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The AP Macroeconomics Exam includes two sections. The first section contains 60 multiple-choice questions. The second section is the free-response section, which includes one long question and two short questions. Below is a detailed breakdown of both the multiple choice and free-response sections.A four-function calculator is permitted for use on both sections of the exam.Section I: Multiple Choice60 Questions | 1 Hour 10 Minutes | 66% of Exam ScoreQuestions require the use of economics content knowledge and reasoning across the range of course topics and skills in skill categories 1, 2, and 3.Section II: Free Response3 Questions | 1 Hour (includes a 10-minute reading period) | 33% of Exam Score1 long free-response question (50% of section score).2 short free-response questions (each worth 25% of section score).Students will be asked to:Make assertions about economic concepts, principles, models, outcomes, and/or effectsExplain economic concepts, principles, models, outcomes, and/or effectsPerform numerical analysisCreate graphs or visual representations View free-response questions and scoring information from past exams. What are your chances of acceptance?+ add schoolUnweighted GPA: 3.7Low accuracy (4 of 18 factors) Back Most exams are 23 hours long. The first part of the exam usually consists of multiple-choice questions. You will choose 1 of 45 answer choices for each question. Your total exam score on the multiple-choice section is based only on the number of questions answered correctly. You wont receive or lose points for incorrect answers or unanswered questions. The second part of the exam usually consists of free-response questions that require you to generate your own responses. Depending on the exam, your responses could be in the form of an essay, a solution to a problem, or a spoken response. Details about each subject are on the exam pages. The 2024 AP exams will take place over a two-week period in May: May 610 and May 1317. The AP Macroeconomics exam for 2024 will be a full-length paper-and-pencil exam that students can take in school only. Here is what you need to know to do well in the upcoming AP Macroeconomics exam. Students who take the 2024 AP Macroeconomics exam will be eligible for college credit. As in previous years, a student must obtain a score of 3, 4, or 5 to be eligible for college credit. For tips on getting a perfect AP score, check out this interview with Dawn Mueller, an educational consultant with Tutor Doctor. And if youre looking for further insights and resources to help you with your college journey, consider checking out TUN AI. Our ethical, AI-powered platform uses artificial intelligence and machine learning to guide students through the college selection and application process, providing personalized recommendations and valuable insights that help students make informed decisions about their academic future. In 2024, eight AP exam subjects are available as a digital exam in the 48 contiguous states and Washington, D.C. However, the 2024 AP Macroeconomics exam is not available as a digital exam. The 2024 AP Macroeconomics exam will be 2 hours, 10 minutes long. The 2024 AP Macroeconomics exam is scheduled for Friday, May 10 at 12 PM local time. The 2024 AP Macroeconomics exam will test students on the whole course content, so be prepared to answer questions on these topics: Unit 1: Basic Economic Concepts Unit 2: Economic Indicators and the Business Cycle Unit 3: National Income and Price Determination Unit 4: Financial Sector Unit 5: Long-Run Consequences of Stabilization Policies Unit 6: Open EconomyInternational Trade and Finance The 2024 AP Macroeconomics exam will be split equally between two sections: multiple-choice and free-response questions. The multiple-choice section is worth 66 percent of the exam score while the free-response section is worth 33 percent. (The percentages dont add up to 100 percent, but these are the numbers posted on the College Board site.) You will have 1 hour, 10 minutes to answer 60 multiple-choice questions and 1 hour to answer 3 free-response questions. The time allotted for the free-response section includes a 10-minute reading period. The chart below shows the breakdown of the exam components. Section# QuestionsTime AllocationExam WeightI: Multiple Choice601 hour, 10 mins66%II: Free Response31 hour33% You may use a four-function calculator on both sections of the exam pursuant to a change in calculator policy effective spring 2024. If you dont have one, you can get this four-function calculator at Amazon for just $5.99 or find your perfect calculator here. Please note also that the May 2024 Macroeconomics exam questions will reflect the Federal Reserves updated measurement of the monetary aggregates designated as M1 and M2. Check with your AP Macroeconomics teacher if you have questions. The College Board is offering a number of free AP Macroeconomics exam resources to students to help them prepare for the exam. You can get examples of free-response questions from past AP Macroeconomics exams for free. You can use these as practice tests to supplement other test prep materials you use. Check here for the first set of free-response questions and here for the second set of free-response questions from the 2023 AP Macroeconomics exam. And check here for free-response questions from the 1999-2022 AP Macroeconomics exams. Be advised, though, that there are changes for the May 2024 AP Macroeconomics exam, as mentioned above, so some questions from previous AP Macroeconomics Exams may not perfectly align with the course updates. The College Board, however, is making these questions available because teachers indicate that imperfectly aligned questions still provide instructional value. The College Boards AP YouTube channel gives students access to APLive classes and recordings delivered by AP teachers from across the country. Additionally, to help students review course content and skills before their exam, the College Board gives students access to the AP Daily: Live Review sessions for the 2024 AP Macroeconomics exam. If you dont have an AP Microeconomics review book already, consider getting one sooner than later to help you prepare for the 2024 AP Microeconomics exam. You can find popular review books published by Barrons, The Princeton Review, and others at Amazon. The AP Microeconomics/Macroeconomics Premium, 2024: 4 Practice Tests + Comprehensive Review + Online Practice (Barrons AP Prep), for example, which is rated 4.7 stars, costs just $18.39 (at the time of writing of this article). The Princeton Review AP Economics Micro & Macro Prep, 21st Edition: 4 Practice Tests + Complete Content Review + Strategies & Techniques (2024) (College Test Preparation), which is rated at 4.6 stars, costs just $20.66 (at the time of writing of this article). And the 5 Steps to a 5: AP Macroeconomics 2024 Elite Student Edition, which aims to help you make the most efficient use of your study time, is available for $30 (at the time of writing of this article). There are also online resources that you can use to help you prepare for the 2024 AP Macroeconomics exam. In partnership with the College Board, Khan Academy provides an official AP Macroeconomics course that comes with free instructional videos, articles, and practice exercises created by current and former AP teachers. In addition, Khan Academy offers free exam skills and strategies. This AP Macroeconomics course is taught by top AP instructors, including many who helped design the AP curriculum in partnership with the College Board, helps students prepare for the AP Macroeconomics exam. The course breaks topics into bite-sized pieces with short instructional videos, interactive graphs, and practice problems. You can audit this course for free, but the fee for a Verified Certificate costs $49. This AP Macroeconomics: Challenging Concepts course is also taught by top AP instructors, including many who helped design the AP curriculum in partnership with the College Board. This course covers the most difficult concepts in the AP Macroeconomics course, which constitutes roughly 60% of the AP exam material. You can audit this course for free, but the fee for a Verified Certificate costs $49. If youre taking more than one AP exam in 2024, check TUNs AP Exam Review for details on other AP exams. AP Art History: 3 hoursSection 1: Multiple Choice80 Questions | 1 Hour | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response6 Questions | 2 Hours | 50% of Score AP Music Theory: ~2 hours, 40 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice75 Questions | ~1 Hour, 20 Minutes | 45% of Score Section 2A: Free Response: Written7 Questions | ~1 Hour, 10 Minutes | 45% of Score Section 2B: Free Response: Sight-Singing2 Questions | ~10 Minutes | 10% of Score English AP English Language and Composition: 3 hours, 15 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice45 Questions | 1 Hour | 45% of Score Section 2: Free Response3 Questions | 2 Hours, 15 Minutes | 55% of Score AP English Literature and Composition: 3 hoursSection 1: Multiple Choice55 Questions | 1 Hour | 45% of Score Section 2: Free Response3 Questions | 2 Hours | 55% of Score History & Social Studies AP Comparative Government and Politics: 2 hours, 30 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice55 Questions | 1 Hour | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response4 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score Note: When students ask, How long is the AP Government Exam? they are usually referring to AP United States Government and Politics, listed a few entries below this one. The AP Gov exam is 3 hours long. AP European History: 3 hours, 15 minutesSection 1A: Multiple Choice55 Questions | 55 Minutes | 40% of Score Section 1B: Short Answer3 Questions | 40 Minutes | 20% of Score Section 2: Free Response2 Questions | 1 Hour, 40 Minutes | 40% of Score AP Human