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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. If youre looking to bring yourself into the battle inMount & Blade II: Bannerlord, youll be happy to know that there ischaracter customization available for the game. However, if youre new to the franchise, or new to the genre as a whole, you may not know exactly what you should dump your skill points into. And does your backstory really matter that much? Lets dive into the details and find out how tocreate the perfect character to lead the charge into battle. Prepare your steel as you jump right in to find outthe best way to create a character for this strategy title epic, no matter if youre a veteran or new to the series! Character Customization Attributes In Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord As you jump into the customization screen, youll find that there are plenty of attributes to upgrade andlevel up. As you work towards your ultimate War Lord, youll want to make sure that youre studying up on whateach of the attributes can do for your character. Youll find that these are all available to you: Vigor One-Handed, Two-Handed, Polearms Control Endurance Riding, Athletics, Smithing Cunning Scouting, Tactics, Roguery Social Intelligence Steward, Medicine, Engineering As you create your character, you need to put some thought into what kind of leader you would like to be. Do you want to be Strong and Courageous, or Sneaky and Cunning? Think before you leap, but know that youll be able to add points to these categories at a later time. Character Customization Skills in Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord When you first step foot onto the battlefield, youll need to know what youre working with. After selecting the specificattributes listed above that you would like to focus on, youll be able to work on these skills at any time by taking part in a few specific actions. Here are all of the Skills available, along with a description of what you should be doing to upgrade them: One-Handed Attack with One-Handed Weapons Two-Handed Attack with Two-Handed Weapons Polearms Bow Crossbow Shoot enemies with Crossbow Throwing Hit enemies with thrown weapons Riding Athletics Smithing Create gear, materials, and equipment Scouting Find tracks, hideouts, and venture on hard grounds Tactics Roguery Bribery, raiding, leading bandits, escaping when held captive Charm Do good deeds, talk to Nobles Leadership Keep troops in good spirits Trade Steward Give different foods to your troops Medicine Engineering Build and use different Siege Weapons Much like before, focus on what you think you will excel at. If you think that you would decimate your opponent with your diplomatic tongue, youll want to dump your time and efforts intoCharm andLeadership. Or, if youd prefer to smash your way through the enemy lines, there are plenty of different skills that will benefit you. Background Choices in Mount & Blade II: Bannerlords As you choose yourBackground in this title, youll be able to see all of the differentstat boosts that they can bring to the table. While most of these are fairly menial in the long haul, if youre looking to start the game off with aBoost, youll want to choose your background from theorder below: Vlandians Sturgians Empire Aserai Khuzaits Battanians With theVlandians offeringproduction bonuses, more renown from battle, and more income at the cost ofmore influence to recruit Lords to your team, theyre the easiest pick to get started with in the grand scheme of things. While there is no definitive path to follow, you may want to consider spending skill points incharm, leadership, riding, bow, one & two-handed, as well as trade. This will lay a solid foundation for you to continue forward from, and continue to lay down the path to your true legacy. Mount & Blade II: Bannerlords is available now on PlayStation 5, PlayStation 4, Xbox Series X|S, Xbox One, and PC. Attack of the Fanboy is supported by our audience. When you purchase through links on our site, we may earn a small affiliate commission.Learn more about our Affiliate Policy 2022 video game2022 video gameMount & Blade II: BannerlordDeveloper(s)TaleWorlds EntertainmentPublisher(s)TaleWorlds EntertainmentPrime Matter (Physical)[1]Composer(s)Finn SeligerSeriesMount & BladePlatform(s)Microsoft WindowsPlayStation 4PlayStation 5Xbox OneXbox Series X/SReleaseOctober 25, 2022Genre(s)Strategy, action role-playingMode(s)Single-player, multiplayerMount & Blade II: Bannerlord is a strategy action role-playing video game developed and published by TaleWorlds Entertainment, and co-published by Prime Matter.[2][1] It is a prequel to Mount & Blade: Warband, a stand-alone expansion for the 2008 game Mount & Blade. Bannerlord takes place 210 years before its predecessor, with a setting inspired by the Migration Period. Bannerlord was announced in 2012.[3] A Steam page for the game was created in late 2015; the following year, TaleWorlds began releasing weekly developer diaries detailing elements of the game.[4][5] An early access version of the game was released on March 27, 2020 and quickly became the largest launch of the year on Steam, achieving nearly 250,000 concurrent players on Steam.[6] The game was released for Microsoft Windows, PlayStation 4, PlayStation 5, Xbox One, and Xbox Series X/S on October 25, 2022.Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord is a strategy/action role-playing game. The fundamental gameplay premise is the same as previous entries in the series: the player builds up a party of soldiers and performs quests on an overhead campaign map, with battles being played out on battlefields that allow the player to personally engage in combat alongside their troops. Bannerlord, however, includes significant improvements to numerous elements of gameplay.[7]Sieges in Bannerlord are intended to be more strategic than they were in Warband. The player may construct a variety of different siege engines and strategically position them before the battle begins in order to target certain sections of the enemy fortifications. On the overhead campaign map, the player can choose to bombard the walls, possibly creating breaches that can be used once the battle begins. To discourage prolonged bombardments on the battle map, only the merlons, gatehouses, and siege engines are destructible during the actual battle. The design of the defending castles and cities is intended to be biased in favor of the defenders; for example, murder holes are often located at key chokepoints, allowing the defenders to slaughter large numbers of the attackers before they can breach the gates.[8][9]Bannerlord features numerous improvements to the relationships between characters. The player is able to use a more advanced dialogue system to try to persuade non-player characters to do things that they want. While conversing with a character, the player needs to fill up a progress bar by successfully pushing their arguments; if the bar is filled, the character will give in to the player. If the character does not give in to charm alone, the player can employ the game's bartering system to try to bribe the character; this system is also used for regular transactions between the player and merchants. If the player repeatedly fails to persuade the character, a deal may become impossible and the relationship between them may be negatively affected.[10][11] The persuasion system can also be used to court and marry characters. While Warband allowed characters to marry, the player may also have children with their spouse in Bannerlord. If the player character dies, one of their children can inherit their soldiers and fiefs and become the new player character.[12]Bannerlord, like Warband, has a multiplayer component that allows players to engage in combat with each other across a variety of maps and game modes. As in Warband, the multiplayer of Bannerlord is restricted to battles and is separate from the campaign, although the developers have expressed interest in adding multiplayer to the campaign through post-release downloadable content.[13] Bannerlord utilizes a class system that allows players to choose what type of soldier they want to play as. Classes are divided into three categories: infantry, ranged, and cavalry. Each class has positive and negative elements that are influenced by the positive and negative elements of their faction in general. Players select classes using a point system, which replaces the money system of Warband.[14]Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord is set on the fictional continent of Calradia, 173 years before Mount & Blade: Warband, during the decline of the Calradic Empire and the formation of the predecessors of the factions that appear in Warband.[15] The downfall of the Calradic Empire is analogous to the fall of the Roman Empire during the Migration Period and the formation of the Middle Eastern, North African, and European realms of the Early Middle Ages. The armour, clothes, weapons, and architecture of each faction are inspired by their real-world counterparts from 600 to 1100 A.D.[7][16]Bannerlord includes eight major factions or kingdoms,[7] each composed of several clans and competing minor factions with their own goals. The Calradic Empire, based on Greece, Rome, and Byzantium, once owned a massive amount of Calradia, but has since been weakened by invasions from other peoples and the onset of a three-way civil war. The Northern Calradic faction believes that the senate should choose the emperor, the Southern Calradic faction believes that the widow of the most recent emperor should become the empress, and the Western Calradic faction believes that the military should choose the emperor. The Calradic factions all use a balance of heavy cavalry (including cataphracts), spearmen, and archers.[17] The Vlandians are a feudal people that specialize in heavy cavalry; they are based on western European medieval kingdoms, particularly the Normans, Vandals and Goths.[18] The Sturgians, located in the northern forests, specialize in infantry and are primarily inspired by the Vikings and Rus'.