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Choosing the right engine oil for your vehicle is essential for maintaining performance and engine longevity. Castrol offers a wide range of engine oils catering to different vehicle types and needs. This article provides a comprehensive overview of Castrol engine oils, including their price, quantity, viscosity grades, and suitable applications. Overview Feature Details Price Range INR 300 – 1,300 Quantities 1L, 3L, 4L, 5L, Bulk Viscosity Grades 0W20, 5W30, 10W40, 15W40, 20W50, 20W40 Applications Cars, motorcycles, diesel engines, high-mileage vehicles Castrol Engine Oil Product List Here’s a detailed list of popular Castrol engine oils: Product Price Range (INR) Quantity Viscosity Grade Suitable For Castrol GTX 20W50 450 – 600 1L, 3L 20W50 Older vehicles, high-mileage engines Castrol MAGNATEC 5W30 700 – 1,000 1L, 4L 5W30 Cars, modern engines Castrol POWER1 10W40 550 – 750 1L 10W40 Motorcycles, high-performance bikes Castrol EDGE 0W20 1,000 – 1,300 1L 0W20 Premium cars, turbocharged engines Castrol CRB Turbomax 15W40 300 – 400 1L, 5L, Bulk 15W40 Diesel engines, commercial vehicles Castrol Active 4T 20W40 450 – 600 1L 20W40 Standard bikes, daily commuters Key Features and Benefits Price and Packaging Castrol engine oils are available in a range of prices and packaging to suit diverse needs: 1L Bottles: Ideal for top-ups and smaller engines. 3L – 5L Packs: Designed for complete oil changes. Bulk Quantities: Best for workshops and commercial use. Viscosity Grades Castrol engine oils come in various viscosity grades, such as: 0W20: Offers excellent cold start performance and is perfect for modern cars. 10W40: Ideal for motorcycles requiring enhanced heat resistance. 15W40: Suitable for diesel engines with robust lubrication needs. Understanding viscosity grades helps ensure the oil performs optimally across different temperatures and engine conditions. Applications Castrol engine oils cater to a wide variety of vehicles, including: Cars: Modern cars with advanced engines, including turbocharged models. Motorcycles: High-performance bikes and daily commuters. Diesel Engines: Commercial and heavy-duty vehicles. High-Mileage Vehicles: Older cars and bikes needing extra protection. Refi Rates Dip Ahead of Today's Fed Decision: Mortgage Refinance Rates on June 18, 2025 Mortgage Rates Drop on Fed Day: Today's Rates for June 18, 2025 How to Watch Man City vs. Wydad Casablanca From Anywhere for Free: Stream FIFA Club World Cup Soccer Wyze Announces a Major Security Revamp with New Metadata Tricks for Security Cameras The Trump Phone Will Cost You $499. This Is What You Get and What We Don't Know Yet Keep Your Nintendo Switch 2 Scratch-Free With Tempered Glass Screen Protectors for Just $5 Can ChatGPT Help With Bill Negotiations? We Put It to the Test Mortgage Rates and the Federal Reserve: Everything to Know Before Today's Decision Best Internet Providers in Massachusetts Score $500 Off This Yeedi M12 Pro Plus Robot Vacuum and Mop Today This AI Platform Has Your Pool Design Covered. Here's How Vondy Helps The Xbox Ally's Biggest Specs Upgrade Could Just Be Better Windows 11 for Handhelds 'We Were Liars' on Prime Video: How to Stream the New Series 51 of the Best TV Shows on Netflix That Will Keep You Entertained Cox Communications Internet Review: Plans, Pricing, Speed and Availability Page 2 Cox Communications Internet Review: Plans, Pricing, Speed and Availability Best VPN 2025: Top 5 Services Tested With $500 Off, This Ecovacs T30S Robot Vacuum and Mop Won't Clean Out Your Bank Account This 23andMe Data Breach Settlement Could Pay You Up to $10,000: Here's How Can I Delete My 23andMe DNA? Everything to Know as the Genetics Company Gets a New Owner Don't Know a Thing About Broadband? Here's Your Home Internet Glossary, From ACP to ZigBee Find Anything With This $16 Samsung Galaxy SmartTag 2 Deal Best Internet Providers in Baltimore, Maryland Bag These Colorful CMF Buds Pro 2 Wireless Earbuds at a Record Low Price of Just $47 Today Apple's 15-inch M2 MacBook Air Just Hit an All-Time Low $810, but for How Long? Amazon Prime Day 2025: Dates Officially Confirmed and Deals Have Already Started 'Duster': When to Watch New Episodes of the Throwback Grindhouse Series Xbox Is Bringing These Call of Duty and Warcraft Games to Game Pass in June Starlink Internet Review: Plans, Pricing, Speed and Availability Best Home Security Cameras of 2025: My Picks for Your Protection Engine oil specifications or grades, are a combination of numbers and letters found on all oil packaging. They signify oil thickness (or viscosity) at high and low temperatures. For instance, for 5W-30 oil, the “5W” part of the grade is related to the measurement of viscosity at low temperatures (-35°C) or at engine start-up. The ‘W’ tells you this because it stands for ‘Winter’. The number 30 after, signifies viscosity at 100°C, which is the normal operating temperature of most vehicle engines. Simply put, the numbers and letters tell you the oil’s viscosity when your car is stationary and in use. Viscosity is the resistance to flow of a fluid. Motor oil viscosity grades are based on a scale developed by the API (American Petroleum Institute) lubricant organization. The values are defined in a specification known as API 1509 and are based on the