Geography: 2 hours, 15 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice60 Questions | 1 Hour | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response3 Questions | 1 Hour, 15 Minutes | 50% of Score AP Macroeconomics: 2 hours, 10 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice60 Questions | 1 Hour, 10 Minutes | 67% of Score Section 2: Free Response3 Questions | 1 Hour | 33% of Score AP Microeconomics: 2 hours, 10 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice60 Questions | 1 Hour, 10 Minutes | 67% of Score Section 2: Free Response3 Questions | 1 Hour | 33% of Score AP Psychology: 2 hoursSection 1: Multiple Choice100 Questions | 1 Hour, 10 Minutes | 67% of Score Section 2: Free Response2 Questions | 50 Minutes | 33% of Score AP United States Government and Politics: 3 hoursSection 1: Multiple Choice55 Questions | 1 Hour, 20 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response4 Questions | 1 Hour, 40 Minutes | 50% of Score AP United States History: 3 hours, 15 minutesSection 1A: Multiple Choice55 Questions | 55 Minutes | 40% of Score Section 1B: Short Answer3 Questions | 40 Minutes | 20% of Score Section 2: Free Response2 Questions | 1 Hour, 40 Minutes | 40% of Score AP World History (Modern): 3 hours, 15 minutesSection 1A: Multiple Choice55 Questions | 55 Minutes | 40% of Score Section 1B: Short Answer3 Questions | 40 Minutes | 20% of Score Section 2: Free Response2 Questions | 1 Hour, 40 Minutes | 40% of Score Math & Computer Science AP Calculus AB: 3 hours, 15 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice45 Questions | 1 Hour, 45 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response6 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score AP Calculus BC: 3 hours, 15 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice45 Questions | 1 Hour, 45 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response6 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score AP Computer Science A: 3 hoursSection 1: Multiple Choice40 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response4 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score AP Computer Science Principles: ~2 hoursPerformance Task 1: CreateApplications from Ideas12 Hours | 24% of Score Performance Task 2: ExploreImpact of Computing Innovations8 Hours | 16% of Score End-of-Course Exam: Multiple Choice~ 74 Questions | 2 Hours | 60% of Score AP Statistics: 3 hoursSection 1: Multiple Choice40 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response6 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score Sciences AP Biology: 3 hoursSection 1: Multiple Choice60 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response6 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score AP Chemistry: 3 hours, 15 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice60 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response7 Questions | 1 Hour, 45 Minutes | 50% of Score AP Environmental Science: 2 hours, 40 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice80 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 60% of Score Section 2: Free Response3 Questions | 1 Hour, 10 Minutes | 40% of Score AP Physics 1: 3 hoursSection 1: Multiple Choice50 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response5 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score AP Physics 2: 3 hoursSection 1: Multiple Choice50 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response4 Questions | 1 Hour, 30 Minutes | 50% of Score AP Physics C (Electricity and Magnetism): 1 hour, 30 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice35 Questions | 45 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response3 Questions | 45 Minutes | 50% of Score AP Physics C: Mechanics: 1 hour, 30 minutesSection 1: Multiple Choice35 Questions | 45 Minutes | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response3 Questions | 45 Minutes | 50% of Score World Languages & Cultures AP Chinese Language and Culture: 2 hours, 1 minuteSection 1A: Multiple Choice Listening2035 Questions | 20 Minutes | 25% of Score Section 1B: Multiple Choice Reading3540 Questions | 1 Hour | 25% of Score Section 2A: Free Response Written2 Questions | 30 Minutes | 25% of Score Section 2B: Free Response Spoken2 Tasks, 7 Questions | 11 Minutes | 25% of Score AP French Language and Culture: 3 hours, 3 minutesSection 1A: Multiple Choice Listening30 Questions | 40 Minutes | 23% of Score Section 1B: Multiple Choice with Audio35 Questions | 55 Minutes | 27% of Score Section 2A: Free Response Written2 Questions | 1 Hour, 10 Minutes | 25% of Score Section 2B: Free Response Spoken2 Questions | 18 Minutes | 25% of Score AP German Language and Culture: 3 hours, 3 minutesSection 1A: Multiple Choice Listening30 Questions | 40 Minutes | 23% of Score Section 1B: Multiple Choice with Audio35 Questions | 55 Minutes | 27% of Score Section 2A: Free Response Written2 Questions | 1 Hour, 10 Minutes | 25% of Score Section 2B: Free Response Spoken2 Questions | 18 Minutes | 25% of Score AP Italian Language and Culture: 3 hours, 3 minutesSection 1A: Multiple Choice Listening30 Questions | 40 Minutes | 23% of Score Section 1B: Multiple Choice with Audio35 Questions | 55 Minutes | 27% of Score Section 2A: Free Response Written2 Questions | 1 Hour, 10 Minutes | 25% of Score Section 2B: Free Response Spoken2 Questions | 18 Minutes | 25% of Score AP Japanese Language and Culture: 2 hoursSection 1A: Multiple Choice Listening3035 Questions | 20 Minutes | 25% of Score Section 1B: Multiple Choice Reading3540 Questions | 1 Hour | 25% of Score Section 2A: Free Response Written2 Tasks, 7 Questions | 30 Minutes | 25% of Score Section 2B: Free Response Spoken2 Tasks, 5 Questions | 11 Minutes | 25% of Score AP Latin: 3 hoursSection 1: Multiple Choice50 Questions | 1 Hour | 50% of Score Section 2: Free Response5 Questions | 2 Hours | 50% of Score AP Spanish Language and Culture: 3 hours, 3 minutesSection 1A: Multiple Choice Listening30 Questions | 40 Minutes | 23% of Score Section 1B: Multiple Choice with Audio35 Questions | 55 Minutes | 27% of Score Section 2A: Free Response Written2 Questions | 1 Hour, 10 Minutes | 25% of Score Section 2B: Free Response Spoken2 Questions | 18 Minutes | 25% of Score AP Spanish Literature and Culture: 3 hoursSection 1A: Multiple Choice Interpretive Listening15 Questions | 20 Minutes | 10% of Score Section 1B: Multiple Choice Reading Analysis50 Questions | 1 Hour | 40% of Score Section 2: Free Response4 Questions | 1 Hour, 40 Minutes | 50% of Score How Should I Prepare for My AP Exams? 1. Keep up with Course Assignments. AP Exams are a marathon, not a sprint. You can assume that all assessments in an AP class, from small vocabulary quizzes to major projects, are designed to help you score better on the AP exam. For that reason, you will save a lot of catch-up work for yourself later on if you consistently take the time to stay on top of your AP classes. 2. Write Chapter Recaps and Host Review Sessions Leading up to the Exam. Nothing will prepare you for an exam quite like teaching someone else the material. When you review the material as someone who is taking responsibility for your peers learning, you will see the content through new eyes. It will help you make connections between the nitty-gritty details and the big picture. 3. Practice with Full Section or Full-Length AP Practice Exam. Going back to our marathon metaphor, no one would attempt a marathon without going on several long runs prior to the big day. The same goes for AP exams. Whether you want to try sitting for a full-length practice test or simply practice several sections of the exam, getting extended exposure to the test format will help your body know what to expect on test day. 4. Sleep for at Least 8 Hours All Year. If you want to get the most out of your brain on test day, you have to take care of it beforehand. That means giving your brain rest so it can review, categorize, and prioritize the information it learns each day. We see so many students skip this step and then wonder why they are unhappy or have trouble remembering things. Even if you do not sleep 8 hours every night, make a point of doing so for the week leading up to your exams and every night of that week, too. 5. Avoid Sugary Snacks and Caffeinated Beverages on Test Day. AP exams require a lot of stamina. By contrast, most junk food, candy, and caffeinated beverages are designed to give you short bursts of energy. Stick to balanced meals on test day, supplemented with a healthy snack (veggies, fruits, low-sugar granola bar) and water during your break times. The only exception to this tip is if you already have a caffeine dependency. In that case, keep up a low daily dose of caffeine so you do not send your body into withdrawal. 6. Only Perform Light Review Between AP Exams. If you have multiple AP Exams in one week, its important that you rest between them. This is NOT the time to cram new material, since you are more likely to wear yourself out than retain a lot of new content. Spend those evenings between exams catching up with friends, eating dinner with your family, or reviewing a handful of flashcards. 