I'm not a robot

We offer wait lists for our courses that fully book-up, to help balance the high demand for our courses with the limited seats in each offering.If a course is fully booked, we will note that on our website and open up a wait list for it. Our wait list is open to members and non-members and operates strictly on a first-come, first-served order.Wait lists are specific to a certain date/instance of a training course, e.g. October Contribution Analysis is fully booked, but December is not, you can only be on the the wait list for October.To get on the wait list, you simply need to email us from the email address to which you want to receive notifications about your wait list status. You can be on multiple course wait lists at the same time.If a seat opens up in a fully-booked course that has a wait list, we do NOT open the course up for general booking, but instead work down the wait list in order. When we get to your name, we will email you to offer you a spot in the course.You will have 24-48 business hours to accept your spot. (Less time is granted the closer to the start of the course we are.)We provide you with a secure credit card payments link to make payment. We do not offer invoicing for wait list spots; payment must be made via credit card.We must receive payment, verified by a Stripe automated message to us, within the same 24-48 hour timeframe.If we do not receive acceptance and payment within the timeframe allotted to you, we will move to the next name on the list and your name is removed.You can request to be added back to the bottom of the wait list if you miss your opportunity, but this is not done automatically.Once we receive payment, one of our staff members will process your course booking for you.Once a course has completed, the waitlist is cleared from our system. We offer wait lists for our courses that fully book-up, to help balance the high demand for our courses with the limited seats in each offering.If a course is fully booked, we will note that on our website and open up a wait list for it. Our wait list is open to members and non-members and operates strictly on a first-come, first-served order.Wait lists are specific to a certain date/instance of a training course, e.g. October Contribution Analysis is fully booked, but December is not, you can only be on the the wait list for October.To get on the wait list, you simply need to email us from the email address to which you want to receive notifications about your wait list status. You can be on multiple course wait lists at the same time.If a seat opens up in a fully-booked course that has a wait list, we do NOT open the course up for general booking, but instead work down the wait list in order. When we get to your name, we will email you to offer you a spot in the course.You will have 24-48 business hours to accept your spot. (Less time is granted the closer to the start of the course we are.)We provide you with a secure credit card payments link to make payment. We do not offer invoicing for wait list spots; payment must be made via credit card.We must receive payment, verified by a Stripe automated message to us, within the same 24-48 hour timeframe.If we do not receive acceptance and payment within the timeframe allotted to you, we will move to the next name on the list and your name is removed.You can request to be added back to the bottom of the wait list if you miss your opportunity, but this is not done automatically.Once we receive payment, one of our staff members will process your course booking for you.Once a course has completed, the waitlist is cleared from our system. EvalFocus. June issue. This month, we're bringing you the latest updates from across the evaluation landscape—plus highlights andBy UK Evaluation SocietyCelebrating evidence, impact and connection in Glasgow Thank you to everyone who joined us for Data in FocusBy UK Evaluation SocietyAnnual General Meeting 2025 Annual General Meeting documents This page contains the papers for the upcoming UK EvaluationBy UK Evaluation Society Purpose Who How Evaluation and Performance Measurement Evaluations seek to systematically and neutrally gather and analyze evidence to assess whether, why and how a program, initiative or policy works, with the aim of informing decision making, improvement, innovation, and accountability. They and the evaluation functions in departments play an important role in the results agenda by providing the reservoir of evidence and expertise necessary to understand the results programs and initiatives have and how they can be improved. This note answers: What the purpose of evaluation is Who evaluations are done by How evaluations are done How evaluation relates to performance measurement Evaluations typically consider one or more issues including whether what is being evaluated is relevant and responsive to a demonstrable need; the results it is producing and whether it is doing so effectively; its efficiency; and how it can be improved. Evaluations can target programs, initiatives, policies, priorities, projects, or other subjects, as needed. They: Help program managers and executives improve the achievement of results in their program or department Inform Memoranda to Cabinet, Treasury Board Submissions, and expenditure management generally Support communication to Parliament and Canadians of the results departments are achieving Facilitate innovation and learning within organizations Large Departments must: Have an evaluation function, led by a Head of Evaluation and overseen by a Performance Measurement and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) chaired