resistance the oil gives to flowing at two different temperatures – cold and high temperature. The measurement of viscosity at high and low temperatures are properties of multi-grade oils. Years ago, most vehicles used one viscosity grade oil in the summer and a different viscosity grade oil in the winter. But as motor oil technology advanced, additives such as viscosity index improvers allowed for the use of the same grade of oil year-round. The low temperature viscosity of the oil is a measurement that simulates starting a car on a cold winter day. That value has the letter “W” after the number and has a dash after the W. For example, if the oil is a 5W-30, the 5W part describes the viscosity of the oil at low temperatures. The lower the number, the faster the oil will flow at vehicle start up. The high temperature viscosity is the number after the dash and is related to the viscosity of the oil as it is moving around your engine after the car has warmed up and is at normal engine temperature. In the 5W-30 example, the 30 defines the viscosity of the oil at normal engine temperatures. Again, the lower the number, the lower the viscosity of the oil and the faster the oil will move around the engine. As an example, let’s compare 5W-20, 5W-30 and 10W-30 motor oils. A 5W-20 and 5W-30 will have very similar if not equal viscosity at lower start-up temperatures. But as the engine heats up, the 5W-20 will move with less resistance than an 5W-30. Less resistance results in improved fuel economy but the oil is not as thick and forms a smaller layer of protection between metal surfaces. If we compare a 5W-30 and a 10W-30, they will behave very similarly as the engine heats up, but at start-up, the 5W-30 will provide less resistance and start easier than the 10W-30. The 5W-20 will have a lower viscosity and provide less resistance than the 10W-30 at both start-up and normal engine operating temperatures. In the past, it was common for vehicles to require higher viscosity oils such as 20W-50’s, 10W-40’s and 10W-30’s. But as engine technology has advanced over the years, the size of engines and pathways in engine that oil flows through have gotten smaller and thinner. This has led over time to motor oil viscosity decreasing – currently 5W-30 and 5W-20 are the most popular grade and 0W-20 is the fastest growing grade. These lower viscosity motor oils are needed to move through the thin engine pathways to protect and clean metal surfaces. Lower viscosity motor oils also result in better fuel economy. Choosing the correct engine oil for your car is more important than ever due to the complexities of modern engines. Most brands offer several different options but it’s crucial that you use an oil that meets the requirements of your car. If you require a quick answer, the best engine oil is the Castrol Edge 5W-30, which is a fully synthetic oil that’s designed for maximum performance. However, if want a top-rated budget oil, you can’t go wrong with the Comma XTech formula. After many years of changing the oil on cars as well as using a range of oils, we have plenty of experience to choose between the hundreds of options on the market. Therefore, our recommendations in this article are based on testing, the latest research and multiple factors such as the oil’s specification, additional qualities that make them unique and value. Best Engine Oil Overview Keeping to the servicing schedule of your car and using the correct oil is crucial to maintaining a smooth-running engine. If this is the first time you are changing your car’s oil yourself, we have written an in-depth guide on how to change the oil in your car that walks you through each step. Below is a list of the best engine oils that are available in several different blends and viscosity grades. View On Amazon View On Euro Car Parts Castrol is one of the most well-known brands in the engine oil industry and they produce a wide range of oils. The Edge formula is their most popular option that offers improved wear protection and maximum engine performance. For drivers of performance-based cars, this engine oil is probably the recommendation within your owner’s manual. It’s boosted with Titanium FST, which is proven to provide extra oil strength for engines that work at higher pressures. Pros SAE 5W-30 approved Manufactured in the EU and approved for use in OEM vehicles Performance oil of choice for cars requiring 504.00 specification Suitable for petrol or diesel engines Micro-filtered and certified CO2 neutral Available in 1 or 5 litre bottles To conclude, the Castrol Edge 5W-30 is the best engine oil for performance cars and the recommended option for most Audi, Volkswagen, Porsche, Mercedes, Skoda, Seat and other petrol engines. The main drawback is that it does come with a premium price tag but if you want the best for your engine, it’s the ultimate choice. View On Amazon View On Euro Car Parts Mobil 1 is another highly reputable engine oil brand and their ESP 5W-30 is one of their most-rated oils. This is because it’s very popular among diesel drivers because it assists with cleaning the DPF by reducing particulate build-up inside of the filters. Another standout feature of this engine oil is the cold weather performance, which many other oils lack. According to the brand, the oil provides quick starting and ultra-fast