[19] The Aserai of the southern desert are adept at both cavalry and infantry tactics and are based on the pre-Islamic Arabs.[20] The Khuzaits, a nomadic people who inhabit the eastern steppe and specialize in mounted archery, are based upon the Huns, Pannonian Avars, Gktrks, Kipchaks, Khazars and Mongols.[21] The Battanians inhabit the central woodlands of Calradia and are based on the Celts; they specialize in ambushes and guerilla warfare.[22]In September 2012, TaleWorlds Entertainment announced that the game was in development and released a teaser trailer for it.[23]The game's graphics have been significantly improved from its predecessor,[24][25] Mount & Blade: Warband, having better shading and higher detail models. The character animations are created utilizing motion capture technology[26] and the facial animations were updated to improve upon the portrayal of emotions.[27]In March 2016, about 40 minutes of gameplay were shown at the PC Gamer Weekender event.[28][29] In October of that year, TaleWorlds made a Bannerlord Steam page.[4]In June 2017, 13 minutes of gameplay were shown at E3 2017.[30] That same year, TaleWorlds began releasing developer diaries on a weekly basis. These diaries give information about different aspects of the game. Previously, diaries had only been released a few times a year.[5]At Gamescom 2018, TaleWorlds presented a playable demo of the game and released a new trailer.[31]In a developer diary in 2019, TaleWorlds confirmed that they intend to have a closed beta for Bannerlord at some point in the future. However, no information about when the beta might take place was given.[32]On August 20, 2019, TaleWorlds published a trailer announcing plans for the release of an early access version of the game in March 2020.[33] The game released in early access on March 27, 2020.[34] Prime Matter, publisher and division of Plaion, signed an agreement with TaleWorlds to publish Bannerlord especially for physical copies on consoles.[2] Bannerlord was released for Microsoft Windows, PlayStation 4, PlayStation 5, Xbox One, and Xbox Series X/S on October 25, 2022.[35]War Sails is a singleplayer-only DLC currently in development, announced on March 20, 2025 and expected for release on June 17, 2025,[36] which will add Naval Combat, a new Faction, sea travel, and expand the map.On its early access release, Bannerlord became the largest launch of the year to that point on Steam, achieving more than 170,000 concurrent players.[37] Whilst still in early access, Chris Bratt, writing for Eurogamer, gave the game a largely positive review in an article entitled "Bannerlord is janky as hell, but I absolutely love it". He writes that "Bannerlord may not be finished and I suspect it won't be finished for a long time to come. It can be repetitive and unfair, many of its systems aren't up to scratch just yet and it's not uncommon to see the game crash or for you to run into some bizarre bug along the way. But at the same time, despite all of that, it is so much bloody fun."[38] Fraser Brown for PC Gamer shares similar sentiments in an article subheaded "It's not finished, it's still janky, but it's brilliant all the same."[39]In a review for Kotaku, Ethan Gach echoes the incomplete, yet enjoyable gameplay. He writes: "The action is clunky, the world is ugly ... and since it's an early access game, it's still far from fully fleshed out. And yet after spending several hours with the game I've been thoroughly won over by it."[40] IGN also gave the game a largely positive review. In their article, Leana Hafer writes that "for an early access game, it's ambitious and reasonably well-polished, even if it still has a long way to go."[41]^ a b ""Prime Matter signs physical publishing agreement with TaleWorlds Entertainment" - PLAION Press Server". press.kochmedia.com. Koch Media.^ a b Romano, Sal (Jun 10, 2021). "Prime Matter to publish Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord for consoles, PC". Gematsu. Retrieved August 23, 2022.^ Senior, Tom (28 September 2012). "Mount & Blade 2: Bannerlord announced with tiny teaser trailer". PC Gamer. Retrieved 23 April 2019.^ a b "Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord on Steam". TaleWorlds. Retrieved 23 April 2019.^ a b "A Message to Our Community". TaleWorlds. 8 August 2017. Retrieved 23 April 2019.^ De Meo, Francesco (March 29, 2020). "Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord Early Access Release Moved Forward To March 30th". Wccftech. Retrieved March 27, 2020.^ a b c "Mount and Blade 2: Bannerlord: everything we know". PC Gamer. 13 September 2018. 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After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P.G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Russet sparrowEmmy NoetherThe Combat: Woman Pleading for the VanquishedArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutPallas 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 HMSSheffield earned twelve battle honours during World WarII?... 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?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleMelissa HortmanIn 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 warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Stella ChenFranzo Grande StevensSly StoneMohammad BagheriFereydoon AbbasiStu WilsonNominate an articleJune 18: Autistic Pride DayCadaver Tomb of Ren of Chalon1898 The Cadaver Tomb of Ren 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 17June 18June 19ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30km (19mi) 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 TiridatesI 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 196975, 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: YerevantsiRecently featured: Igor StravinskySabella pavoninaMagna Carta (An Embroidery)ArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies18thcentury19thcentury 20thcenturyDecades1870s1880s1890s 1900s1910sYears1895189618971898 189919001901vte1898 by topicHumanitiesAnimationArchaeologyArchitectureArtFilmLiteraturePoetryMusicBy countryAustraliaBelgiumBrazilBulgariaCanadaChinaDenmarkFranceGermanyItalyNew ZealandNorwayPhilippinesPortugalRussiaSouth AfricaSpainSwedenUnited KingdomUnited StatesVenezuelaOther topicsRail transportScienceSportsLists of leadersSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347 Assyrian calendar6648Bah calendar5455Balinese saka calendar18191820Bengali calendar13041305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61Vict.162Vict.1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar74067407Chinese calendar (FireRooster)4595 or 4388to (EarthDog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar16141615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar18901891Hebrew calendar56585659Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat19541955- Shaka Samvat18191820- Kali Yuga49984999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898899Iranian calendar12761277Islamic calendar13151316Japanese calendarMeiji 31()Javanese calendar18271828Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC14Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar24402441Tibetan calendar(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871to(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898.1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendarand 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 2ndmillennium, the 98th year of the 19thcentury, 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 mapJanuary 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 mile 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 SpanishAmerican War: The USSMaine 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: USSMaine is sunk.February 23 mile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse!.March 1 Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in MinskMarch 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 SpanishAmerican War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USSNashville captures a Spanish merchant ship.April 23 SpanishAmerican 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 25SpanishAmerican 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-Westflisches Elektrizittswerk 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 SpanishAmerican 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 79 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 SpanishAmerican 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-Tchou-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.[pageneeded]June 21 SpanishAmerican 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-ColaJuly 1 SpanishAmerican 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 3SpanishAmerican 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 SSLa 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 SpanishAmerican 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 SpanishAmerican War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Gunica Bay.August 12 SpanishAmerican War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba.August 13 SpanishAmerican 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 21Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'tat, 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 kuma 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 Repblica de Cuba en Armas, which had been founded in 1895 during the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto Garca in the city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Mndez 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'tat 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]Bartolom Mas, the President of the Repblica 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 Ramn Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Adolfo Jimnez 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 President Zelaya of Nicaragua appoints a new cabinet free of ministers from El Salvador or Honduras.[15]The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15]December 5 A fire at a factory in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania) kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows.[15]December 6 The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the German Army.[15]December 9 The first of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by John Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later, after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions.December 10 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the SpanishAmerican War.December 12 The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.[15]December 15 A warrant issued in Paris for the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[15]A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15]The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.[15]December 18 Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15km/h (39.24mph) over 1km (0.62mi) in France.December 21 Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16]December 25 Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16]December 26 Marie and Pierre Curie announce the discovery of an element that they name radium.[16]December 27 The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16]December 28 The Swiss village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[16]December 29 The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton Chekhov opens.[17]King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who have been given the death penalty.[16]December 31 Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled to become King of Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16]French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18]The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta.Gracie FieldsKaj MunkSergei EisensteinRandolph ScottDenjir kchiBertolt BrechtLe SzilrdEnzo FerrariSoong Mei-lingEben DngesJanuary 1 Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944)January 3 John Loder, British actor (d. 1988)January 6 James Fitzmaurice, Irish aviation pioneer (d. 1965)January 7 Art Baker, American actor (d. 1966)January 9 Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979)January 10 Katharine Burr Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979)January 13 Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944)January 16 Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 2002)January 20 Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1989)January 21Rudolph Mat, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964)Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930)January 22Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1948)Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001)January 23 Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987)January 24 Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946)January 25 Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926)January 28 Milan Konjovi, Serbian painter (d. 1993)January 31 Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, American journalist and author (d. 1949)February 1 Leila Denmark, American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012)February 3 Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976)February 5Denjir kchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962)Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d.1969)February 6 Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966)February 10Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956)Joseph Kessel, French journalist and author (d. 1979)[19]Margot Sponer, German philologist and resistance fighter (d. 1945)February 11Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972)Le Szilrd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964)February 12Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966)Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979)February 14Eva Novak, American actress (d. 1988)Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974)February 15Tot, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1967)Allen Woodring, American runner (d. 1982)February 18Enzo Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988)Luis Muoz Marn, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980)February 24 Kurt Tank, German aeronautical engineer (d. 1983)February 25 William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961)February 28Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963)Molly Picon, American actress, lyricist (d. 1992)March 2 Amlia Rey Colao, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1990)March 3 Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962)March 4 Georges Dumzil, French philologist (d. 1986)March 5Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1976)Soong Mei-ling, First Lady of China (d. 2003)March 6 Therese Giehse, German actress (d. 1975)March 8 Eben Dnges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1968)March 9 Dudley Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966)March 11 Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968)March 13 Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985)March 14 Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1954)March 21 Paul Alfred Weiss, Austrian biologist (d. 1989)March 23Erich Bey, German admiral (d. 1943)Madeleine de Bourbon-Busset, Duchess of Parma (d. 1984)March 30 Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993)Paul RobesonJim FouchApril 1 William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944)April 2 Harindranath Chattopadhyay, Indian poet, actor and politician (d. 1990)April 3George Jessel, American comedian (d. 1981)Henry Luce, American magazine publisher (d. 1967)April 4 Agnes Ayres, American actress (d. 1940)April 5 Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976)[20]April 9Paul Robeson, African-American actor, singer and political activist (d. 1976)Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1977)Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and stigmatic (d. 1962).April 12 Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976)April 14Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1968)Harold Stephen Black, American electrical engineer (d. 1983)April 19 Constance Talmadge, American actress (d. 1973)April 26Vicente Aleixandre, Spanish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1984)John Grierson, Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972)Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970)April 27 Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1962)April 29 E. J. Bowen, British chemist (d. 1980)May 2 Henry Hall, British bandleader (d. 1989)May 3Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1978)[21]Septima Poinsette Clark, American educator and civil rights activist (d. 1987)May 5Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959)Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958)May 6 Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Nazi leader (d. 1945)May 13 Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960)May 15Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1992)Tom Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1949)May 16Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1980)Kenji Mizoguchi, Japanese film director (d. 1956)May 17Anagarika Govinda, German buddhist lama (d. 1985)A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992)May 19 Julius Evola, Italian philosopher (d. 1974)May 21 Armand Hammer, American entrepreneur, art collector (d. 1990)May 23 Frank McHugh, American actor (d. 1981)May 24 Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986)May 25 Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975)May 28 Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d.1992)May 31 Norman Vincent Peale, American clergyman (d. 1993)June 3 Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983)June 4 Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929)June 5 Federico Garca Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936)June 6Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001)Jim Fouch, 5th President of South Africa (d. 1980)June 10 Michel Hollard, French Resistance hero (d. 1993)June 11 Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972)June 17M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972)Harry Patch, British World War I soldier, the last Tommy (d. 2009)June 22Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982)Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22]June 23 Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935)June 26Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989)Willy Messerschmitt, German aircraft designer, manufacturer (d. 1978)June 30George Chandler, American actor (d. 1985)Josef Jakobs, German spy (d.1941)Stefanos StefanopoulosIsidor Isaac RabiRegis ToomeyLeopold InfeldAlfons GorbachHoward FloreyGeorge GershwinJuly 2George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988)Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975)July 3Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1988)Stefanos Stefanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 1982)July 4Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician, economist (d. 1998)Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952)July 6 Hanns Eisler, German composer (d. 1962)July 7Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011)Arnold Horween, American Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985)July 8 Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor and radio comedian (d. 1964)July 14Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991)Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1982)July 17 Berenice Abbott, American photographer (d. 1991)July 18 John Stuart, Scottish actor (d. 1979)July 22Stephen Vincent Bent, American writer (d. 1943)[23]Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976)July 25 Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1995)July 29 Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988)July 30 Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986)August 5 Piero Sraffa, Italian political economist (d. 1983)August 11 Peter Mohr Dam, 2-time prime minister of the Faroe Islands (d. 1968)August 12Maria Klenova, Russian marine geologist (d. 