-sex couples to marry is guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.Robert the Lotharingian (d.1095)George IV of the United Kingdom (d.1830)Walter C. Root (d.1925)Pavel Belyayev (b.1925)More anniversaries: June 25June 26June 27ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutAtacamite is a copper halide mineral: a copper(II) chloride hydroxide with the chemical formula Cu2Cl(OH)3. It was first described in 1802 by Dmitri Alekseyevich Golitsyn from deposits in Chile's Atacama Desert, after which it is named. Atacamite is a comparatively rare mineral, formed from primary copper minerals in the oxidation or weathering zone of arid climates. It has also been reported as a volcanic sublimate from fumarole deposits, as sulfide alteration products in black smokers. This photograph shows a specimen of atacamite, on a malachite matrix, from the Mount Gunson Mines in South Australia. The picture was focus-stacked from 42 separate images.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Turban Head eagleSpringbokGeraldine UlmarArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies17thcentury18thcentury 19thcenturyDecades1720s1730s1740s 1750s1760sYears1737173817391740 174117421743vteOctober 9: The Batavia Massacre by the Dutch East India Company of at least 5,000 Chinese Indonesians begins in what is now Jakarta.1740 by topicArts and scienceArchaeologyArchitectureArtLiteraturePoetryMusicScienceCountriesCanadaDenmarkFranceGreat BritainIrelandJapanNorwayRussiaScotlandSpainSwedenLists of leadersState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1740 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1740MDCCXLAb urbe condita2493Armenian calendar1189 Assyrian calendar6490Balinese saka calendar16611662Bengali calendar11461147Berber calendar2690British Regnal year13Geo.214Geo.2Buddhist calendar2284Burmese calendar1102Byzantine calendar72487249Chinese calendar (EarthGoat)4437 or 4230to (MetalMonkey)4438 or 4231Coptic calendar14561457Discordian calendar2906Ethiopian calendar17321733Hebrew calendar55005501Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat17961797- Shaka Samvat16611662- Kali Yuga48404841Holocene calendar11740Igbo calendar740741Iranian calendar11181119Islamic calendar11521153Japanese calendarGenbun 5()Javanese calendar16641665Julian calendarGregorian minus 11 daysKorean calendar4073Minguo calendar172 before ROC172Nanakshahi calendar272Thai solar calendar22822283Tibetan calendar(female Earth-Goat)1866 or 1485 or 713to(male Iron-Monkey)1867 or 1486 or 714Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1740.1740 (MDCCXL) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendarand a leap year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1740th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 740th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 40th year of the 18thcentury, and the 1st year of the 1740s decade. As of the start of 1740, the Gregorian calendar was 11 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 8 All 237 crewmen on the Dutch East India Company ship Rooswijk are drowned when the vessel strikes the shoals of Goodwin Sands, off of the coast of England, as it is beginning its second voyage to the Indies. The wreckage is discovered more than 250 years later, in 2004.[1]February 20 The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the town of Newton as Wilmington, North Carolina, named for Spencer Compton, 1st Earl of Wilmington and patron of Royal Governor Gabriel Johnston.March 16 King Edward of the Miskito Indians signs a treaty making his kingdom, located on the coast of modern-day Nicaragua, a protectorate of Great Britain.[2]March 25 Construction begins on Bethesda Orphanage for boys near Savannah, Georgia, founded by George Whitefield.April 8 War of the Austrian Succession: The Royal Navy captures the Spanish ship of the line Princesa off Cape Finisterre and takes her into British service.May 31 Frederick II becomes King in Prussia upon the death of his father, Frederick William I.June 1 Plantation Act 1740 or Naturalization Act 1740 of the Parliament of Great Britain comes into effect providing for Protestant alien immigrants (including Huguenots, and also Jews) residing in the American colonies for 7 years to receive British nationality.June 16 Pour le Mrite first awarded in Prussia as a military honour.June 26 War of Jenkins' Ear: Siege of Fort Mose A Spanish column of 300 regular troops, free Black militia and Indian auxiliaries storms Britain's strategically crucial position of Fort Mose, Florida.July 7 Adam Smith sets out from Scotland to take up a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford.[3]July 11 Pogrom: Jews are expelled from Little Russia.August 1 The song Rule, Britannia! is first performed at Cliveden, the country home of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in England.