protection even in extremely cold temperatures. Pros Excellent low temperature capabilities Prevents the build-up of deposits and sludge Reduces oil ageing Available in a 1 or 5 litre bottle Cons Benefits target diesel engines and not petrol Although it’s one of the most expensive oils on the market, it’s proven to be one of the best and used by premium manufacturers such as Porsche and Bentley. Unlike many of the alternatives, the ESP formula not only improves performance but also provides additional cleaning power for older or high-mileage vehicles too. View On Amazon View On Euro Car Parts Another engine oil by the Castrol brand that’s just as popular is the Magnatec formula, which is designed for engine protection. The brand state that the oil clings to your engine and forms an extra layer, which acts as a protective layer during start-up and for all driving conditions. The main difference between Castrol Edge and Magnatec is the additives that are used in the engine oil. The Edge formula uses titanium FST, which provides additional oil strength under pressure and is best for performance cars. Whereas the Magnatec formula uses a different blend to cling onto the engine for additional protection. Pros Added protection in high and low temperatures Unique patented stop-start protection Suitable for both petrol and diesel engines Available in 1, 4 or 5 litre bottles Ideal for high mileage cars Cons Relatively expensive when compared to other 10W-40 oils For those that require a protective oil that’s designed to prolong the life of the engine, the Castrol Magnatec is perfect. It’s compatible with most engines and ticks all the boxes in terms of protection in both low and high temperatures. View On Amazon View On Euro Car Parts The Mobil Super 3000 is another full synthetic engine oil by the brand that provides enhanced performance and protection. It’s suitable for a range of petrol or diesel engines of any age and according to the brand, it will noticeably reduce engine noise. Pros Suitable for many vehicle types and ages Improved fuel economy (as per ACEA A5/B5) Available in 1 or 5 litre bottles 5 year expiry date from manufactured date Offers great value for money Backed by the reputable brand Considering that it’s a Mobil 1 full synthetic oil, the Super 3000 formula offers great value for the money. It’s an excellent all-round engine oil that improves engine cleanliness and promotes maximum performance. View On Amazon View On GSF For those on a tight budget and require an oil that provides excellent performance, the Comma XTech is the best option. It’s a fully synthetic blend that’s made in the UK and is suitable for petrol and diesel-powered vehicles. According to the brand, their synthetic engine oil has been designed to provide maximum performance as well as noticeably improved fuel economy. Pros Manufactured in the UK Expiry date of 5 years Ideal for petrol and diesel cars Helps to improve fuel economy Cons Lack of bottle sizes available The Comma XTech is one of the most highly rated budget engine oils on the market that offers great value for the money. The fact that it’s fully synthetic and made in the UK but still one of the cheapest is highly impressive. View On Amazon View On Euro Car Parts Another cheap engine oil option is the Triple QX SynPlus formula, which is highly rated and available in a large 5-litre bottle. It’s also a 5W-40 viscosity oil that’s suitable for a wide range of vehicles in the UK. Pros Advance additive technology Wide compatibility with a range of vehicles Blended in the UK Available in 1, 2.5 and 5 litre bottles Cons Not ideal for performance based vehicles The Triple QX SynPlus is a cheap synthetic oil that’s a fraction of the price when compared to oil from much larger brands. It ticks all the boxes that you would expect from an affordable engine oil and it won’t disappoint. After many years of changing the oil on cars that range from an Audi RS6 to budget daily cars, we have used and tested several different oils. We also have extensive knowledge to base our recommendations on in this article because as well as testing, we also rated the oils on their specification, additional qualities and value for the money. During our testing, we tested engine oils from the most reputable UK brands. We also tested both premium and budget oils because for certain vehicles, it may not be worth the added investment of a performance-based oil. To keep up our commitment to reviewing and testing the latest engine oils (for this article), we are continually testing out the latest offerings from top brands in the UK. This means that when we notice a brand has released a new and improved blend of oil, we will attempt to purchase it and test it during our next oil change (where applicable). Below is a video we posted on our YouTube channel from a recent engine oil change that we carried out. As you can see in the video, during this test, we changed the oil by emptying it via the sump but you can use an oil extractor to perform the oil change too. Conclusion Maintaining your car with the correct oil isn’t something you should ignore as it can lead to expensive repairs later down the line. There are hundreds of different oils available but you should always double-check the owner’s manual to find the correct specification for your