7. Keep Your Eye on the Big Picture. AP exams depend so much on mastering the details that it can be easy to get lost in them. Leading up to the test day and after it, block off a couple afternoons to review your content at a high level. What have you learned from this class? How do you anticipate using the information in the future? Why was it important for you to cover this material? Taking stock will help you retain the content that matters most to you and help you to make sense of the huge effort you have just undertaken. Want access to expert college guidance for free? When you create your free CollegeVine account, you will find out your real admissions chances, build a best-fit school list, learn how to improve your profile, and get your questions answered by experts and peersall for free. Sign up for your CollegeVine account today to get a boost on your college journey. AP Macroeconomics is one of the most popular AP courses offered by the College Board. In 2022, over 134,413 students took the AP Macroeconomics exam. The AP Macroeconomics exam is a challenging but rewarding course that can help you develop a deeper understanding of how the economy works. If you are interested in economics, business, or public policy, then AP Macroeconomics is a great course to consider. Boost your AP scores before exam day! Book a free trial with Wiingys top AP tutors and ensure you dont miss out on scoring high. Every point counts towards your dream college. Act now! The AP Macroeconomics exam covers a wide range of topics related to the study of the economy as a whole, from the pre-industrial era to the present day. These topics include the concepts of gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment, inflation, interest rates, and economic growth.In addition to these specific topics, the AP Macroeconomics exam also covers several broader topics, such as the role of government in the economy, the international economy, and the factors that determine economic growth. The AP Macroeconomics exam is a challenging but rewarding course that can help you develop a deeper understanding of how the economy works. If you are interested in economics, business, or public policy, then AP Macroeconomics is a great course to consider. The AP Macroeconomics Exam format includes two sections as below: SectionNo. of questionsTime allocated to each sectionWeightageSection IMultiple-choicequestions66 questions1 hour 10minutes66%Free response questions3 questions1 hour33%AP Macroeconomics exam format Now lets understand everything about the AP Macroeconomics exam like duration, structure, score distribution, etc. The AP Macroeconomics exam is 2 hours 10 minutes long and is divided into two sections The first section consists of 66 multiple-choice questions and is 1 hour 10 minutes long. The second section is a free-response section with 3 questions and is 1 hour long. The AP Macroeconomics Exam will test your understanding of the geographic concepts covered in the course units, as well as your ability to analyze maps, geospatial data, infographics, and more. The AP Macroeconomics exam has 63 questions in total divided into two major sections; 66 multiple-choice questions and 3 free-response questions. AP Macroeconomics is a rigorous course that covers the core concepts, theories, and processes that shape the economy as a whole. Students will do hands-on activities and projects to investigate economic phenomena. UnitWhats includedWeight in examUnit 1: Basic Economic ConceptsYoull start the course with an introduction to economic concepts, principles, and models that will serve as a foundation for studying macroeconomics.-Scarcity-Opportunity Cost and the Production Possibilities Curve-Comparative advantage and gains from trade-Supply and demand-Market equilibrium, disequilibrium, and changes in equilibrium5%-10%Unit 2: Economic Indicators and the Business CycleYoull look at how economic phenomena such as employment and inflation are measured.-The circular flow and GDP-Unemployment-Price indices and inflation-Real vs. nominal GDP-Business cycles12%-17%Unit 3: National Income and Price DeterminationYoull explore how changes in aggregate spending and production, economic fluctuations, and policy actions affect national income, unemployment, and inflation.-Aggregate demand-Short-run and long-run aggregate supply-Equilibrium and changes in the Aggregate Demand-Aggregate Supply Model-Fiscal policy17%27%Unit 4: Financial SectorYoull examine the financial sector and explain how monetary policy is implemented and transmitted through the banking system.-Financial assets-Definition, measurement, and functions of money-Banking and the expansion of the money supply-Monetary policy18%23%Unit 5: Long-Run Consequences of Stabilization PoliciesYoull spend more time exploring the effects of fiscal and monetary policy actions and examining the concept of economic growth.-The Phillips Curve-Money growth and inflation-Government deficits and national debt-Crowding out-Economic growth20%30%Unit 6: Open EconomyInternational Trade and FinanceYoull examine the concept of an open economy in which a country interacts with the rest of the world through product and financial markets.-Balance of payments accounts-Exchange rates and the foreign exchange market-Effects of changes in policies and economic conditions on the foreign exchange market-Changes in the foreign exchange market and net exports-Real interest rates and international capital flows10%13%AP Macroeconomic Course Content For additional course resources such as classroom resources, formulae and equation sheets and lab manuals refer to the College Board AP Macroeconomics course page. The AP Macroeconomics exam is divided into two sections: Section I: Consists of 60 multiple-choice questions. Section II: Consists of 3 free-response questions. After the exam, the raw scores for each section are converted into scaled scores ranging from 1 to 5, according to a method that considers the exams complexity. The final step is to sum the results to determine the students final AP Macroeconomics exam score. Multiple-choice: You will get 1 point for each multiple-choice question you answer correctly. There are no point deductions for incorrect answers. Free-response: Points are allotted for clearly and thoroughly answering each part of the question. The long free-response question is worth 25 points, and each of the two short free-response questions is worth 15 points. Each free-response question has an equal bearing on your overall score. The multiple-choice and free-response sections are each worth 50% of your score. Your free-response score is scaled accordingly and added to your multiple-choice score to arrive at a scaled AP score that is then converted to a final score on the 1-5 AP scale. The AP Macroeconomics exam for 2025 will be held on Friday,May 9,2025 12:00 pm local time. The 2025 AP Exams will be held over two weeks in May: May 610 and May 1317. For the most recent information on exam dates and registration deadlines, students can check with their institution or the College Board website. Here are some tips on how to prepare for the AP Macroeconomics exam Pay attention to the graphs and charts in your textbook. These can be a great way to visualize the concepts that youre learning. Learn the different economic systems. This is an important part of AP Macroeconomics, and it will come up on the exam. Be familiar with the different economic indicators. This is another important topic in AP Macroeconomics, and it will also come up on the exam. Practice answering multiple-choice questions. The AP Macroeconomics exam includes a multiple-choice section. Practicing answering multiple-choice questions will help you to improve your test-taking skills and prepare for the exam. Practice writing essays. The AP Macroeconomics exam includes a free-response essay section. Practicing writing essays will help you to improve your writing skills and prepare for the exam. In 2022, only 16.4% of the 134,413 students who took the AP Macroeconomics exam scored a 5. While 3 is considered the unofficial passing rate, most elite universities, such as Harvard or Princeton, offer AP credit only if you score 5 or higher. Getting a 5 is possible if you have the right support in your high school, but thats rarely the case. Here at Wiingy, we work with vetted AP Macroeconomics tutors with demonstrated expertise and experience in helping students score a 5 on AP exams. Unlike tutor marketplaces, every Wiingy tutor is screened individually and undergoes a comprehensive assessment. Less than 3% of applicants are selected to become tutors on Wiingys platform, ensuring tutors are highly qualified and experienced in teaching AP courses. Our online tutors will work with you 1-on-1 to master the content and skills you need to succeed. Experienced tutors can provide you with curriculum-specific guides and practice questions and familiarize you with the exam format to help you ace the test. We know that sometimes you dont want to pay for private tutoring because it is too expensive. Its common to see tutoring costs between $100 to $150 per hour. Wiingys rates are affordable, starting from just $28 per hour, much lower than the average AP tutoring offered by other platforms. One more advantage of studying with us is that we dont require you to sign up for any packages or yearly subscriptions. You can sign up for as little as one lesson and add more lessons as per your requirements. While we try to match you with the perfect tutor as per your needs, we know that sometimes even the best tutors might not be the right fit for you. Thats why we offer you the Perfect Match Guarantee, which means that if you are not satisfied with your tutor for any reason, you can request a free replacement at any time. Explore how personalized tutoring can bolster your understanding of microeconomics by reading our guide: Building Strong Economics Foundations with Private Tutoring. It highlights how one-on-one tutoring sessions can help bridge gaps in understanding, enhance problem-solving skills, and prepare students to excel in exams like AP Microeconomics. Sign up with Wiingy today and connect with expert AP Macroeconomics tutors to achieve your goal of scoring a 5 on your AP Test! There are several reasons why taking the AP Macroeconomics exam can be beneficial for students. Here are some points in detail: College credit:Depending on your score and the policies of the college you plan to attend, a high score on the AP Macroeconomics exam can earn you college credit. This can save you time and money on tuition costs, as you may be able to skip introductory macroeconomics courses in college. You can major in Economics, Business Administration, Finance, Political Science, or Public