[4]August 17 Pope Benedict XIV succeeds Pope Clement XII, as the 247th pope.September 8 Hertford College, Oxford, England, is founded for the first time.[5]October 922 Batavia Massacre: Troops of the Dutch East India Company massacre 5,00010,000 Chinese Indonesians in Batavia.[6]October 20 Maria Theresa inherits the hereditary dominions of the Habsburg monarchy (Austria, Bohemia, Hungary and modern-day Belgium) under the terms of the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713 on the death of her father, Charles VI. Her succession to the Holy Roman Empire is contested widely because she is a woman, but she will reign for 40 years.November 6 Samuel Richardson's popular and influential epistolary novel, Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded, is published anonymously in London.November 14 The University of Pennsylvania is officially established.December 16 Frederick II of Prussia invades the Habsburg possession of Silesia, starting the War of the Austrian Succession.Enfield, North Carolina, is founded.Spain begins construction on Fort Matanzas in the Matanzas Inlet, approximately 15 miles (24km) south of St. Augustine, Florida.The fairy-tale Beauty and the Beast by French novelist Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve was published.February 4 Carl Michael Bellman, Swedish poet, composer (d. 1795)February 15 Juan Andrs, Spanish Jesuit (d. 1817)February 16 Giambattista Bodoni, Italian publisher and engraver (d. 1813)February 17 John Sullivan, American General in the American Revolutionary War, delegate in the Continental Congress (d. 1795)March Johann van Beethoven, German musician, father of Ludwig van Beethoven (d. 1792)March 16 Johann Jacob Schweppe, German-born inventor, founder of the Schweppes Company (d. 1821)April 7 Haym Salomon, Polish-Jewish American financier of the American Revolution (d. 1785)April 14 Anna Strong, Patriot spy during the American Revolutionary War (d. 1812)May 7 Nikolai Arkharov, Russian police chief (d. 1814)Marquis de SadeJune 2 Marquis de Sade, French author, for whom sadism is named (d. 1814)June 24 Juan Ignacio Molina, Spanish-Chilean Jesuit priest, naturalist, historian, translator, geographer, botanist, ornithologist and linguist (d. 1829)June 27 James Woodforde, English clergyman and diarist (d. 1803)July 27 Jeanne Bar, French explorer (d. 1803)August 23 Emperor Ivan VI of Russia (d. 1764)August 26 Joseph-Michel Montgolfier, French inventor (d. 1810)September 12 Johann Heinrich Jung, German writer (d. 1817)September 23 Empress Go-Sakuramachi of Japan (d. 1813)September 25 Hercules Mulligan, tailor and spy during the American Revolutionary War (d. 1825)October 29 James Boswell, Scottish author (d. 1795)October 31 Philip James de Loutherbourg, English artist (d. 1812)December Elisabeth Olin, Swedish opera singer (d. 1828)Ali Pasha of Ioannina, Albanian ruler (d. 1822)Margaret Bingham, Countess of Lucan, born Margaret Smith, English portrait miniature painter and writer (d. 1814)[7]John Milton, American politician and officer of the Continental Army (d. 1817) (earliest estimated date of birth)Septimanie d'Egmont, French salonist (d. 1773)Pope Clement XIIFrederick William I, King in PrussiaSaint Theophilus of CorteCharles VI, Holy Roman EmperorAnna, Empress of RussiaJanuary Louise lisabeth de Joybert, politically active Canadian governors' wife (b. 1673)January 5 Antonio Lotti, Italian composer (b. 1667)January 17 Matthias Buchinger, German artist (b. 1674)January 20 Niccol Comneno Papadopoli, Italian jurist of religious law and historian (b. 1655)January 21 Nicholas Trott, colonial magistrate, South Carolina Chief Justice (b. 1663)January 27 Louis Henri, Duke of Bourbon, Prime Minister of France (b. 1692)January 29 Richard Lumley, 2nd Earl of Scarbrough (b. 1686)February 6 Pope Clement XII (b. 1652)[8]February 23 Massimiliano Soldani Benzi, Italian artist (b. 1656)February 29 Pietro Ottoboni, Italian cardinal (b. 1667)March 23 Olof Rudbeck the Younger, Swedish scientist and explorer (b. 1660)April 28 Bajirao I, Great Maratha warrior and Prime Minister of Marartha Empire (b.1700)April 23 Thomas Tickell, English writer (b. 1685)May 17 Jean Cavalier, French Protestant rebel leader (b. 1681)May 31 Frederick William I, King in Prussia (b. 1688)June 1 Samuel Werenfels, Swiss theologian (b. 1657)June 6 Alexander Spotswood, British governor of Virginia Colony (b. 1676)June 17Theophilus of Corte, Italian Roman Catholic priest, preacher and missionary, canonized (b. 1676)William Wyndham, English politician (b. 1687)June 18 Piers Butler, 3rd Viscount Galmoye, Anglo-Irish nobleman (b. 1652)July 2 Thomas Baker, English antiquarian (b. 1656)October 5 Johann Philipp Baratier, German scholar (b. 1721)October 11 Princess Magdalena Augusta of Anhalt-Zerbst, Duchess of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg (b. 1679)October 20 Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor (b. 1685)October 28 Anna, Empress of Russia (b. 1693)December 1 John Abernethy, Irish Protestant minister (b. 1680)December 20 Richard Boyle, 2nd Viscount Shannon, British military officer and statesman (b. 1675)December 30 John Senex, English geographer (b. ca. 1678)[9]^ Wendy van Duivenvoorde, Dutch East India Company Shipbuilding: The Archaeological Study of Batavia and Other Seventeenth-Century VOC Ships (Texas A&M University Press, 2015) p145^ "Mosquito Coast", in Historical Dictionary of the British Empire, ed. by Kenneth J. Panton (Rowman & Littlefield, 2015) p384^ "On this day in 1740..." Adam Smith Institute. July 7, 2010. Retrieved November 19, 2019.^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson. p.308. ISBN0-304-35730-8.^ Hamilton, Sidney Graves (1903). Hertford College. University of Oxford college histories. London: Robinson.^ "Image: Bird's eye view of Batavia showing the massacre of the Chinese". Archived from the original on September 21, 2009. Retrieved November 12, 2006.^ This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain:Stephen, Leslie, ed. (1886). "Bingham, Margaret". Dictionary of National Biography. Vol.5. London: Smith, Elder & Co. ^ "Clement XII | pope". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved April 22, 2021.^ "The Historical Theater in the Year 400 AD, in Which Both Romans and Barbarians Resided Side by Side in the Eastern Part of the Roman Empire". World Digital Library. 1725. Retrieved July 27, 2013.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1601 to 1700Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies16thcentury17thcentury18thcenturyTimelines16thcentury17thcentury18thcenturyState leaders16thcentury17thcentury18thcenturyDecades1600s1610s1620s1630s1640s1650s1660s1670s1680s1690sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteThe 17th century lasted from January 1, 1601 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCI), to December 31, 1700 (MDCC).It falls into the early modern period of Europe and in that continent (whose impact on the world was increasing) was characterized by the Baroque cultural movement, the latter part of the Spanish Golden Age, the Dutch Golden Age,[1] the French Grand Sicle dominated by Louis XIV, the Scientific Revolution, the world's first public company and megacorporation known as the Dutch East India Company, and according to some historians, the General Crisis.From the mid-17th century, European politics were increasingly dominated by the Kingdom of France of Louis XIV, where royal power was solidified domestically in the civil war of the Fronde. The semi-feudal territorial French nobility was weakened and subjugated to the power of an absolute monarchy through the reinvention of the Palace of Versailles from a hunting lodge to a gilded prison, in which a greatly expanded royal court could be more easily kept under surveillance. With domestic peace assured, Louis XIV caused the borders of France to be expanded. It was during this century that the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English civil war and an end to the dominance of the English monarchy.A scene on the ice, Dutch Republic, first half of the 17th centuryBy the end of the century, Europeans were masters of logarithms, electricity, the telescope and microscope, calculus, universal gravitation, Newton's Laws of Motion, air pressure, and calculating machines due to the work of the first scientists of the Scientific Revolution, including Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Ren Descartes, Pierre Fermat, Blaise Pascal, Robert Boyle, Christiaan Huygens, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Robert Hooke, Isaac Newton, and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. It was also a period of development of culture in general (especially theater, music, visual arts and philosophy). Some of the greatest inventions took place in this century.It was during this period that the European colonization of the Americas began in earnest, including the exploitation of the silver deposits, which resulted in bouts of inflation as wealth was drawn into Europe.[2] Also during this period, there would be a more intense European presence in Southeast Asia and East Asia (such as the colonization of Taiwan). These foreign elements would contribute to a revolution in Ayutthaya. The Mataram Sultanate and the Aceh Sultanate would be the major powers of the region, especially during the first half of the century.