1976)Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978)August 13Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1991)Regis Toomey, American actor (d. 1991)August 15Jan Brzechwa, Polish poet (d. 1966)Mohan Singh Oberoi, Indian businessman and politician (d. 2002)August 18Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader (d. 1967)Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993)August 19 Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991)August 20Leopold Infeld, Polish physicist (d. 1968)Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973)August 21 Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939)August 26 Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979)August 27 John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934)August 29 Preston Sturges, American director, writer (d. 1959)August 30 Shirley Booth, American actress (d. 1992)September 1Violet Carson, British actress (d. 1983)Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936)September 2 Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of Austria (d. 1972)September 9 Walter B. Rea, American university administrator and basketball player (d. 1970)September 10George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977)Bessie Love, American actress (d. 1986)September 13Lszl Baky, Hungarian Nazi leader (d. 1946)Emilio Nez Portuondo, Cuban diplomat, lawyer and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Cuba (d. 1978)September 19 Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988)September 24 Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968)September 26 George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937)September 29 Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976)September 30Rene Adore, French actress (d. 1933)Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Mongasque princessWilliam O. DouglasPeng DehuaiKarl ZieglerGunnar MyrdalOctober 6Arthur G. Jones-Williams, British aviator (d. 1929)Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972)Clarence Williams, American jazz pianist, composer (d. 1965)October 9 Joe Sewell, American professional baseball player (d. 1990)October 10Lilly Dach, French milliner (d. 1989)Marie-Pierre Knig, French general, politician (d. 1970)October 15 Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1959)October 16 William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1980)October 17 Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1998)October 18 Lotte Lenya, Austrian actress, singer (d. 1981)October 24 Peng Dehuai, Chinese military leader (d. 1974)October 28 Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd Secretary-General of the Arab League (d. 1992)October 29 Vera Stanley Alder, English painter and mystic (d. 1984)October 30 Raphael Girard, Swiss-Guatemalan ethnographer (d. 1982)November 11 Ren Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981)November 12 Leon tukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999)November 13 Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1956)November 14 Benjamin Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944)November 15 Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1984)November 17 Colleen Clifford, Australian actress (d. 1996)November 18 Joris Ivens, Dutch director (d. 1989)November 21 Ren Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967)November 22 Gabriel Gonzlez Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980)November 23 Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984)November 24 Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1969)November 26 Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973)November 29 C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963)[24]November 30Firpo Marberry, American baseball pitcher (d. 1976)Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972)December 2 Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1918)December 5 Grace Moore, American opera singer, actress (d. 1947)December 6Alfred Eisenstaedt, American photojournalist (d. 1995)Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist, economist and Nobel Prize

laureate (d. 1987)December 9 Emmett Kelly, American circus clown (d. 1979)December 10 Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983)December 14 Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980)December 19 Zheng Zhenduo, Chinese author, translator (d. 1958)December 20 Irene Dunne, American actress (d. 1990)December 24 Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1959)December 27 Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese politician (d. 1960)December 28 Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947)December 31Istvn Dobi, Hungarian prime minister (d. 1968)Ivan Miller, Canadian journalist and sportscaster (d. 1967)[25]Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1974)Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992)Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1953)Henryk Sucharski, Polish military officer (d. 1946)Piotr Triebler, Polish sculptor (d. 1952)Lewis CarrollMatilda Joslyn GageWilliam Ewart GladstoneJanuary 3 Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate brigadier general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1838)January 14 Lewis Carroll, British writer, mathematician (Alice in Wonderland) (b. 1832)January 16 Charles Pelham Villiers, longest-serving MP in the British House of Commons (b. 1802)January 18 Henry Liddell, English Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811)January 26 Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830)February 1 Tsuboi Kz, Japanese admiral (b. 1843)February 6 Abdul Samad of Selangor, Malaysian ruler, 4th Sultan of Selangor (b. 1804)February 16 Thomas Bracken, author of the official national anthem of New Zealand (God Defend New Zealand) (b. 1843)March 1 George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825)March 6 Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian admiral (b. 1821)March 10Marie-Eugnie de Jsus, French religious (b. 1817)George Mller, Prussian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1805)March 11 William Rosecrans, California congressman, Register of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819)March 15 Sir Henry Bessemer, British engineer, inventor (b. 1813)March 16 Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1872)[26]March 18 Matilda Joslyn Gage, American feminist (b. 1826)March 27 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1817)March 28 Anton Seidl, Hungarian conductor (b. 1850)April 13 Aurilla Furber, American author (b. 1847)April 15 Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leaderApril 18 Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1826)April 29 Mary Towne Burt, American benefactor (b. 1842)May 19 William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1809)May 22 Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850)May 29 Theodor Eimer, German zoologist (b. 1843)June 4 Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1823)June 10 Tuone Udaina, Croatian-Italian last speaker of the Dalmatian language (b. 1821)June 14 Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830)June 25 Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1828)Otto von BismarckTheodor FontaneSaint Charbel MakhlufJuly 1Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831)Joaqun Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841)July 5 Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of women's rights (b. 1834)July 8 Soapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860)July 14 Louis-Franois Richer Laflche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivires, Native American missionary (b. 1818)July 30 Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27]August 8 Eugne Boudin, French painter (b. 1824)August 11 Sophia Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1854)August 23 Flicien Rops, Belgian artist (b. 1833)September 2 Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1807)September 5 Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841)September 9 Stphane Mallarm, French poet (b. 1842)September 10 Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Austria, queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837)September 16 Ramn Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827)September 19 Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812)September 20 Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1819)[28]September 26 Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850)September 28 Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865)September 29 Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817)October 24 Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824)November 2 George Goyder, surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1826)November 20 Sir John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817)December 24 Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828)December 25 Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832)December 29 Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian astronomer (b. 1866)[29]Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist, politician (b. 1831)^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. 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Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash)Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation).Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyTimelines17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyState leaders17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyDecades1700s1710s1720s1730s1740s1750s1760s1770s1780s1790sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments Disestablishments vtePolitical boundaries at the beginning of year 1700Storming 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 17151789, 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 PolishLithuanian 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 theHigh 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 KonbaungAyutthaya Wars and the Ty Sn 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. Tpac 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 eraMain articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740sEurope at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power.John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough17001721: 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.17011714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12]17021715: Camisard rebellion in France.1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy.1704: End of Japan's Genroku period.1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13]17061713: 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.17081709: 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.17101711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov.1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power.17111715: 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.17161718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War.1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America.17181720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.17181730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire.1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15]1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: 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.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221725: 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]17231730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars.17231732: 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 1726.17271729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America.17321734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17]17331738: War of the Polish Succession.Qianlong Emperor17351739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War.17351799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: 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.17391740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition.1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England17401741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman.17411751: Maratha invasions of Bengal.17401748: 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.17431746: 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.17441748: 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.17481754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age.Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s1752: 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]17541763: 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.17551763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.17561763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world.17561763: 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.17621796: 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 Atakpam.1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar.1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament.17651767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya.17651769: 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 1808.17661799: Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the Bar Confederation.17681774: Russo-Turkish War.1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California.17691770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.17691773: 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]17701771: 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'tat, becoming almost an absolute monarch.Encyclopdie, ou dictionnaire raisonn des sciences, des arts et des mtiers17721779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War.17721795: The Partitions of Poland end the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.17731775: 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.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: 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.17761777: 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 Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the L dynasty.17791879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic.17791783: 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 Tpac Amaru II in Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington17811785: 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.17851791: 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]17851795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.17851787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni.1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century.17871792: Russo-Turkish War.1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia17881790: Russo-Swedish War (17881790).1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: 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.17891799: French Revolution.1789: The Lige Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Inconfidncia Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes1791: Suppression of the Lige Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige.17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition.17911804: The Haitian Revolution.1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute.17921802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: PolishRussian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) 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]17931796: Revolt in the Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: 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 Arcole1795: The Battle of Nuuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: 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.17961804: 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.17981800: 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 centuryThe spinning jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay1736: 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 Priestleyc. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin1753: 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 Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygenThe 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 Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin1784: Argand lamp invented by Aim Argand[32]1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: 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 published1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopdie1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj ilobod Boli1759: Candide by Voltaire1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith17761789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition)1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: 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 Rameau1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart17911795: London symphonies by Haydn1798: The Pathtique, piano sonata by Beethoven1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia.^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire.^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 17151789. Oxford University Press. ISBN978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC185538307.^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 17151789 (reviseded.). Yale University Press. ISBN978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC186413657.^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN978-0-340-81372-0.^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume II: The Eighteenth Century (Oxford History of the British Empire). Oxford University Press, USA. ISBN978-0-19-924677-9. OCLC174866045., "Introduction" by P. J. Marshall, page 1^ O'Gorman, Frank (1997). The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 16881832 (The Arnold History of Britain Series). A Hodder Arnold Publication. ISBN978-0-340-56751-7. OCLC243883533.^ a b Chandra, Bipin. Modern India. India.^ Campbell, John; Watts,

move in certain terrains, while others give bonuses to experience or reduction in costs.Vlandians: 20% more upgrade XP to troops from battles.Sturgians: 20% less speed penalty from snow.Empire: 20% construction speed bonus to town projects, wall repairs and siege.Aseri: Caravans are 30% cheaper build cost and 10% less trade penalty.Khuzaits: 10% speed bonus for horsemen on campaign map.Battanians: 10% less speed penalty from Forest.Since you start out in areas that are not covered in snow, picking the Sturgians might give you a bit of a hard time when compared to the other cultures.If you want my opinion on which ones are the best for beginners, go with either Empire or Vlandians, as their bonuses can help with fortifying your towns or troops. Try the Aseri if you're looking for a more trade-focused campaign, while Khuzaits help out with amassing a superior cavalry. Deciding your backgroundIt's not just your culture that you can choose. Later on in character creation, you'll be asked to define your background. Picking one of the options available will give you some skill level and focus points to spend on that skill.You'll also get attribute points which affect all three skills in that attribute's scope (for example, Vigor has one handed, two handed, and polearm skills).There are six questions you'll need to answer to create your character. It's worth noting that question five gives some additional renown and some points in unrelated stats to the ones used for levelling up.To make it easier for you, click the following links to go to the question you need to answer.FamilyEarly ChildhoodAdolescenceYouthYoung AdulthoodStory Background FamilyA Lord's RetainersRiding: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointPolearm: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointVigor: +1 attribute pointUrban MerchantsTrade: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointCharm: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointSocial: +1 attribute pointFreeholdersAthletics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointPolearm: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointEndurance: +1 attribute pointUrban