car. Many brands will also offer a “car checker” in case you cannot find your documents. All of our recommendations are suitable for every budget and can be used in the majority of UK vehicles. Rather than letting a garage change the oil, doing it yourself with one of the recommendations above can save you a lot of money. You will also have peace of mind that the oil you have purchased is the one being used in the oil change. If you require further information with regards to the engine oils we’ve listed in our roundup, feel free to get in touch and we will try to provide our assistance where possible. What Engine Oil Do I Need For My Car? The best engine oil for your car needs to be the right grade (i.e. 5W-30) and meet all of the technical specifications (i.e. ACEA, VW and so on). Therefore, it’s crucial that you find out this information before purchasing any engine oil. In terms of finding the correct engine oil for your car, you’ll be able to find the exact grade and specification in your car’s handbook. Alternatively, many websites such as Amazon, Euro Car Parts, GSF and many others will be able to tell you based on your car’s registration. It’s important to note that there may be scenarios where you require different engine oil than what’s stated in your handbook. For example, the car may be relatively old, high mileage, suffering from problems (i.e. DPF issues) or you may even be taking it on a track day. If this is the case, there may be a better-suited engine oil for your car. How Much Engine Oil Do I Need? The amount of engine oil you’ll need for your car varies depending upon several factors. For example, the number of cylinders, engine size and other factors make a difference in the quantity of oil required. In terms of finding how much oil your specific engine requires, the exact amount will be stated in your car’s handbook. Alternatively, you may want to ring a professional or dealership and provide them with a VIN number. From the VIN, they’ll be able to check a vehicle database to see what quantity is required. How Long Does Engine Oil Last? As long as the engine oil you buy hasn’t been opened and is stored at room temperature, it should last between 2 to 5 years. However, it’s worth checking the bottle for any stamped expiry dates for complete peace of mind. It’s worth pointing out that if you’ve opened the bottle of engine oil, you’ll want to use it up within at least a year. Where Does Oil Go In An Engine? If you have never poured engine oil into your car’s engine, you may be wondering where it goes. In short, you’ll want to look for the oil filler cap in your engine bay, which may have the word “oil” or an outline of an oil can printed onto it. This is where you will pour the engine oil and ideally, you’ll want to use a funnel to avoid any spillages. For further information, we strongly recommend reading our guide on how to change engine oil. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,457 articles in English Ian Carmichael (18 June 1920 – 5 February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies—and the early stages of his career—were curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Full article...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Archive By email More featured articles About Pallas Athena ... that Pallas Athena (pictured) marked Gustav Klimt's transition to his iconic "golden phase" style? ... that a legislator, a civil servant, and a soldier led the campaign for a new district on Sumba Island? ... that the cover for Brazilian supergroup Tribalistas' debut album used chocolate syrup to illustrate the trio? ... that Jeremy Crawshaw was the only punter selected in the 2025 NFL draft? ... that HMS Sheffield earned twelve battle honours during World War II? ... that a South African library was named after American economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in Africa? ... that the Five Domains model seeks to ensure that animals have a "life worth living"? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Ralph Riggs made his professional stage debut when he was a baby? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Stella Chen Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Nominate an article June 18: Autistic Pride Day Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon 1898 – The Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 – English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival. 1967 – American musician Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival in California. 