by the Deputy Head Have a five-year evaluation plan based on the principle that all spending should be evaluated periodically and then target evaluations strategically to focus on risks, needs and priorities, providing a rationale for what will not be evaluated, where applicableFootnote 1 Small Departments: Must have a Head of Evaluation and a PMEC Need not have a formal evaluation plan, but must annually conduct an evaluation planning exercise to identify the department's five-year evaluation needs by considering information needs to support management decision making, other planned departmental oversight activities, and joint evaluations with other departments Evaluation functions must be internal to the department but outside of program areas. The credibility and utility of evaluations is derived from respectful collaborative relationships in which Heads of Evaluation and evaluators demonstrate neutrality in behavior, process and decisions, and actively apply evaluation standards, and individual values and ethics. Evaluation reports are approved by the Deputy Head. Centrally-led evaluations can be conducted as necessary. Evaluations typically use social science methods such as document reviews, interviews, surveys, case studies, focus groups, statistics and randomized control trials. They can look at a wide variety of sources to gather information, ranging from program beneficiaries to social media to predictive analytics based on big data. They can be conducted before a program is implemented, to inform its design; during a program, to help it adjust course; or after a program is complete or has been running for some time, to assess its impact. Common types of evaluations include: Impact evaluations, which focus on assessing the results of the program and understanding whether the program caused the results Economic evaluations, which consider whether the program was cost-effective, or whether the costs justified the benefits Innovation evaluations, which assess pilots where departments are experimenting with new approaches and want to determine efficacy and the feasibility of taking pilots to scale Delivery/Process/Formative evaluations, which consider how to improve the implementation or delivery of the program Theory of Change evaluations, which explore and test the underlying assumptions of why and how a program works Design/Needs evaluations, which aim to develop or assess program design, or redesign an existing program Performance measurement and evaluation are part of the same continuum and help support each other. Heads of both functions report to the Performance Measurement and Evaluation Committee, and both functions help inform program managers, senior management, central agencies, Parliament and Canadians. Evaluation Performance Measurement Typically periodic Done by neutral evaluators who work outside of the programs Focuses on explaining whether, why and how a program or policy works, as well as what results can be attributed to the program itself Often useful to identify and compare solutions to problems identified with program-led performance measurement By analogy, looking 'under the hood' of a car to explain or improve its performance Ongoing Done by program managers who work in consultation with the Head of Performance Measurement and the Head of Evaluation Uses performance indicators and progress compared to targets to assess performance Often useful to identify problems By analogy, a car's dashboard, informing about speed, engine temperature and fuel levels Footnote 1 This would not apply to all ongoing Gs&Cs that have a five-year average actual expenditure of $5 M (or greater) per year, which must be evaluated at least once every five years as per section 42.1 of the Financial Administration Act and should be reflected in the five-year evaluation plan. Return to footnote 1 referrer Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch Now 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. There are many different ways that people use the term 'evaluation'. At BetterEvaluation, when we talk about evaluation, we mean: any systematic process to judge merit, worth or significance by combining evidence and values That means we consider a broad range of activities to be evaluations, including some you might not have thought of as 'evaluations' before. We might even consider you to be an evaluator, even if you have never thought of yourself as an evaluator before! Different labels for evaluation When we talk about evaluation, we also include evaluation known by different labels: Review Assessment Impact analysis Social impact analysis Appreciative inquiry Cost-benefit assessment Different types of evaluation When we talk about evaluation we include many different types of evaluation - before, during and after implementation, such as: Needs analysis — which analyses and prioritises needs to inform planning for an intervention Ex-ante impact evaluation — which predicts the likely impacts of an intervention to inform resource allocation Process evaluation — which examines the nature and quality of implementation of an intervention Outcome and impact evaluation — which examines the results of an intervention Sustained and emerging impacts evaluations — which examine the enduring impacts of an intervention sometime after it has ended Value-for-money evaluations — which examine the relationship between the cost of an intervention and the value of its positive and negative impacts Syntheses of multiple evaluations — which combine evidence from multiple evaluations Monitoring and evaluation When we talk about evaluation