ArtisansSmithing: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointCrossbow: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointIntelligence: +1 attribute pointForestersScouting: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointBow: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointControl: +1 attribute pointUrban VagabondsRoguery: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointThrowing: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointCunning: +1 attribute point Early Childhoodyour leadership skillsLeadership: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointTactics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointCunning: +1 attribute pointyour brawnTwo handed: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointThrowing: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointVigor: +1 attribute pointyour attention to detailAthletics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointOne handed: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointControl: +1 attribute pointyour aptitude with numbersEngineering: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointTrade: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointIntelligence: +1 attribute pointyour way with peopleCharm: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointLeadership: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointSocial: +1 attribute pointyour skill with horsesRiding: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointMedicine: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointEndurance: +1 attribute point Adolescenceherded the sheepAthletics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointThrowing: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointControl: +1 attribute pointworked in the village smithyTwo handed: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointSmithing: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointVigor: +1 attribute pointrepaired projectsSmithing: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointEngineering: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointIntelligence: +1 attribute pointgathered herbs in the wildMedicine: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointScouting: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointEndurance: +1 attribute pointhunted small gameBow: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointTactics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointControl: +1 attribute pointsold produce at the marketTrade: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointCharm: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointSocial: +1 attribute point Youthjoined a commander's staffSteward: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointTactics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointCunning: +1 attribute pointtrained with the cavalryRiding: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointPolearm: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointEndurance: +1 attribute pointstood guard with the garrisonsCrossbow: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointEngineering: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointIntelligence: +1 attribute pointrode with the scoutsRiding: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointBow: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointEndurance: +1 attribute pointtrained with the infantryPolearm: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointOne handed: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointVigor: +1 attribute pointjoined the skirmishersThrowing: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointBow: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointControl: +1 attribute point Young AdulthoodYou defeated an enemy in battleOne handed: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointTwo handed: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointVigor: +1 attribute point+1 Valor+20 RenownYou led a successful manhuntTactics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointLeadership: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointCunning: +1 attribute point+1 Calculating+10 RenownYou invested some money in landTrade: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointSmithing: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointIntelligence: +1 attribute point+1 Calculating+10 RenownYou hunted a dangerous animalBow: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointCrossbow: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointControl: +1 attribute point+5 RenownYou had a famous escapade in townAthletics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointRoguery: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointEndurance: +1 attribute point+1 Valor+5 RenownYou treated people wellCharm: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointSteward: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointSocial: +1 attribute point+1 Mercy, Generosity, and Honor+5 Renown Story Backgroundyou subdued a raiderOne handed: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointAthletics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointVigor: +1 attribute pointyou drove them off with arrowsBow: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointTactics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointControl: +1 attribute pointyou rode off on a fast horseRiding: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointScouting: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointEndurance: +1 attribute pointyou tricked the raidersRoguery: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointTactics: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointCunning: +1 attribute pointyou organised the travellers to break outLeadership: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointCharm: +10 Skill level and +1 Focus PointSocial: +1 attribute pointTo see this content please enable targeting cookies.To see this content please enable targeting cookies.We hope that this is helpful for deciding which skills to unlock, and how to upgrade your character in Bannerlord. You can check out our other guides for the game, such as tips to get started in the campaign, and other complicated parts such as sieges and workshops. Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. There are six attributes to choose from in Mount and Blade 2: Bannerlord. Improving your attributes in Bannerlord requires you to spend Attribute Points. You can earn one every three levels. As you mightve guessed by now, upgrading your attributes in the game is a little hard so you should consider putting in some thought into which attributes you want to improve first. In this Attributes Guide, Ill walk you through everything you need to know about how they work in Mount and Blade 2: Bannerlord. The following are all six attributes in Bannerlord, skills bound to these attributes, and the best attributes that you should improve in the game. It governs your ability to move with speed and force. VIG in the game is an attribute if you want to pursue melee combat. Skills bound to VIG include One-Handed, Two-Handed, and Polearm. If you wish to improve your prowess with these melee skills, you should consider upgrading your characters VIG. And in all honesty, its something you should consider doing even if you arent going full melee build. A high Vigor score allows your character to deal more damage in melee combat and increases proficiency with melee weapons. CTR is to ranged weapon what VIG is to melee weapons. This attribute determines your ability to use strength without losing precision. You need CTR if you wish to wish to utilize ranged weapons. Skills bound to CTR include Bow, Crossbow, and Throwing.Boosting Control enhances your accuracy and damage with ranged weapons. Its essential for characters who rely on archery or throwing weapons. Endurance in Mount and Blade 2: Bannerlord determines your ability to perform physically taxing tasks for a long duration. Skills bound to END include Riding, Athletics, and Smithing. Similar to VIG mentioned earlier, END is an attribute you should definitely consider investing in because of how important riding is in the game whether you use ranged or melee weapons. A higher Endurance allows your character to run faster, ride horses more effectively, and craft better weapons in the smithy. Cunning in the game governs the ability to predict what other people will do and to outwit their plans and motives. Skills that are bound by CNG include Scouting, Tactics, and Roguery. These are, again, some pretty useful skills but you can skip them completely if you wish to do so. Enhancing Cunning improves your ability to gather intelligence, devise battle strategies, and engage in activities like raiding or trading illicit goods. Next, weve got the SOC attribute that gives you the ability to understand peoples motivations and sway them if need be. Skills bound to SOC include Charm, Leadership, and Trade. In Mount and Blade 2, trade is arguably one of the most important aspects if your sole purpose is earning money. Keeping this in mind, it isnt a bad idea to upgrade a little of this attribute. A high Social attribute helps in diplomatic endeavors, leading larger armies, and getting better deals in trade. Intelligence in Mount and Blade 2 is all about your characters aptitude for learning and reading. Skills bound to INT include Steward, Medicine, and Engineering. Skills and perks that you get from this attribute are all about healing, town management, building things, etc. Boosting Intelligence enhances your capability to manage settlements, heal troops faster, and construct siege engines or fortifications more effectively. These are all the attributes that you can unlock in Mount and Blade 2: Bannerlord. For more help on the game, you can check our Mount and Blade 2: Bannerlord wiki page. Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord > [EN] General Discussions > Topic Details Does getting 275 in a skill require more than 10 attribute points? I was reading a guide that said I only needed 10 in an attribute along with 5 skill focus points to max it out, but it looks like my skill cap is 240. Am I missing something or do I need to have more than 10? In this case, it's endurance->smithing that I'm looking at if that matters. No, with 5 focus and 7 attribute, you can reach it. The skill cap is not a hardcap, but a softcap, after that it slows down the rate, but it doesn't stop right after that. Note: This is ONLY to be used to report spam, advertising, and problematic (harassment, fighting, or rude) posts. Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord > [EN] General Discussions > Topic Details Questions about attributes and focus points I've been trying to think a little bit about how I want to play.I thought I would do the following:VIG(3) Two Handed(2)CTR(3) Bow (2)END(7) Riding, Athletics, Smithing(5)CNG(2) NoneSOC(7) Charm, Leadership, Trade(5)INT(7) Steward, Medicine(5)It only takes 7 attributes and 5 focus points to reach the maximum, right?So I could then reach the maximum for all 12? END, SOC, INT.And then spread the rest of the attributes and focus points into VIG and CTR?Does that work? :)---- Updated ----VIG(2) Two Handed(2)CTR(2) Bow (2)END(7) Riding, Athletics, Smithing(5)CNG(2) NoneSOC(8) Charm, Leadership, Trade(5)INT(8) Steward, Medicine(5) Last edited by Vontanius; 3 Nov, 2022 @ 1:07pm Note: This is ONLY to be used to report spam, advertising, and problematic (harassment, fighting, or rude) posts. Note: This is ONLY to be used to report spam, advertising, and problematic (harassment, fighting, or rude) posts. Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord offers a rich and varied skill system, allowing players to mold their characters to fit their preferred playstyle. But with so many skills available, which ones should you prioritize? This guide will help you decide which skills to choose in Bannerlord for a well-rounded and effective character. Bannerlords skills are divided into several categories, each linked to a primary attribute. These categories include: Vigor:Focuses on melee combat skills like One-Handed, Two-Handed, and Polearm. Control:Enhances ranged combat with skills like Bow, Crossbow, and Throwing. Endurance:Covers skills that improve your physical capabilities, including Riding, Athletics, and Smithing. Cunning:Pertains to tactics and trickery with skills like Scouting, Tactics, and Roguery. Social:Involves leadership and persuasion skills, including Charm, Leadership, and Trade. These skills can help with talking to any Lords or getting married. Intelligence:Focuses on knowledge and strategy with skills like Steward, Medicine, and Engineering. Skills are leveled up through practice and focus points. Performing related activities improves the skill, while focus points increase the rate of improvement and the skills potential maximum level. When you or your heir grows up, you can also select any skill proficiencies that that character displays. For players who enjoy frontline combat, investing in One-Handed or Two-Handed skills is crucial. These skills improve your effectiveness with swords, axes, and maces, making you a formidable opponent in close quarters. Ranged combat enthusiasts should focus on Bow and Crossbow skills. These skills enhance your accuracy, reload speed, and damage output, allowing you to take down enemies from a distance. Polearm skills are excellent for players who prefer a balance between reach and power. Ideal for cavalry charges and defending against mounted units, polearms offer versatility in combat. Leadership is vital for players who want to command large armies. This skill improves your ability to lead troops, boosts their morale, and increases your party size. Higher leadership levels also unlock better troop formations and strategies. Stewardship is essential for managing your partys food and supplies efficiently. This skill increases your party size and improves the loyalty and performance of your troops. Tactics skills help you win battles through superior strategy. This skill allows you to deploy more effective battle plans, giving you an edge in combat scenarios. Medicine is a crucial skill for keeping your troops healthy. It reduces the time needed for injured soldiers to recover and increases the survival rate of wounded units, ensuring your army remains combat-ready. Trade skills are invaluable for players looking to amass wealth. This skill improves your ability to buy low and sell high, maximizing your profits from trading goods across Calradia, a good hobby to do during peacetime. Scouting skills enhance your ability to spot enemies and navigate the terrain. Higher scouting levels increase your partys movement speed and help you avoid ambushes. To create a well-rounded character, consider combining complementary skills. For example: A Combat Leader:Combine One-Handed or Two-Handed skills with Leadership and Tactics to excel in battle and command your troops effectively. A Resourceful Trader:Pair Trade skills with Steward and Scouting to manage your resources efficiently and move swiftly between trade routes. A Support Specialist:Blend Medicine with Leadership and Steward skills to keep your army healthy and well-organized. Your chosen skills should reflect your preferred playstyle. Whether you want to be a fierce warrior, a cunning strategist, or a savvy trader, focusing on the right skills will enhance your Bannerlord experience. Choosing the right skills in Bannerlord is essential for creating a character that matches your playstyle and goals. By focusing on a mix of combat, leadership, and support skills, you can develop a well-rounded and effective character. Remember to balance your skill points and practice your chosen activities to maximize your potential. Happy adventuring in Calradia!Mount And Blade II: Bannerlord(Image credit: Windows Central)Mount & Blade II: Bannerlord's skill system is a little different to the first game ... and pretty much most other RPGs out there. It's a little complicated at first glance too. But fear not! While it's explained in-game through the use of tooltips, I've compiled the full list of skills right here, as well as how to level up, focus all your points correctly, and become a God.Source: Windows Central (Image credit: Source: Windows Central)Attributes are your main character stats that determine a few overlying perks. For every three levels your character reaches, you'll receive an attribute point to spend. These are incredibly valuable, allowing you to build a character that matches your current game playstyle.[VIG] Vigor: Governs melee combat, including one handed, two handed and polearm.[CTR] Control: Important for ranged characters who enjoy throwing stuff or using bows and crossbows.[END] Endurance: The ability to run across the battlefield without breaking a sweat. This oversees horse riding, sprinting, and smithy.[CNG] Cunning: This is a useful attribute if you wish to better anticipate actions of others for counter strategizing.[SOC] Social: If you're interested in becoming a trader, this is for you.[INT] Intelligence: Medics, engineers, and stewards all require a decent level of intelligence.Each attribute governs three skills, which in turn level up as you use them. Spending points into an attribute makes it easier to level up the respective skills and increases the hard cap.You may like SkillsSource: Windows Central (Image credit: Source: Windows Central)In order to level up your character, you need to first level up some skills. Once you've leveled up a few skills, your character will gain a level. For each level your character gains, you unlock a focus point. The focus points allow you to train in skills at an increased rate.Find below all the skills and their respective attributes, as well as some brief details on how to increase the level.Swipe to scroll horizontallyAttributeSkillHow to level upOne-handedVigorUse one-handed weapons.Two-handedVigorUse two-handed weapons.PolearmVigorUse polearm weapons.BowControlUse bows.CrossbowControlUse crossbows.ThrowingControlUse throwing weapons.RidingEnduranceRide on horseback in battle and around Calradia.AthleticsEnduranceGo on foot in battle and around Calradia.SmithingEnduranceSmelt and craft weapons.ScoutingCunningTraverse difficult terrain and spot tracks and hideouts.TacticsCunningUse tactics in battle, simulate battles, go up against tough foes.RogueryCunningSell prisoners, bribe folk, raid settlements, and lead bandits.CharmSocialPlay games, talk nicely to people, and barter.LeadershipSocialKeep morale high.TradeSocialRun caravan routes and make profit.StewardIntelligenceSpend time in owned settlements, pruchase upgrades, and increase troop morale.MedicineIntelligenceHeal wounded in settlements.EngineeringIntelligenceConstruct and utilize machines in siege.Skill perks are available through the skill tree that are unlocked when that skill reaches a certain level. Clicking on a perk will activate it. When there are two perks available, you must select one.Focus pointsSource: Windows Central (Image credit: Source: Windows Central)Focus points are incredibly handy to have available. You get one per character level gained and what these allow is for the increased rate of experience gained for using a specific skill. For instance, if we were to put one focus point in bow, we'd be able to level that skill up faster until a certain point, at which it'll return to normal (shown by the green area).All the latest news, reviews, and guides for Windows and Xbox diehards.It's best to use focus points on skills you use frequently and want to level up quickly, or those you use less frequently and still need to unlock a certain perk down the skill tree.Your Mount and Blade 2: Bannerlord character isnt just a representation of you in-game, its an expression of who you want to be in this medieval simulation and who you want to roleplay as. Creating your character will define how you approach Bannerlord, so its important you understand how character creation works so your character is perfectly customised for you.Character CreationThere are three main areas to understand when looking at your Mount and Blade 2: Bannerlord character. Those are Attributes, Skills, and Focus Points. In addition you will choose