[2]In the Islamic world, the gunpowder empires the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal grew in strength as well. The southern half of India would see the decline of the Deccan Sultanates and extinction of the Vijayanagara Empire. The Dutch would colonize Ceylon and endure hostilities with Kandy. The end of the 17th century saw the first major surrender of Ottoman territory in Europe when the Treaty of Karlowitz ceded most of Hungary to the Habsburgs in 1699.In Japan, Tokugawa Ieyasu established the Tokugawa shogunate at the beginning of the century, beginning the Edo period; the isolationist Sakoku policy began in the 1630s and lasted until the 19th century. In China, the collapsing Ming dynasty was challenged by a series of conquests led by the Manchu warlord Nurhaci, which were consolidated by his son Hong Taiji and finally consummated by his grandson, the Shunzhi Emperor, founder of the Qing dynasty.[3] Qing China spent decades of this century with economic problems (results of civil wars between the Qing and former Ming dynasty loyalists), only recovering well at the end of the century.The greatest military conflicts of the century were the Thirty Years' War,[4] DutchPortuguese War,[5] the Great Turkish War, the Nine Years' War, MughalSafavid Wars, and the Qing annexation of the Ming.For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 17th century.Main articles: 1600s, 1610s, 1620s, 1630s, and 1640sPersian Ambassador during his entry into Krakw for the wedding ceremonies of King Sigismund III of Poland in 1605.1601: 4th Spanish Armada; in the Battle of Kinsale, England defeats Irish and Spanish forces, driving the Gaelic aristocracy out of Ireland and destroying the Gaelic clan system.16011603: The Russian famine of 16011603 kills perhaps one-third of Russia.[6]1602: Matteo Ricci produces the Map of the Myriad Countries of the World (, Kny Wngu Qunt), a world map that will be used throughout East Asia for centuries.1602: The Dutch East India Company (VOC) is established by merging competing Dutch trading companies.[7] Its success contributes to the Dutch Golden Age.1603: Elizabeth I of England dies and is succeeded by her cousin King James VI of Scotland, uniting the crowns of Scotland and England.1603: Tokugawa Ieyasu takes the title of shgun, establishing the Tokugawa shogunate. This begins the Edo period, which will last until 1868.1603: In Nagasaki, the Portuguese Jesuit missionary Joo Rodrigues publishes Nippo Jisho, the first dictionary of Japanese to a European (Portuguese) language.1605: The King of Gowa, a Makassarese kingdom in South Sulawesi, converts to Islam.Tsar Michael I of Russia reigned 1613164516051627: The reign of Mughal emperor Jahangir after the death of emperor Akbar.1606: The Long Turkish War between the Ottoman Empire and Austria is ended with the Peace of ZsitvatorokAustria abandons Transylvania.1606: Treaty of Vienna ends an anti-Habsburg uprising in Royal Hungary.1606: Willem Janszoon captained the first recorded European landing on the Australian continent, sailing from Bantam, Java, in the Duyfken.1607: Flight of the Earls (the fleeing of most of the native Gaelic aristocracy) occurs from County Donegal in the west of Ulster in Ireland.1607: Iskandar Muda becomes the Sultan of Aceh for 30 years. He will launch a series of naval conquests that will transform Aceh into a great power in the western Malay Archipelago.1610: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth army defeats combined RussianSwedish forces at the Battle of Klushino and conquers Moscow.1610: King Henry IV of France is assassinated by Franois Ravaillac.1611: The Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas, the oldest existing university in Asia, is established by the Dominican Order in Manila[8]1611: The first publication of the King James Bible.1612: The first Cotswold Olympic Games, an annual public celebration of games and sports begins in the Cotswolds, England.1613: The Time of Troubles in Russia ends with the establishment of the House of Romanov, which rules until 1917.16131617: PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is invaded by the Tatars dozens of times.[9]James I of England and VI of Scotland ruled in the first quarter of the 17th century1613: The Dutch East India Company is forced to evacuate Gresik due to the Mataram siege in neighboring Surabaya. The dutch negotiates with Mataram and is allowed to set up a trading post in Jepara.16141615: The Siege of Osaka (last major threat to Tokugawa shogunate) ends.1616: The last remaining Moriscos (Moors who had nominally converted to Christianity) in Spain are expelled.1616: English poet and playwright William Shakespeare dies.1618: The Defenestration of Prague.1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 161848.1618: The Manchus start invading China. Their conquest eventually topples the Ming dynasty.1619: European slaving reaches America when the first Africans are brought to the present-day United States.1619: The Dutch East India Company storm Jayakarta and withstand a months-long siege by the combined English, Bantenese and