we include discrete evaluations and ongoing monitoring, including: Performance indicators and metrics Integrated monitoring and evaluation systems Evaluations by different groups When we talk about evaluation we include evaluations done by different groups, such as: External evaluators Internal staff Communities A hybrid team Evaluation for different purposes When we talk about evaluation we include evaluations that are intended to be used for different purposes: Formatively, to make improvements Summatively, to inform decisions about whether to start, continue, expand or stop an intervention. Formative evaluation is not the same as process evaluation. Formative evaluation refers to the intended use of an evaluation (to make improvements); process evaluation refers to the focus of an evaluation (how it is being implemented). Formative evaluation Summative evaluation Process evaluation Focused on processes: intended to inform decisions about improving (primarily implementation) Focused on processes: intended to inform decisions about stop/go Impact evaluation Focused on impact: intended to inform decisions about improving (primarily design characteristics) Focused on impact: intended to inform decisions about stop/go As you can see, our definition of evaluation is broad. The resources on BetterEvaluation are designed with this in mind, and we hope they will help you in a range of evaluative activities. How is this different to what other people mean by 'evaluation'? Not everyone defines evaluation in this way because of their diverse professional and educational backgrounds and training and organisational context. Be aware that people might define evaluation differently, and consider the implications of the labels and definitions that are used. For example, some organisations use a definition of evaluation that focuses only on understanding whether or not an intervention has met its goals. However, this definition would not include a process evaluation, which might be used to check the quality of implementation and provide timely information to guide improvements. And it would not include a more comprehensive impact evaluation that considered unintended impacts (positive and negative) as well as intended impacts identified as goals. Some organisations refer only to formal evaluations that are contracted out to external evaluators, which leaves out important methods for self-evaluation, peer evaluation and community-led evaluation. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,331 active editors 7,023,308 articles in English Game Boy, platform of Donkey Kong Land Donkey Kong Land is a platform game developed by Rare and published by Nintendo for the Game Boy (pictured). Released on June 26, 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. (Full article...) Recently featured: History of education in Wales (1701–1870) White dwarf Battle of Groix Archive By email More featured articles About Erena 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? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Trifid and Lagoon nebulae The Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-meter (28 ft) 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 war Iran–Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Maria Voce Wes Hildreth Lucien Nedzi Anne Burrell Frederick W. Smith Ron Taylor Nominate an article June 26 Douglas 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 50 nations 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 25 June 26 June 27 Archive By email List of days of the year About Atacamite is a copper halide mineral: a copper(II) chloride hydroxide with the chemical formula $Cu_2Cl(OH)_3$. 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 Leidus Recently featured: Turban Head eagle Springbok Geraldine Ulmar 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 " 2 Calendar year Years Millenniu 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s Years 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1743 vte October 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 topic Arts and science Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music Science Countries Canada Denmark France Great Britain Ireland Japan Norway Russia Scotland Spain Sweden Lists of leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1740 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1740MDCCXLAb urbe condita2493Armenian calendar1189ԹՎ ՌՁՁԹAssyrian calendar6490Balinese saka calendar1661–1662Bengali calendar1146–1147Berber calendar2690British Regnal year13 Geo. 2 – 14 Geo. 2Buddhist calendar2284Burmese calendar1102Byzantine calendar7248–7249Chinese calendar己未年 (Earth Goat)4437 or 4230 — to 庚申年 (Metal Monkey)4438 or 4231Coptic calendar1456–1457Discordian calendar2906Ethiopian calendar1732–1733Hebrew calendar5500–5501Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1796–1797 - Shaka Samvat1661–1662 - Kali Yuga4840–4841Holocene calendar11740Igbo calendar740–741Iranian calendar1118–1119Islamic calendar1152–1153Japanese calendarGenbun 5(元文５年)Javanese calendar1664–1665Julian calendarGregorian minus 11 daysKorean calendar4073Minguo calendar172 before ROC民前172年Nanakshahi calendar272Thai solar calendar2282–2283Tibetan calendar阴土羊年(female Earth-Goat)1866 or 1485 or 713 — to 阳金猴年(male Iron-Monkey)1867 or 1486 or 714 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1740. 