Policy.Advanced Placement:In addition to college credit, a high score on the AP Macroeconomics exam can also earn you advanced placement in higher-level macroeconomics courses in college. This can give you a head start and allow you to take more advanced courses earlier in your college career.Career prospects:Taking the AP Macroeconomics exam and earning a high score demonstrates to colleges and future employers that you have mastered college-level macroeconomics concepts and skills. This can be an impressive addition to your college application or resume if you are looking tomake your career as an Economist, Financial Analyst, Business Consultant, or Policymaker.Interest in macroeconomics: Finally, taking the AP Macroeconomics exam can be a way to pursue your interest in macroeconomics and deepen your understanding of the economy. By exploring advanced macroeconomics concepts and practicing critical thinking skills, you can gain a greater appreciation for the complexity and dynamics of the global economy. Students who are interested in majoring in economics, business, finance, or public policy will find the skills learned in AP Macroeconomics to be essential. Additionally, the skills learned in this course can be applied to a wide range of careers, such as consulting, banking, and government. The AP Macroeconomics exam is divided into two sections: multiple-choice (66 questions, 1 hour 10 minutes) and free-response (1 long essay and 2 short essays, 1 hour). The mean score for the AP Macroeconomics exam in 2022 was 2.71 out of 5, which is slightly higher than the mean score for all AP subjects in 2022 (2.92). The passing rate for AP Macroeconomics in 2022 was 51.8%, which is slightly higher than the pass rate for AP overall (60.2%). The AP Macroeconomics exam is challenging, but it is also rewarding. By learning about the economy and applying your critical thinking skills, you can gain a deeper understanding of how the world works. Boost your AP scores before exam day! Book a free trial with Wiingys top AP tutors and ensure you dont miss out on scoring high. Every point counts towards your dream college. Act now! In 2020, 82,415 students took the AP Microeconomics exam. Of these, 68.9% received a passing score of 3 or better and 23.3% earned a score of 5.In comparison, 122,639 students took the AP Macroeconomics test, and 63.2% received a 3 or better, while 19.7% earned the top score. These figures suggest that AP Macroeconomics may be slightly harder.However, you should consider several other criteria. For example, if you possess strong math skills, you may enjoy the mathematical relationships more common to micro models. Conversely, if your strong suits lie in history and government, macro may be easier for you due to the political and economic theories.For overall conceptual clarity, you can also take help from an online economics tutor. The tutor can simplify difficult topics and offer targeted strategies for improving your exam performance. For students considering a major in business, economics, finance, and public policy, taking and earning a high score on the AP Macroeconomics exam can demonstrate your level of commitment. Additionally, AP courses on your transcript let colleges know you took the most challenging classes available.On the other hand, AP Macroeconomics may not correspond to the content in a college course as readily as courses like AP Calculus and AP Biology. This may make it more difficult to earn credits or advanced placement. Its a good idea to check AP requirements if you know which colleges you hope to attend. Macroeconomics is not necessarily hard to self-study, but it can be challenging. The subject matter is complex and can be difficult to understand without a teacher or tutor to help explain the concepts. However, with the right resources and a lot of hard work, it is possible to learn macroeconomics on your own. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.107,766 active editors 7,029,151 articles in EnglishDick Cresswell (27July 1920 12December 2006) was an officer and pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF). Born in Tasmania, he joined the RAAF in July1938. He commanded No.77 (Fighter) Squadron from April1942 to August1943, in Australia's North Western Area Campaign, against Japanese raiders. He claimed the squadron's first victorythe first by an Australian over the mainlandin November1942. He commanded No.81 (Fighter) Wing from May1944 to March1945, and simultaneously No.77 Squadron between September and December1944. In September1950, during the Korean War, he took command of No.77 Squadron for the third time. He oversaw its conversion to Gloster Meteors, becoming the first RAAF commander of a jet squadron in war, and earned the Commonwealth and US Distinguished Flying Crosses. Cresswell resigned from the RAAF in 1957, and flew with Bobby Gibbes's Sepik Airways in New Guinea before joining deHavilland Australia in 1959. He retired in 1974. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Liz TrussLesley J. McNairSecond Test, 1948 Ashes seriesArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutDistrict No.13 School... that the Big Stone County Museum preserves a historic octagonal one-room schoolhouse (pictured)?... that operatic tenor Klaus Knig, who performed for more than 30 years, also worked as a house painter?... that Copford Place has been used as a prisoner of war camp and a retirement home for "gentlefolk"?... that Kamla Jaan, a hijra and mayor, was removed from office because the electoral rolls listed her as male?... that the author of the manga series Momo was inspired by the concept of girls wanting the world to be destroyed rather than face their problems?... that photographer Denis Cameron covered the Lebanese Civil War, the Iranian Revolution, the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the Gulf War?... that Walmart referred to a store at Muscatine Mall as their "Yankee store" because it was then their northernmost?... that George Mearns Savery was a pioneer of women's education in England?... that there was an attempt to make a ten-year-old English prince the king of Sicily?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleOzzy OsbourneArmed clashes erupt in the CambodiaThailand border conflict.Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76.A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people.In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship.A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead.Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Julian LeFayArnold PalaciosChuck MangioneHulk HoganThomas Anthony DurkinGiora EpsteinNominate an articleJuly 27Colonial Pipeline system map in 20121689 First Jacobite rising: Scottish and Irish Jacobites defeated Williamite forces at Killiecrankie, Scotland.1955 The Austrian State Treaty came into effect, ending the Allied occupation of Austria, although the country was not free of Allied troops until October.1965 Mattachine Midwest, a gay rights organization in Chicago, held its first meeting.2007 While covering a police pursuit in Phoenix, Arizona, two news helicopters collided in mid-air, killing both crews.2020 A major oil spill from the Colonial Pipeline was discovered in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (system map pictured).Joe Tinker (b.1880; d.1948)Carlos Vila Nova (b.1959)Piet de Jong (d.2016)Edna O'Brien (d.2024)More anniversaries: July 26July 27July 28ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutLiberty Leading the People (French: La Libert guidant le peuple) is a painting of the Romantic era by the French artist Eugne Delacroix, commemorating the July Revolution of 1830 that toppled King Charles X. A bare-breasted "woman of the people" with a Phrygian cap personifying the concept and Goddess of Liberty, accompanied by a young boy brandishing a pistol in each hand, leads a group of various people forward over a barricade and the bodies of the fallen while holding aloft the flag of the French Revolutionthe tricolour, which again became France's national flag after these eventsin one hand, and brandishing a bayonetted musket with the other. The figure of Liberty is also viewed as a symbol of France and the French Republic known as Marianne. The painting is displayed in the Louvre in Paris.Painting credit: Eugne Delacroix; photographed ShonagonRecently featured: Cytoplasmic streamingHudson YardsEmperor angelfishArchiveMore 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 EnglishSlovenïnaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenïnaRetrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies16thcentury17thcentury 18thcenturyDecades1660s1670s1680s 1690s1700sYears1686168716881689 169016911692vteApril 11: William III and Mary II are crowned in London as the joint rulers of England and Scotland.1689 by topicArts and scienceArchitectureArtLiteratureMusicScienceLeadersState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1689 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1689MDCLXXXIXAb urbe condita2442Armenian calendar1138 Assyrian calendar6439Balinese saka calendar16101611Bengali calendar10951096Berber calendar2639English Regnal year1Will.&Mar.2Will.