1981 – The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 – The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. Rogier van der Weyden (d. 1464)Ambrose Philips (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969–75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centu 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1870s 1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s Years 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 vte 1898 by topic Humanities Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Film Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Venezuela Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347ԹՎ ՌՅԽԷAssyrian calendar6648Bahá’í calendar54–55Balinese saka calendar1819–1820Bengali calendar1304–1305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61 Vict. 1 – 62 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar7406–7407Chinese calendar丁酉年 (Fire Rooster)4595 or 4388 — to —戊戌年 (Earth Dog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar1614–1615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar1890–1891Hebrew calendar5658–5659Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1954–1955 - Shaka Samvat1819–1820 - Kali Yuga4998–4999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898–899Iranian calendar1276–1277Islamic calendar1315–1316Japanese calendarMeiji 31(明治３１年)Javanese calendar1827–1828Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC民前14年Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar2440–2441Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871 — to —阳土狗年(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898. 1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 – New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 – Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse…!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 – The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1] February 15 – Spanish–American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later.February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23 – Émile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse…!. March 1 – Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 14 – Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 – In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 – Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 – The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 – Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 – Spanish–American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 – Spanish–American War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish–American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 26 – An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5] April 29 – The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6] May 1 – Spanish–American War – Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 – Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7–9 – Bava Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 – The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 – Spanish–American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 – The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 – The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 – Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographic negative.The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 – The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 – William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen.[8] June 9 – The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 – Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 11 – The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10] June 12 – Philippine Declaration of Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 – Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson chosen as its capital. June 19 – Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey.[page needed] June 21 – Spanish–American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 – Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 – Spanish–American War: Battle of San Juan Hill – United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 3 Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba – The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 – En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 – The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General William R. Shafter take the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 – "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale.[11] July 25 – Spanish–American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 – Spanish–American War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba. August 13 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Manila – By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 – The Gornergrat railway opens, connecting Zermatt to the Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 – Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 – The Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 – Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement of the Curtis Act of 1898. August 25 – 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan State. August 28 – American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 – Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing British dominance in the Sudan. 11,000 Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle.[12] September 10 – Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 – Fashoda Incident: A powerful flotilla of British gunboats arrives at the French-occupied fort of Fashoda on the White Nile, leading to a diplomatic stalemate, until French troops are ordered to withdraw on November 3. September 21 Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated supercentenarian. October 1 – The Vienna University of Economics and Business is founded, under the name K.u.K. Exportakademie. October 3 – Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota. October 6 – The Sinfonia Club, later to become the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia fraternity, is founded at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston by Ossian Everett Mills. October 15 – The Fork Union Military Academy is founded, in Fork Union, Virginia.