your characters Culture and Background, which add flavour to your character as well as give certain benefits.AttributesIf youve played other roleplaying games you may be familiar with the concept of attributes. In Bannerlord you have six stats, each of which have an effect on your skills. The attributes in Bannerlord are:Vigor (VIG) - Influences the melee skills of One-Handed, Two-Handed, and Polearms.Control (CTR) - Similar to Vigor, this attribute governs the Bow, Crossbow, and Throwing skills.Endurance (END) - Focuses on the Riding, Athletics, and Smithing skills.Cunning (CNG) - If youre looking to outsmart your foes with Scouting, Tactics, and Roguery, this attribute is for you.Social (SOC) - Diplomacy and your ability to influence others comes from this stat, with Charm, Leadership, and Trade being the focus.Intelligence (INT) - Steward, Medicine, and Engineering all benefit from a high Intelligence stat.SkillsThere are multiple skills in the game which are all tied to their associated attribute. A higher skill improves your chances of successfully using said skill as well as the efficacy of the skill. Heres the full Mount and Blade 2: Bannerlord skill list, along with the actions you can take to improve your skills.One-Handed - Attack with one handed weapons.Two-Handed - Attack with two-handed weaponsPolearms - Attack with polearmsBow - Shoot enemies with bow and arrow - longer distance shots give bonus experienceCrossbow - Firing bolts with crossbows - longer distance shots give bonus experienceThrowing - Hit enemies with thrown weapons - longer distance shots give bonus experienceRiding - Ride your horse wherever you canAthletics - Run on foot to boost this skillSmithing - Craft gear, refine materials, and smelt equipmentScouting - Find tracks, find hideouts, and travel on difficult terrainTactics - Ordering your troops in battle as well as winning when the odds arent in your favourRoguery - Bribery, raiding enemy towns and castles, leading bandit troops, or escaping from captivityCharm - Increase your standing with companions, perform social actions with noblesLeadership - Maintain troop morale and maintain a large armyTrade - Operate caravans and generate profit in tradesSteward - Increase food variety for your troops, increase morale, increase settlement prosperityMedicine - Heal your troopsEngineering - Build and use siege weaponsFocus PointsWhen you level your character you will be granted focus points. These allow you to increase your proficiency in a skill, which in turn increases the rate at which that skill increases through use. These can be used to a maximum threshold at which they stop giving a bonus to the skill.CultureAn additional stat to investigate is your culture when creating your character. Each faction has their own bonus depending on which region you grew up in. You can read more about these in our Factions guide.BackgroundWhen creating your character you will be asked to choose your characters background, these influence your skills and attribute points as a reflection of how your character has grown up. You will be asked to choose their Family, Early Childhood, Adolescence, Youth, Young Adulthood, as well as a Story Background. Theres no real wrong answers here, just make sure you know what kind of character you want to play and what role you want to perform in the world and select accordingly. Youll soon have a character loaded with all the flavour you need to then step out into the world.Now you should have an idea of what character creation looks like and how it behaves in Mount and Blade 2: Bannerlord. For more information and articles, invest some time in the rest of our game hub and get all the knowledge you need.Mount & Blade 2: Bannerlord, lets you live out your dreams as a noble in the medieval era, sacking enemy factions and stealing plunder, all while dealing with political intrigue and the occasional plague. Life in a medieval simulator is expectedly hard, and much like today, you need skills to survive or thrive. Thankfully Mount & Blade 2 lets you start out as an adult with all the skills you need ready at your disposal. We're here to suggest which ones to take and develop if you want to become a brutally effective warlord, because peace was never an option. Updated on February 14, 2023 by Christopher Argentino: With the latest game update, we couldn't leave out some of the best perks to take advantage of at the beginning of your playthrough. Even though we had most of our bases covered, we want to make sure you started investing your time in some of the best long-term perks to keep your future kingdom solid and successful. You can only go on to become the Bannerlord if you have enough money and soldiers now, can you? So make sure to invest some time in each of the perks in this list, and you'll be the best to ever hold the Dragon Banner in all of Calradia's history. 13 Medicine As you might imagine from a skill called 'medicine', it's one that should be prioritized early in the game, due to its effectiveness at dealing with your wounded clan members. It's quite easy to get bogged down with injuries in this game, especially during the more punishing large skirmish battles. The medicine skill offers up the role of surgeon or doctor, and allows you to deal with injuries such as bleeding, broken or displaced bones, and even preventing infections. It's important to have your battle party in the best shape possible, so it's encouraged to obtain the medicine skill early on. Would you think that a skill called 'charm' would be considered useful in a medieval battle simulator? Unexpectedly, this skill is vital. Simply put, it's incredibly useful when it comes to negotiations and developing your clan. Being able to charm people will allow them to trust you which in turn makes them more likely to follow your lead. You can obtain this skill by speaking with as many different citizens as possible. The more you learn to interact with others, the higher your proficiency will become, thus leading to the charm skill. Back in the middle ages, dogs were knocking around, but the actual man's best friend were horses. These valiant steeds will accompany men blindly into the maw of death itself. Having a horse is also the difference between being a lord and being collateral damage. This is one of the most essential skills ever in a game with 'mount' in its title. Because four legs are always better than two, and you practically double your HP with a horse. The choice of a two-handed weapon is not something to take lightly in Mount & Blade 2. Greatswords are simply awesome, but, after much practical math and pragmatics, we have to say that the Polearm is the best choice. It's a weapon class where all the options would have made your caveman ancestors proud, since they're practically long sticks with pointy ends except shinier and stabbier. Pair this one with mounted combat, and you'll realize just how unfair cavalry was before guns were invented. As for the second choice of melee weapon, we recommend the old-fashioned sword and board setup. You could go with the greatsword as the second melee weapon proficiency, but doing so is a recipe for disaster. In Mount & Blade 2, your HP is the same as everyone, king or beggar. That's why having a shield is the best insurance plan a noble can have back in the day and one-handed weapons allow such safety. We don't recommend picking more than two melee weapon proficiencies unless you want to be a medieval commando. Speaking of medieval insurance plans, why not go the extra mile and fire pointy death sticks at your enemies, instead of getting up close? You're the commander anyway, so self-preservation (or cowardice) is a must on the battlefield. The bow is a good way to avoid getting crushed in the scrum on the front lines. Even better, stay on a horse and shoot the enemies instead of dirtying your hands that's what your poor and underfed foot soldiers are for. Do bear in mind that the enemies can also do the same, though. Let's be realistic, most of the time, you won't do much of the fighting in Mount & Blade 2. That responsibility falls to your army. That doesn't mean you can blame them if you lose while outnumbered, of course, as you'll be commanding them. One way to prevent this is by improving your tactics. The tactics skill allows your troops some impressive bonuses, such as additional damage or inflicting morale loss on the enemy. All of these add up to help you have better chances of winning all kinds of battles, particularly the ones where you're outnumbered and are being bullied by the richer nobles. The Leadership Perk is one of those perks that you might take for granted early on in the game, but the only way to not rely solely on your allies to win later battles is by having this perk boosted. Already in the first steps of the perk tree, you'll find that you can passively increase your troops' experience points, and early on, that's a pretty safe way to get some of your recruits to at least Tier 2. Most of the time, this could be a situational skill, especially if you prefer to spend the majority of combat on horseback. However, there are still instances where being a fit individual on the battlefield is the difference between life and death. Besides, your horse isn't immortal, and once you've obtained your own castle, it's only a matter of time before someone who wants to be like you will besiege it. Horses simply don't do well in siege battles, especially if you're defending. For that, you need to be more reliant on your own muscles instead of animals. The Engineering Perk is probably one of the most forgotten Perks in all of Mount & Blade 2: Bannerlord. It doesn't seem that exciting, but you know how you spend all that time besieging an enemy stronghold, only to leave because you took too long to finish that last Siege Tower, and the enemy's army is visible? Now, if you start investing some time early on in Engineering, you'll begin to cut time on the construction of siege weapons and town improvements. There's also 60 percent speed increase rate for city upgrades at the end of the perk tree.

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