&Mar.Buddhist calendar2233Burmese calendar1051Byzantine calendar71977198Chinese calendar (EarthDragon)4386 or 4179to (EarthSnake)4387 or 4180Coptic calendar14051406Discordian calendar2855Ethiopian calendar16811682Hebrew calendar54495450Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat17451746- Shaka Samvat16101611- Kali Yuga47894790Holocene calendar11689Igbo calendar689690Iranian calendar10671068Islamic calendar11001101Japanese calendarGenroku 2()Javanese calendar16121613Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar4022Minguo calendar223 before ROC223Nanakshahi calendar221Thai solar calendar22312232Tibetan calendar(male Earth-Dragon)1815 or 1434 or 662to(female Earth-Snake)1816 or 1435 or 663March 2: Heidelberg Castle is burned.1689 (MDCLXXXIX) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendarand a common year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1689th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 689th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 89th year of the 17thcentury, and the 10th and last year of the 1680s decade. As of the start of 1689, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year Notable events during this year include:Coup, war, and legislation in England and its territories.The overthrow of Catholic king James of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the Glorious Revolution.The latter realms entering the Nine Years War and its expansion to the American colonies in the King William's War.The Bill of Rights becomes law in England.Japanese writer Bash goes on a voyage, resulting in the classic Narrow Road to the Interior.The death of Pope Innocent XI and the election of the 241st Pope Alexander VIII.The Holy Roman Empire wins the Battle of Ni, fought against the Ottoman Empire.Morocco wins in the Siege of Larache against Spain.Peter the Great decrees the construction of the Great Siberian Road to China.January 22 (January 12, 1688 O.S.) Glorious Revolution in England: The Convention Parliament is convened to determine if King James II of England, the last Roman Catholic British monarch, vacated the throne when he fled to France, at the end of 1688. The settlement of this is agreed on 8 February.[1]January 30 The first performance of the opera Henrico Leone composed by Agostino Steffani takes place in Hannover to inaugurate the new royal theatre in the Leineschloss.February 12 John Locke returned to London from exile in Holland.[2]February 23 (February 13, 1688 O.S.) William III and Mary II are proclaimed co-rulers of England, Scotland and Ireland.[1]March 2 Nine Years' War: As French forces leave, they set fire to Heidelberg Castle, and the nearby town of Heidelberg.March 22 (March 12 O.S.) Start of the Williamite War in Ireland: The deposed James II of England lands with 6,000 French soldiers in Ireland, where there is a Catholic majority, hoping to use it as the base for a counter-coup.[3] However, many Irish Catholics see him as an agent of Louis XIV of France, and refuse to support him.March 27 Japanese haiku master Bash sets out on his last great voyage, which will result in the prose and verse classic Oku no Hosomichi ("Narrow Road to the Interior").April 4 A total lunar eclipse is visible in central Asia.[4]April 11 (O.S.) William III and Mary II are crowned in London as King and Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland.[5] Ireland does not recognise them yet, while the Estates of Scotland declare King James VII of Scotland deposed.April 18Boston revolt: Unpopular New England Governor Sir Edmund Andros and other officials are overthrown by a "mob" of Bostonians. Andros, an appointee of James II of England, is disliked for his support of the Church of England and revocation of various colonial charters.The Siege of Derry begins in Ireland as former King James II arrives at the gates of Derry and asks for its surrender during the Williamite War in Ireland. The Protestant defenders refuse and the siege lasts until August 1 when it is abandoned. .[6]April 19 - A fire in Amalienborg-palace in Copenhagen killed 180 people.May 11 (May 1 O.S.)The Battle of Bantry Bay begins during the Williamite War in Ireland as the French fleet under the Marquis de Chteaurenault is able to protect its transports, unloading supplies for James II, from the English Royal Navy under the Earl of Torrington, and withdraws unpursued.[7]William and Mary accept the Scottish throne a month after the Scottish Parliament votes to depose King James VIIMay 12 Nine Years' War: With England and the Netherlands now both ruled by William III, they join the Grand Alliance (League of Augsburg), thus escalating the conflict, which continues until 1697. This is also the effective beginning of King William's War, the first of four North American Wars (until 1763) between English and French colonists, both sides allied to Native American tribes. The nature of the fighting is a series of raids on each other's settlements, across the Canadian and New England borders.May 24 The Act of Toleration, drawn up by the Convention Parliament of England to protect Protestants but with Roman Catholics intentionally excluded, is passed; this effectively concludes the Glorious Revolution.May 25 The last hearth tax is collected in England and Wales.May 31 Leisler's Rebellion: Calvinist Jacob Leisler deposes lieutenant governor Francis Nicholson and assumes control of the Province of New York.June 5 The Convention of Estates adjourns in Scotland after 11 weeks and its members form a new Scottish parliament.June 14 The Duke of Gordon, a Scottish peer and Jacobite supporter, surrenders Edinburgh Castle to Protestant attackers after holding out for 20 days following the Glorious Revolution.July 25 The Council of Wales and the Marches is abolished.July 27 First Jacobite rising: Battle of Killiecrankie near Pitlochry in Perthshire Scottish Covenanter supporters of William III and Mary II (under Hugh Mackay) are defeated by Jacobite supporters of James II, but the latter's leader, John Graham, Viscount Dundee, is killed. Hand grenades are used in action.[8]July 28 English sailors break through a floating boom across the River Foyle, to end the siege of Derry after 105 days.[9]August 2 Boston Revolt: Edmund Andros, former governor of the Dominion of New England, escapes from Boston to Connecticut, but is recaptured.August 5 Beaver Wars: Lachine massacre A force of 1,500 Iroquois largely destroys the village of Lachine, New France.August 12 Innocent XI (Benedetto Odescalchi, b. 1611), Pope since 1676, dies. He played a major part in founding both the League of Augsburg, against Louis XIV, and the Holy League, against the Ottoman Empire.August 20 A large Williamite force under Marshal Schomberg begins the siege of Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland, which surrenders on August 27.August 21 First Jacobite rising: Battle of Dunkeld Covenanters defeat the Jacobites in Scotland.[10]August 23Roman Catholic cardinals convene in Rome for a papal conclave to elect a successor to Pope Innocent XI. The conclave lasts until October 6.Gravely ill, the Empress Xiaoyiren is proclaimed empress by her husband, China's Kangxi Emperor, after having been Imperial Noble Consort since 1682. She dies the next day.August 27 China and Russia sign the Treaty of Nerchinsk.September 8 The Siege of Mainz (in the modern-day Rheinland-Pfalz state of Germany), which had started on June 1, ends after almost three months, as French General Nicolas Chalon du Bl surrenders the walled city to the armies of Austria and the Dutch Republic.September 9 King William brings England into a military alliance with the Holy Roman Empire in a fight against France in the Nine Years War.September 24 The Holy Roman Empire wins the Battle of Ni, fought against the Ottoman Empire during the Great Turkish War in modern-day Serbia.September 2829 A total lunar eclipse is visible in eastern America, western Europe and west Africa.[11]October 6 The papal conclave in Rome unanimously elects Pietro Vito Ottoboni as the new Pope. Ottoboni takes the name Alexander VIII and succeeds Pope Innocent XI, to become the 241st pope, the first Venetian to hold the office in over 200 years.October 26 Skopje fire of 1689 occurs, lasting for two days and burning much of the city.November 11 The Siege of Larache in Morocco ends when the Spanish troops surrender to Mawlay Ismail and the Moroccan forces.November 22 Peter the Great decrees the construction of the Great Siberian Road to China.December 10 A great comet is visible from Pekin and sightings continue until December 24th, including many from Dutch ships near the equator.[12]December 16 The Bill of Rights (An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown), drawn up by the Convention Parliament of England to establish constitutional monarchy in England, but with Roman Catholics barred from the throne, receives royal assent; it will remain substantially in force into the 21st century.December 22 A serious earthquake strikes Innsbruck, Austria.[13]Peter the Great plots to overthrow his half-sister Sophia as regent of Russia.Supporters of William of Orange seize Liverpool Castle in the north west of England.[14]The English East India Company expands its influence, and a Committee of the House of Commons is formed to deal with the concerns of the Company.[15]Valvasor's The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola is printed in Nuremberg.The first documented performance of the opera Dido and Aeneas by Henry Purcell takes place at Josias Priest's girls' school in Chelsea, London, with a libretto based on Virgil's Aeneid.[16]Boston suffers a smallpox epidemic.