[13] October 21 – General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation guaranteeing personal rights to the Cuban people.[14] October 22 – In a race riot near Harperville, Mississippi in the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one white person are killed.[14] October 23 – An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14] October 24 – The last Spanish soldiers in Puerto Rico, led by General Ortega, depart on ships to return to Spain.[14] U.S. President William McKinley extends the deadline for all Spanish troops to leave Cuba. Set to expire on December 1, the last day to depart is extended to January 1, 1899.[14] Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.[14] October 26 – A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60 Japanese sailors.[14] The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain.[14] October 27 – The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court grants the request on October 29. October 29 – France's Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on the Dreyfus case.[14] Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and his wife arrive at Jerusalem in Ottoman-ruled Palestine and visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.[14] October 30 – The Imperial Russian government announces that the leaders of the world's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Tsar to take part in a proposed conference on disarmament.[14] October 31 – The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics.[14] Count Ōkuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation along with that of his cabinet of ministers.[14] November 1 – Charles Dupuy forms a new government as Prime Minister of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson.[14] November 3 – With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14] November 5 – Negros Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros revolt against Spanish rule and establish the short-lived Republic of Negros.[14] In China, an admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy and 40 sailors are denied permission by the Chinese government to proceed from Tientsin to Beijing. In the U.S., the collapse of a theater under construction in Detroit kills 11 workmen.[14] November 6 – The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14] November 7 – The final meeting of the Cuban Assembly of the República de Cuba en Armas, which had been founded in 1895 during the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto García in the city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Méndez Capote is elected as president of the assembly. November 8 – Elections are held in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state legislature of 25 of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the state of New York.[14] Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a new government as Prime Minister of Japan.[14] November 9 – In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched.[14] November 10 – The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a coup d'état by the white Democratic Party of the U.S. state of North Carolina against the Republican Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day, a building housing a negro newspaper is burned and eight African Americans are killed.[14] The new United Central American States, a merger of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, places its capital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega.[14] Bartolomé Masó, the President of the República de Cuba en Armas that had been founded during the Cuban War of Independence, resigns.[14] November 11 – In Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are forced to leave the city by new government.[14] November 12 – The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.[14] November 17 – Fighting begins in Pana, Illinois, between striking white coal miners and black miners hired to replace them.[14] November 18 – The wreck of the ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon kills 28 of the 30 crew aboard.[14] November 19 – In U.S. college football, Harvard University defeats Yale University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten.[14] November 21 – At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the Philippines from Spain.[15] November 24 – Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15] November 26 – General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Adolfo Jiménez Castellanos.[15] A two-day blizzard known as the Portland Gale piles snow in Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts fishing industry and several coastal New England towns.[15] The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American legation at Beijing.[15] November 27 – All 115 people aboard the American steamer SS Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 –The Spanish peace commissioners in Paris announce that they accept the offer of the U.S. to purchase the Philippines.[15] November 30 – The United Central American States, a merger of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[15] December 1 – President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] The French government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the United States.[15] December 2 – The French Chamber of Deputies declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote failing 228 to 243.[15] President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 – The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador and Honduras collapses.[15] December 4 –