1740 (MDCCXL) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and 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 2nd millennium, the 40th year of the 18th century, 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 Mérite 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 9–22 – Batavia Massacre: Troops of the Dutch East India Company massacre 5,000–10,000 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 (24 km) 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 Andrés, 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 Sade June 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 Baré, 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 XII Frederick William I, King in Prussia Saint Theophilus of Corte Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor Anna, Empress of Russia January – Louise Élisabeth 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 – Niccolò 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 17 Theophilus 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. ISBN 0-304-35730-8. ^ 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 1700 Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Timelines 16th century 17th century 18th century State leaders 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1600s 1610s 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s 1670s 1680s 1690s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The 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 Siècle 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, René 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] Dutch–Portuguese War,[5] the Great Turkish War, the Nine Years' War, Mughal–Safavid 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 1640s Persian Ambassador during his entry into Kraków 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. 1601–1603: The Russian famine of 1601–1603 kills perhaps one-third of Russia.[6] 1602: Matteo Ricci produces the Map of the Myriad Countries of the World (坤輿萬國全圖, Kūnyú Wànguó Quántú), 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 shōgun, establishing the Tokugawa shogunate. This begins the Edo period, which will last until 1868. 1603: In Nagasaki, the Portuguese Jesuit missionary João 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 1613–1645 1605–1627: 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 Zsitvatorok—Austria 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 Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth army defeats combined Russian–Swedish forces at the Battle of Klushino and conquers Moscow. 1610: King Henry IV of France is assassinated by François 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. 1613–1617: Polish–Lithuanian 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 century 1613: 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. 1614–1615: 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 1618–48. 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 Jayakartan forces. They are relieved by Jan Pieterszoon Coen and a fleet of ships from Ambon. The dutch destroys Jayakarta and builds its new headquarters, Batavia, on top of it. 1620–1621: Polish–Ottoman War over Moldavia. 1620: Bethlen Gabor allies with the Ottomans and an invasion of Moldavia takes place. The Polish suffer a disaster at Cecora on the River Prut. 1620: The Mayflower sets sail from Plymouth, England to what became the Plymouth Colony in New England.The 1622 massacre was instrumental in causing English colonists to view all natives as enemies 1621: The Battle of Chocim: Poles and Cossacks under Jan Karol Chodkiewicz defeat the Ottomans. 1622: Jamestown massacre: Algonquian natives kill 347 English settlers outside Jamestown, Virginia (approximately one-third of the colony's population)[10][11] and burn the Henricus settlement. 1624–1642: As chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu centralises power in France. 1626: St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican completed. 1627: Aurochs go extinct.[12] 1628–1629: Sultan Agung of Mataram launches a failed campaign to conquer Dutch Batavia. 1629: Abbas I, the Safavids king, died. 1629: Cardinal Richelieu allies with Swedish Protestant forces in the Thirty Years' War to counter Ferdinand II's expansion. 1630: Birth of Shivaji at Shivneri fort, in present day Maharashtra, India, who later founded Maratha Empire in year 1674.[13] 1631: Mount Vesuvius erupts. 1632: Battle of Lützen, death of king of Sweden Gustav II Adolf.Battle of Nördlingen (1634). The Catholic Imperial army, bolstered by professional Habsburg Spanish troops won a great victory in the battle over the combined Protestant armies of Sweden and their German allies 1632: Taj Mahal building work started in Agra, India. 1633: Galileo Galilei arrives in Rome for his trial before the Inquisition. 1633–1639: Japan transforms into "locked country". 1634: Battle of Nördlingen results in Catholic victory. 1636: Harvard University is founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1637: Shimabara Rebellion of Japanese Christians, rōnin and peasants against Edo. 1637: The first opera house, Teatro San Cassiano, opens in Venice. 1637: Qing dynasty attacked the Joseon dynasty. 1639: Naval Battle of the Downs – Republic of the United Provinces fleet decisively defeats a Spanish fleet in English waters. 1639: Disagreements between the Farnese and Barberini Pope Urban VIII escalate into the Wars of Castro and last until 1649. 1639–1651: Wars of the Three Kingdoms, civil wars throughout Scotland, Ireland, and England. 1640–1668: The Portuguese Restoration War led to the end of the Iberian Union.The inauguration of the Royal Academy of Turku in 1640. 1641: The Irish Rebellion, by Irish Catholics who wanted an end to discrimination, greater self-governance, and reverse ownership of the plantations of Ireland. 1641: René