[17]Montesquieu born 18 JanuaryPierre-Joseph Alary born 19 MarchRichard Ward (governor) born 15 AprilMarie Anne de Bourbon born 18 AprilAntoine Louis Rouill born 7 JuneMary Montagu, Duchess of Montagu born 15 JulySzymon Czechowicz born 22 JulyPrince William, Duke of Gloucester born 24 JulyHenric Benzelius born 7 AugustKilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer born 1 SeptemberAnna Sophie Schack born 4 SeptemberCatharina Backer born 22 SeptemberNij Yoshitada born 26 SeptemberFrans van Mieris the Younger born 24 DecemberJanuary 7 Robert Murray, Brigadier-General, Scottish soldier, Member of Parliament (d. 1738)January 11 Charles Parkin, English clergyman and antiquarian (d. 1765)January 15 Giovanni Gaetano Bottari, Italian scholar and critic (d. 1775)January 16 Edmond Jean Franois Barbier, French historian (d. 1771)January 18Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755)Jan Abel Wassenbergh, painter from the Northern Netherlands (d. 1750)January 21 Daniel Henchman, bookseller (d. 1761)January 22 Philibert Orry, French politician (d. 1747)January 23 Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1759)January 24 Gaspare Diziani, Italian painter (d. 1767)January 29 James Rait, Bishop of Brechin (d. 1777)February 1 Thomas Jenner, English academic (d. 1768)February 3 Blas de Lezo, admiral of the Spanish Empire (d. 1741)February 23 Leonardo Antonio Olivieri, Italian painter (d. 1752)c. February 23 Samuel Bellamy, English pirate captain (d. 1717)February 27Pietro Gnocchi, Italian composer (d. 1775)John Roosevelt, American businessman and alderman (d. 1750)Maximilian Emanuel of Wrttemberg-Winnental, German noble (d. 1709)March 3 Thomas Ingoldsby, British politician (d. 1768)March 3 Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1763)March 7 Charles-Michel Mesaiger, Jesuit priest (d. 1766)March 11Roger Handasyd, British Army officer (d. 1763)Nanbu Toshimoto, mid-Edo period Japanese samurai, the 6th daimy of Morioka Domain (d. 1725)March 19 Pierre-Joseph Alary, French ecclesiastic and writer (d. 1770)March 20 Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729)March 25 Peder Hersleb, Norwegian bishop (d. 1757)March 26 Archduchess Maria Magdalena of Austria, Austrian Royal (d. 1743)April 2 Arthur Dobbs, Irish politician, governor of the Province of North Carolina (d. 1765)April 5 William Holmes, English academic and Dean of Exeter (d. 1748)April 14 William Murray, Marquess of Tullibardine, Scottish army officer and Jacobite leader (d. 1746)April 15 Richard Ward, American colonial governor (d. 1763)April 18 Marie Anne de Bourbon, French noble (d. 1720)April 21 Johann Jakob Fried, German obstetrician (d. 1769)April 24 Giovanni Antonio Faldoni, Italian painter and engraver (d. 1770)April 30 Jean-Jacques Amelot de Chaillou, French politician (d. 1749)May 1 Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1736)May 2 Franz de Paula Ferg, Austrian painter (d. 1740)May 5 John Tufts, American minister and music educator (d. 1750)May 10 Jos Manso de Velasco, 1st Count of Superunda, Royal Governor of Chile (d. 1767)May 11 Heinrich Karl Ludwig de Herault, Prussian Army general (d. 1757)May 15 Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, writer and poet from England (d. 1762)May 16 Samuel Adams Sr., American brewer (d. 1748)May 21 Andr-Franois Deslandes, French philosopher (d. 1757)May 24 Daniel Finch, 8th Earl of Winchilsea, British politician (d. 1769)May 27 Andreas Jakob von Dietrichstein, Archbishop of Salzburg (d. 1753)May 28 Maximilian of Hesse-Kassel, German prince (d. 1753)May 29 Louis de Gramont, 6th Duke of Gramont, French general (d. 1745)June 1 Henri Franois, comte de Sgur, French general (d. 1751)June 2 Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, British politician, bibliophile, collector and patron of the arts (d. 1741)June 6 Algernon Coote, 6th Earl of Mountrath, Irish politician (d. 1744)June 7 Antoine Louis Rouill, French noble (d. 1761)June 12 Sir Richard Grosvenor, 4th Baronet, British politician; (d. 1732)June 19 Montague Blundell, 1st Viscount Blundell, Irish Viscount (d. 1756)June 23 George Hay, 8th Earl of Kinnoull, British diplomat (d. 1758)June 24 Giovanni Casini, Portrait painter and sculptor (d. 1748)June 26Edward Holyoke, American academic administrator, 9th president of Harvard (d. 1769)James Radclyffe, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, English noble (d. 1716)July 6 Johann Friedrich Karl von Ostein, Roman Catholic archbishop (d. 1763)July 9 Alexis Piron, French writer (d. 1773)July 14 Antoine Gaubil, French missionary (d. 1759)July 15 Mary Montagu, Duchess of Montagu (d. 1751)July 16 Samuel Molyneux, Irish politician (d. 1728)July 17 Christian, Landgrave of Hesse-Wanfried-Rheinfels (d. 1755)July 21 John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767)July 22 Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1775)July 24 Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne (d. 1700)July 26 Maria Anna Josepha Althann, Spanish noble (d. 1755)August 1 Pedro de Calatayud, writer (d. 1773)August 3 Ladislas Ignace de Bercheny, Marshal of France (d. 1778)August 4 James Cotter the Younger, Leader of the Catholics of Cork (d. 1720)August 7 Henric Benzelius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1758)August 8 Wenzel Lorenz Reiner, Czech painter (d. 1743)August 19 Samuel Richardson, English writer and printer (d. 1761)August 21 Josep Prades i Gallent, Organist and composer (d. 1757)September 1Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer, Czech architect (d. 1751)Philipp Segesser, Swiss missionary (d. 1762)September 4Hugh Bethell, British Member of Parliament (d. 1747)Thomas Lawrence, American mayor (d. 1754)Anna Sophie Schack, Danish noblewoman (d. 1760)September 13 Johan Fredrik Peringskild, Swedish translator (d. 1725)September 17 Ferdinand Charles, comte d'Aspremont-Lynden, army general (d. 1772)September 18 Gabriel Malagrida, Italian missionary (d. 1761)September 21 Jan Klemens Branicki, Polish noble (d. 1771)September 22 Catharina Backer, painter from the Northern Netherlands (d. 1766)September 23 Antonio Denzio, Italian opera singer (d. 1763)September 24 Johann Adam Steinmetz, German pastor (d. 1762)September 26 Nij Yoshitada, Japanese noble (d. 1737)September 27 Edward Stanley, 11th Earl of Derby, English noble and politician (d. 1776)September 29 Henry Perrot, British Member of Parliament (d. 1740)September 30 Jacques Aubert, French composer and violinist (d. 1753)October 10 Francesco Maria Pratilli, Italian priest, antiquarian, famed for skilled forgeries (d. 1763)October 15 Nicolas-Ignace de Beaubois, French missionary (d. 1770)October 22King John V of Portugal, Portuguese king (d. 1750)Matthew Skinner, English serjeant-at-law, judge and politician (d. 1749)October 29 Tokugawa Yoshimichi, daimyo (d. 1713)October 31 Mildmay Fane, British politician (d. 1715)November 2Michael Cox, Anglican archbishop in Ireland (d. 1779)Charles-Franois Panard, French chansonnier and poet (d. 1765)Joan Paul Schaghen, Dutch governor (d. 1746)November 3Jan Josef Ignc Brentner, Czech composer (d. 1742)John Crowley, British Member of Parliament (d. 1728)November 4 Lus Carlos Incio Xavier de Meneses, 1st Marquis of Lourial, Portuguese nobleman and statesman (d. 1742)November 6Reynolds Calthorpe, politician (d. 1714)Christoph Schtz, German theologian (d. 1750)November 8 Henry XXXV, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (d. 1758)November 17 Jean Franois Foppens, Flemish historian (d. 1761)November 21 Jacques I, Prince of Monaco, Prince consort of Monaco (d. 1751)November 29 Johann Theodor Eller, German chemist and physician (d. 1760)November 30Lars Gathenhielm, Swedish privateer (d. 1718)Joseph Wamps, French painter (d. 1744)December 1 Hieronymus Albrecht Hass, harpsichord maker (d. 1752)December 4 Gottfried Lengnich, historian and politician (d. 1774)December 8 Albert Wolfgang of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Titular margrave of Brandenburg, imperial general (d. 1734)December 11 Ignatius van der Beken, Flemish painter (d. 1774)December 14 Agostino Veracini, Italian painter (d. 1762)December 21 Arthur Ingram, 6th Viscount of Irvine, British peer and politician (d. 1736)December 23 Joseph Bodin de Boismortier, French composer (d. 1755)December 24 Frans van Mieris the Younger, Dutch painter (d. 1763)December 27 Jacob August Franckenstein, Encyclopedia editor, professor (d. 1733)Seth Ward (bishop of Salisbury) died 6 JanuaryMarie Louise d'Orlans died 12 FebruarySambhaji died 11 MarchKazimierz yszczyski died 30 MarchArchduchess Maria Anna Josepha of Austria died 4 AprilLorenzo Onofrio Colonna died 14 AprilAphra Behn died 16 AprilChristina, Queen of Sweden died 19 AprilConyers Darcy, 1st Earl of Holderness died 14 JuneSong Si-yeol died 19 JulyPope Innocent XI died 12 AugustJohn Lake (bishop) died 30 AugustJane Lane, Lady Fisher died 9 SeptemberGeorge Ent died 13 OctoberStephan Farffler died 24 OctoberThomas Sydenham died 29 DecemberJanuary 6Cristoforo Ivanovich, Venetian historian and librettist of Serb origin (b. 1628)Bishop Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, mathematician and astronomer (b. 1617)January 9 Sir Hugh Cholmeley, 4th Baronet, English politician (b. 1632)January 16 Gilbert Holles, 3rd Earl of Clare, English politician (b. 1633)January 18Ernest Gnther I, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (b. 1609)Humphrey Lloyd, British bishop (b. 1610)January 24 Henry Waldegrave, 1st Baron Waldegrave, English peer and Jacobite supporter (b. 1661)January 27Robert Aske, merchant & haberdasher in the City of London (b. 1619)Sir Henry Beaumont, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1638)Thomas Colepeper, 2nd Baron Colepeper, English noble and colonial governor of Virginia (b. 1635)January 28 Bernardino Corniani, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1626)January 29 Maria van Cortlandt van Rensselaer, Dutch director of Rensselaerswyck (Albany, New York) (b. 1645)January 31 Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Durango (b. 1635)February 1 Sir John Borlase, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1642)February 4 Moshe ben Yonatan Galante, Ottoman rabbi (b. 1621)February 5 William Coddington Jr., Rhode Island colonial governor (b. 1651)February 6 Metcalfe Robinson, English politician (b. 1629)February 8 Sir John Gell, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1613)February 12 Marie Louise d'Orlans, Queen of Spain as the wife of King Charles II (b. 1662)February 13 Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1622)February 18 Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, Spanish politician and military personnel (b. 1635)February 19 Khushal Khattak, Afghan poet (b. 1613)February 21 Isaac Vossius, Dutch classical scholar (b. 1618)February 22 Willem Ogier, Flemish playwright (b. 1618)February 24 Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish countess and duchess (b. 1632)February 28 Thomas Benedict, American settler (b. 1617)March 7 Franz Johann