Shafter. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-08-05 view of Major General Shafter (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making road in front of Santiago. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century State leaders 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715–1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700–1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701–1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702–1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703–1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706–1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708–1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718–1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718–1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720–1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nuʻuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795–1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796–1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798–1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese 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 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right 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 Adam Smith 1776–1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 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 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 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion 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 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed 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

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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 Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1818 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1828 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1860s (links | edit) 1788 (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 1787 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1859 (links | edit) 1900 (links | edit) 1848 (links | edit) 1866 (links | edit) 1896 (links | edit) 1895 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1770s (links | edit) 1780s (links | edit) 1789 (links | edit) 1782 (links | edit) 1840 (links | edit) 1840s (links | edit) 1883 (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/18th_century" Choose the Best Castrol Engine Oil for Your Vehicle Blog Choose the Best Castrol Engine Oil for Your Vehicle Choosing the right engine oil is essential for your vehicle's long-term performance and health. Whether you're driving a car, a motorcycle, or a commercial vehicle, the right engine oil helps keep the engine cool, clean and well-lubricated. With so many options available from Castrol, one of the world's leading oil brands, making the right choice can seem overwhelming. This comprehensive guide will help you navigate the various Castrol engine oils and choose the best one for your vehicle.At Smart Parts Exports, we are proud to be India's largest wholesaler and exporter of Castrol Engine Oil. We stock a wide range of Castrol oils, including Castrol GTX, Castrol Edge, Castrol Magnatec, and Castrol motorcycle engine oils. In this guide, we'll explain everything you need to know about choosing the right engine oil for your car.Why Choosing the Right Engine Oil MattersEngine oil plays a critical role in the health of your vehicle's engine. It not only lubricates the moving parts but also helps to cool the engine, prevent corrosion, and remove dirt and sludge. Using the wrong oil can lead to a decrease in performance, increased fuel consumption, and potential damage to the engine. This is why choosing the right oil is so important, whether it's for your car or bike.Types of Castrol Engine OilBefore we dive into specific recommendations, it's important to understand the different types of engine oil available from Castrol:Castrol Full Synthetic Engine Oil: Fully synthetic oils like Castrol Edge and Castrol 10W30 Fully Synthetic Engine Oil provide superior performance and protection, particularly in extreme temperatures. They're ideal for modern engines and high-performance cars.Castrol Semi-Synthetic Engine Oil: A blend of synthetic and mineral oils, Castrol Semi-Synthetic Engine Oil offers a balance of protection and affordability. It's suitable for a wide range of vehicles, offering better performance than conventional oils.Castrol Mineral Engine Oil: Mineral oils are typically used for older engines or low-performance vehicles. While they offer less protection than synthetic oils, they are more affordable.Understanding Oil Grades and ViscositySelecting the suitable Your car may use Castrol brand engine