von Vogt von Altensumerau und Prasberg, Bishop of Constance (b. 1611)March 8 Alexander Parker, British minister (b. 1628)March 9 Franois Adhmar de Monteil, French priest, Bishop of Saint-Paul-Trois-Chteaux (b. 1603)March 10 Philip Louis, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Wiesenburg (b. 1620)March 11Kim Ik-hun, Korean General and philosopher, soldier, politician (b. 1619)Sambhaji, High Protector of the Maratha Empire (b. 1657)March 14 Anthony Coucheron, Norwegian engineer (b. 1650)March 15 Yolo, Qing dynasty prince (b. 1625)March 18 John Dixwell, regicide (b. 1607)March 24Thomas Ballard, American politician (b. 1630)Michiel ten Hove, Grand Pensionary of Holland (b. 1640)March 26 Gabriel Milan, Governor of the Danish West Indies (b. 1631)March 29 Sir John Hotham, 2nd Baronet, Member of the House of Commons of England (b. 1632)March 30 Kazimierz yszczyski, Polish philosopher (b. 1634)March 31 Tommaso Caracciolo, Bishop of Gerace (b. 1640)April 4 Archduchess Maria Anna Josepha of Austria, youngest surviving daughter of Ferdinand III (b. 1654)April 12 John Hunting, first ruling elder of the church of Dedham, Massachusetts (b. 1602)April 14 Lorenzo Onofrio Colonna, Italian noble (b. 1637)April 16 Aphra Behn, British playwright, poet and spy (b. 1640)April 18 George Jeffreys, 1st Baron Jeffreys, Welsh judge, aka the Hanging Judge (b. 1645)April 19 Christina, Queen of Sweden, ruled from 1632 until abdication in 1654 (b. 1626)April 22 Thomas Proby, English politician (b. 1632)May 11 Charles Goodall, English poet (b. 1671)May 12 Sir John Reresby, 2nd Baronet, English politician and diarist (b. 1634)May 15 Jean Paul Mdaille, French Jesuit missionary (b. 1618)May 20 Estevo Brioso de Figueiredo, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Funchal of Olinda (b. 1630)May 23 Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650)May 25 Charles Errard, French painter (b. 1606)June 4 Ren Gaultier de Varennes, New France governor (b. 1635)June 7 Alphonse de Berghes, Roman Catholic archbishop (b. 1624)June 8 Decio Azzolino, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1623)June 9 Franois Bonnemer, French painter and engraver (b. 1638)June 10 Christophe Veyrier, sculptor (b. 1637)June 13 William Annand, Minister of the Church of Scotland and the Church of England (b. 1633)June 14 Conyers Darcy, 1st Earl of Holderness, English noble (b. 1598)June 17Jan Baptist de Crpu, Flemish painter and army officer (b. 1631)Marcin Zamoyski, Polish noble (b. 1637)June 20Willem Coucheron, Dutch general in the Dano-Norwegian army (b. 1600)Richard Sherlock, English Anglican priest (b. 1612)June 21 Thomas Blanchet, French painter (b. 1614)June 25 William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (b. 1613)June 27 Richard Waldron, colonial settler, acting President of the Province of New Hampshire (b. 1615)June 28 Thomas Mainwaring, English politician (b. 1623)July 1 Anne Crawford-Lindsay, Scottish nobility (b. 1631)July 2 Edward Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham (b. 1620)July 7 Princess Louise of Savoy, Hereditary Princess of Baden-Baden (b. 1627)July 8Menahem Mendel Auerbach, Austrian banker and rabbi (b. 1620)Edward Wooster, English Connecticut pioneer (b. 1622)July 19 Song Si-yeol, Korean philosopher (b. 1607)July 23 Frederick Wilhelm von Pfalz-Neuburg, German noble (b. 1665)July 27 John Graham, 1st Viscount Dundee, Scottish general (b. 1648)August 6 Princess Dorothea Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glcksburg, Electress of Brandenburg (b. 1636)August 9 Dionisio Lazzari, Italian sculptor and architect (b. 1617)August 12 Pope Innocent XI, pope of the Catholic Church (b. 1611)August 13 Count Maximilian I, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Count of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. 1636)August 15 John Gregory, Connecticut settler (b. 1612)August 17William Boynton, English politician (b. 1641)Thomas Street, astronomer (b. 1621)August 20 Antonio Marinari, Roman Catholic prelate, Auxiliary Bishop of Ostia-Velletri, Titular Bishop of Thagaste (b. 1605)August 21 William Cleland, Scottish poet and soldier (b. c. 1661)August 28Claude-Jean Allouez, French Jesuit missionary and explorer of North America (b. 1622)Alexander Coosemans, Flemish still life painter (b. 1627)August 29 Curwen Rawlinson, English politician (b. 1641)August 30 John Lake, English bishop (b. 1624)September 6 Torii Tadanori, Daimyo who ruled the Takat Domain in Shinano Province (b. 1646)September 9 Jane Lane, Lady Fisher, English Royalist (b. 1626)September 10 John Belasyse, 1st Baron Belasyse, English politician and noble (b. 1614)September 13 Ciro Ferri, Italian painter, engraver, sculptor and architect (b. 1634)September 15Balthasar Cellarius, German theologian (b. 1614)Timolon Cheminais de Montaigu, French theologian (b. 1652)September 18 Sir Richard Head, 1st Baronet, English politician (b. 1600)September 26 August, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck (b. 1652)September 30 Julius Francis, Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, Bohemian noble (b. 1641)October 1 Alexander Voet the Elder, Flemish engraver (b. 1608)October 4 Quirinus Kuhlmann, German Baroque poet and mystic (b. 1651)October 11 Fyodor Shaklovity, Russian diplomat (b. 1640)October 13 George Ent, English scientist and physician; (b. 1604)October 14 Adolph John I, Count Palatine of Kleeburg, Swedish prince (b. 1629)October 15 Sir Edward Dering, 3rd Baronet, English politician (b. 1650)October 24 Stephan Farffler, German inventor (b. 1633)October 25 Joseph Maynard, English politician (b. 1639)October 30 Pier Antonio Capobianco, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Lacedonia (b. 1619)November 9 Enea Silvio Piccolomini, imperial general (b. 1651)November 12 Justus de Verwer, Dutch painter and illustrator (b. 1625)November 13Matteo Borboni, Italian painter (b. 1610)Philipp von Zesen, German poet (b. 1619)November 16 Cornelis Mahu, Flemish painter (b. 1613)November 18 Jacob van der Ulft, painter from the Northern Netherlands (b. 1621)November 19 Elizabeth Cavendish, Countess of Devonshire, English noblewoman; (b. 1619)November 20 Samuel Peterson, American city founder (b. 1639)November 24 Carey Dillon, 5th Earl of Roscommon, Irish nobleman and professional soldier (b. 1627)November 26 Marquard Gude, German archaeologist (b. 1635)December 2 George

Speke, English politician (b. 1623)December 6 Pjetr Bogdani, Albanian priest and writer (b. c. 1630)December 12 Louis Ferdinand Elle the Elder, French painter (b. 1612)December 15 Anne Neville, abbess of Pontoise (b. 1605)December 16Cornelis Geelvinck, Dutch mayor (b. 1621)Thomas Wyndham, English Member of Parliament (b. 1640)December 25 Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1655)December 27 Gervase Bryan, English clergyman (b. 1622)December 28 Pietro Montanini, Italian painter (b. 1626)December 29Olfert Dapper, Dutch physician and writer (b. 1636)George Kinnaird, 1st Lord Kinnaird, Scottish aristocrat (b. 1622)Franoise Bertaut de Motteville, French writer (b. 1621)Thomas Sydenham, English physician (b. 1624)December 31Felipe Fernandez de Pardo, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Manila (b. 1611)Gilbert de Choiseul Duplessis Praslin, Roman Catholic bishop (b. 1613)Anders Sinclair, Scottish soldier who joined Swedish service during the Thirty Years' War (b. 1614)^ a b Kenyon, J. P. (1978). Stuart England. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. ISBN0-14-022076-3.^ Oxford DNB odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-16885?rskey=mOcb4B&result=4^ Miller, John (2000). James II. Yale English monarchs (3rded.). New Haven: Yale University Press. pp.222227. ISBN0-300-08728-4.^ "Total Eclipse of the Moon: 1689 April 04". astro.ukho.gov.uk. Retrieved October 27, 2022.^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library. 2006. ISBN0-14-102715-0.^ "The Siege of Derry in Ulster Protestant mythology". Cruithni. December 31, 2001. Retrieved July 16, 2012.^ Lynn, John A. (1999). The Wars of Louis XIV, 16671714. Harlow: Longman. p.203. ISBN0-582-05629-2. Retrieved October 27, 2022.^ Historic Environment Scotland. "Battle of Killiecrankie(BTL12)". Retrieved June 19, 2020.^ "Parades and Marches - Chronology 2: Historical Dates and Events". Conflict Archive on the Internet (CAIN). Retrieved January 28, 2010.^ Historic Environment Scotland. "Battle of Dunkeld(BTL32)". 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He is recognized in Antioch and makes it his capital.711 Umayyad conquest of Hispania: Battle of Guadalete: Umayyad forces under Tariq ibn Ziyad defeat the Visigoths led by King Roderic.939 Battle of Simancas: King Ramiro II of Len defeats the Moorish army under Caliph Abd-al-Rahman III near the city of Simancas.998 ArabByzantine wars: Battle of Apamea: Fatimids defeat a Byzantine army near Apamea.1333 Wars of Scottish Independence: Battle of Halidon Hill: The English win a decisive victory over the Scots.1544 Italian War of 154246: The first Siege of Boulogne begins.1545 The Tudor warship Mary Rose sinks off Portsmouth; in 1982 the wreck is salvaged in one of the most complex and expensive projects in the history of maritime archaeology.1553 The attempt to install Lady Jane Grey as Queen of England collapses after only nine days.1588 Anglo-Spanish War: Battle of Gravelines: The Spanish Armada is sighted in the English Channel.1701 Representatives of the Iroquois Confederacy sign the Nanfan Treaty, ceding a large territory north of the Ohio River to England.1702 Great Northern War: A numerically superior Polish-Saxon army of Augustus II the Strong, operating from an advantageous defensive position, is defeated by a Swedish army half its size under the command of King Charles XII in the Battle of Klissow.1817 Unsuccessful in his attempt to conquer the Kingdom of Hawaii for the Russian-American Company, Georg Anton Schffer is forced to admit defeat and leave Kauai.1821 Coronation of George IV of the United Kingdom.1832 The British Medical Association is founded as the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association by Sir Charles Hastings at a meeting in the Board Room of the Worcester Infirmary.1843 Brunel's steamship the SSGreat Britain is launched, becoming the first ocean-going craft with an iron hull and screw propeller, becoming the largest vessel afloat in the world.1845 Great New York City Fire of 1845: The last great fire to affect Manhattan begins early in the morning and is subdued that afternoon. The fire kills four firefighters and 26 civilians and destroys 345 buildings.1848 Women's rights: A two-day Women's Rights Convention opens in Seneca Falls, New York.1863 American Civil War: Morgan's Raid: At Buffington Island in Ohio, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's raid into the north is mostly thwarted when a large group of his men are captured while trying to escape across the Ohio River.1864 Taiping Rebellion: Third Battle of Nanking: The Qing dynasty finally defeats the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.1870 Franco-Prussian War: France declares war on Prussia.1900 The first line of the Paris Mtro opens for operation.1903 Maurice Garin wins the first Tour de France.