oil, which means you'll need to know what acronyms mean, such as 5W30, 10W30, and 20W50. These refer to the oil's viscosity, or thickness, at specific temperatures. The letter "W," which stands for "winter," describes the flow of oil during cold weather.5W30: One of the most popular options for modern cars, Castrol Engine Oil 5W30 offers excellent protection in both cold and warm weather. It's ideal for everyday vehicles, delivering improved fuel efficiency and smoother engine performance.10W30: This is a versatile oil that works well in moderate climates. Castrol 10W30 Fully Synthetic Engine Oil is perfect for those seeking superior engine protection and performance, especially in newer cars.20W50: Castrol 20W50 Diesel Engine Oil is thicker and designed for older or diesel engines that require extra protection. It's especially good for high-mileage vehicles or those that operate under high-stress conditions.Best Castrol Engine Oils for CarsAfter learning the basics, let's examine some of the best Castrol Automotive engine oils for a range of vehicle models and driving conditions:Castrol Edge Engine Oil: This fully synthetic oil is one of the most advanced formulas from Castrol. If you drive a high-performance car or need extra protection for your engine, Castrol Edge Engine Oil is an excellent choice. Its Titanium technology provides enhanced strength and reduces wear, even under extreme pressure.Castrol GTX Engine Oil: Known for its sludge-fighting properties, Castrol GTX Engine Oil is perfect for everyday vehicles that drive in stop-and-go traffic. It helps protect your engine from harmful deposits, prolonging engine life.Castrol 5W30: This oil is widely recommended for modern vehicles. It provides excellent protection and fuel efficiency. Whether you drive in extreme heat or cold, Castrol Engine Oil 5W30 will keep your engine running smoothly.Castrol Semi-Synthetic Engine Oil: For drivers seeking a balance between performance and cost, Castrol Semi-Synthetic Engine Oil offers enhanced protection compared to traditional mineral oils. It's perfect for medium-duty cars and light trucks.Castrol 10W30 Fully Synthetic Engine Oil: If you own a newer car and want the best performance, Castrol 10W30 Fully Synthetic Engine Oil is a great choice. Its fully synthetic formula provides superior protection against wear and tear, especially during cold starts.Castrol 20W50 Diesel Engine Oil: For those who drive diesel cars or high-mileage vehicles, Castrol 20W50 Diesel Engine Oil is a top pick. Its thicker viscosity helps protect engines with more wear and tear, keeping them running smoothly.The Best Castrol Engine Lubricants for MotorcyclesIn addition to cars, Castrol also offers a wide range of oils for motorcycles. Choosing the right Castrol motorcycle engine oil is just as important as picking the right oil for your car. Here are a few of the best options for bikes:Castrol Bike Engine Oil: Designed specifically for motorcycles, Castrol Bike Engine Oil offers enhanced protection for two-wheelers, ensuring smooth gear shifts and reducing engine wear.Castrol Power1 Racing 4T: If you ride a high-performance bike, this fully synthetic oil is a great choice. It provides superior acceleration and engine protection even in extreme conditions.Considerations for Selecting Castrol Oil for Your EngineType of Vehicle: The type of vehicle you drive plays a big role in determining which Castrol engine oil you should use. For cars with modern engines, synthetic oils like Castrol Edge Engine Oil are ideal. For older or diesel cars, you might want to go for a thicker oil like Castrol 20W50 Diesel Engine Oil.Driving Conditions: If you often drive in extreme temperatures or tough conditions, a fully synthetic oil like Castrol 10W30 Fully Synthetic Engine Oil will provide the best protection. For everyday driving in moderate climates, Castrol Semi-Synthetic Engine Oil can be a more cost-effective option.Mileage: High-mileage vehicles require extra protection, which is why thicker oils like Castrol 20W50 Diesel Engine Oil are recommended. These oils help reduce oil leaks and minimize wear on aging engines.Price: The price of engine oil varies depending on the type. Castrol oil engine price is influenced by factors like the type of oil (synthetic vs. mineral) and the grade. Fully synthetic oils tend to be more expensive but offer superior protection, making them a worthwhile investment for high-performance vehicles.ConclusionChoosing the right Castrol engine oil for your car or bike is essential for maintaining your vehicle's performance, efficiency, and longevity. At Smart Parts Exports, we offer a complete range of Castrol oils, from Castrol Edge Engine Oil to Castrol motorcycle engine oil, ensuring that you'll find the perfect match for your needs.By considering factors such as the type of vehicle, driving conditions, and oil viscosity, you can make an informed decision that keeps your engine running smoothly. Whether you need the superior protection of Castrol 5W30 or the specialized performance of Castrol 20W50 Diesel Engine Oil, we have you covered.For all of your engine oil needs, you can rely on Smart Parts Exports, the largest engine oil exporter from India for the Castrol brand. Let us help you keep your car operating at its best by providing the right Castrol engine lubricant.