[2]1916 World War I: Battle of Fromelles: British and Australian troops attack German trenches as part of the Battle of the Somme.1934 The rigid airship USSMacon surprised the USSHouston near Clipperton Island with a mail delivery for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, demonstrating its potential for tracking ships at sea.[3]1936 Spanish Civil War: The CNT and UGT call a general strike in Spain mobilizing workers' militias against the Nationalist forces. People's Olympiad of Barcelona cancelled.[4]1940 World War II: Battle of Cape Spada: The Royal Navy and the Regia Marina clash; the Italian light cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni sinks, with 121 casualties.1940 Field Marshal Ceremony: First occasion in World War II that Adolf Hitler appoints field marshals due to military achievements.1940 World War II: Army order 112 forms the Intelligence Corps of the British Army.1942 World War II: The Second Happy Time of Hitler's submarines comes to an end, as the increasingly effective American convoy system compels them to return to the central Atlantic.1943 World War II: Rome is heavily bombed by more than 500 Allied aircraft, inflicting thousands of casualties.1947 Prime Minister of the shadow Burmese government, Bogyoke Aung San and eight others are assassinated.1947 Korean politician Lyuh Woon-hyung is assassinated.1952 Opening of the Summer Olympics in Helsinki, Finland.[5]1957 The largely autobiographical novel The Ordeal of Gilbert Pinfold by Evelyn Waugh was published.[6]1961 Tunisia imposes a blockade on the French naval base at Bizerte; the French would capture the entire town four days later.1963 Joe Walker flies a North American X-15 to a record altitude of 106,010 meters (347,800 feet) on X-15 Flight 90. Exceeding an altitude of 100km, this flight qualifies as a human spaceflight under international convention.1964 Vietnam War: At a rally in Saigon, South Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyn Khnh calls for expanding the war into North Vietnam.1967 Piedmont Airlines Flight 22, a Piedmont Airlines Boeing 727-22 and a twin-engine Cessna 310 collided over Hendersonville, North Carolina, USA. Both aircraft were destroyed and all passengers and crew were killed, including John T. McNaughton, an advisor to Robert McNamara.[7]1969 Chappaquiddick incident: U.S. Senator Ted Kennedy crashes his car into a tidal pond at Chappaquiddick Island, Massachusetts, killing his passenger Mary Jo Kopechne.[8]1972 Dhofar Rebellion: British SAS units help the Omani government against Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman rebels in the Battle of Mirbat.1976 Sagarmatha National Park in Nepal is created.1977 The world's first Global Positioning System (GPS) signal was transmitted from Navigation Technology Satellite 2 (NTS-2) and received at Rockwell Collins in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at 12:41a.m. Eastern time (ET).[9]1979 The Sandinista rebels overthrow the government of the Somoza family in Nicaragua.1979 The oil tanker SS Atlantic Empress collides with another oil tanker, causing the largest ever ship-borne oil spill.1980 Opening of the Summer Olympics in Moscow.[10]1981 In a private meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, French President Franois Mitterrand reveals the existence of the Farewell Dossier, a collection of documents showing the Soviet Union had been stealing American technological research and development.1982 In one of the first militant attacks by Hezbollah, David S. Dodge, president of the American University of Beirut, is kidnapped.[11]1983 The first three-dimensional reconstruction of a human head in a CT is published.1985 The Val di Stava dam collapses killing 268 people in Val di Stava, Italy.1989 United Airlines Flight 232 crashes in Sioux City, Iowa, killing 111.1992 A car bomb kills Judge Paolo Borsellino and five members of his escort.1997 The Troubles: The Provisional Irish Republican Army resumes a ceasefire to end their 25-year paramilitary campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland.2011 Guinean President Alpha Cond survives an attempted assassination and coup d'tat at his residence in Conakry.[12]2012 Syrian civil war: The People's Protection Units (YPG) capture the city of Koban without resistance, starting the Rojava conflict in Northeast Syria.[13]2014 Gunmen in Egypt's western desert province of New Valley Governorate attack a military checkpoint, killing at least 21 soldiers. Egypt reportedly declares a state of emergency on its border with Sudan.2018 The Knesset passes the controversial Nationality Bill, which defines the State of Israel as the nation-state of the Jewish people.[14]2024 A faulty software update by CrowdStrike, an American cybersecurity company, causes global computer outages.[15]2024 The International Court of Justice (ICJ) delivered a ruling stating that Israel should end its illegal occupation of the Palestinian territories. The ICJ identified that all member states of the UN are under an obligation not to recognize the occupation as legal nor "render aid or assistance" toward maintaining Israel's presence in the occupied territories.[16][17]2025 The tourist boat Wonder Sea capsizes during a thunderstorm in H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead.[18]810 Muhammad al-Bukhari, Persian scholar (died 870)1223 Baibars, sultan of Egypt (died 1277)1420 William VIII, Marquis of Montferrat (died 1483)1569 Conrad Vorstius, Dutch theologian (died 1622)1670 Richard Leveridge, English singer-songwriter (died 1758)1688 Giuseppe Castiglione, Italian missionary and painter (died 1766)1744 Heinrich Christian Boie, German author and poet (died 1806)1759 Marianna Auenbrugger, Austrian pianist and composer (died 1782)1759 Seraphim of Sarov, Russian monk and saint (died 1833)1771 Thomas Talbot, Irish-Canadian colonel and politician (died 1853)1794 Jos Justo Corro, Mexican politician and president (died 1864)[19]1789 John Martin, English painter, engraver, and illustrator (died 1854)1800 Juan Jos Flores, Venezuelan general and politician, 1st President of Ecuador (died 1864)1814 Samuel Colt, American businessman, founded the Colt's Manufacturing Company (died 1862)[20]1819 Gottfried Keller, Swiss author, poet, and playwright (died 1890)1822 Princess Augusta of Cambridge (died 1916)1827 Mangal Pandey, Indian soldier (died 1857)1834 Edgar Degas, French painter, sculptor, and illustrator (died 1917)1835 Justo Rufino Barrios, Guatemalan president (died 1885)1842 Frederic T. Greenhalge, English-American lawyer and politician, 38th Governor of Massachusetts (died 1896)1846 Edward Charles Pickering, American astronomer and physicist (died 1919)[21]1849 Ferdinand Brunetire, French scholar and critic (died 1906)1860 Lizzie Borden, American woman, tried and acquitted for the murders of her father and step-mother in 1892 (died 1927)1864 Fiammetta Wilson, English astronomer (died 1920)[22]1865 Georges Friedel, French mineralogist and crystallographer (died 1933)1865 Charles Horace Mayo, American surgeon, co-founder of the Mayo Clinic (died 1939)1868 Florence Foster Jenkins, American soprano and educator (died 1944)1869 Xenophon Stratigos, Greek general and politician, Greek Minister of Transport (died 1927)1875 Alice Dunbar Nelson, American poet and activist (died 1935)1876 Joseph Fielding Smith, American religious leader, 10th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (died 1972)1877 Arthur Fielder, English cricketer (died 1949)1881 Friedrich Dessauer, German physicist and philosopher (died 1963)1883 Max Fleischer, Austrian-American animator and producer (died 1972)1884 Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, British-born German nobleman and Nazi politician (died 1954)[23]1886 Michael Fekete, Hungarian-Israeli mathematician and academic (died 1957)1888 Enno Lolling, German physician (died 1945)1890 George II of Greece (died 1947)1892 Dick Irvin, Canadian ice hockey player and coach (died 1957)1893 Vladimir Mayakovsky, Russian actor, playwright, and poet (died 1930)1894 Aleksandr Khinchin, Russian mathematician and academic (died 1959)1894 Khawaja Nazimuddin, Bangladeshi-Pakistani politician, 2nd Prime Minister of Pakistan (died 1965)1894 Percy Spencer, American physicist and inventor of the microwave oven (died 1969)1895 Xu Beihong, Chinese painter and academic (died 1953)1896 Reginald Baker, English film producer (died 1985)1896 A. J. Cronin, Scottish physician and novelist (died 1981)1896 Bob Meusel, American baseball player and sailor (died 1977)1898 Herbert Marcuse, German-American sociologist and philosopher (died 1979)1899 Balai Chand Mukhopadhyay, Indian physician, author, poet, and playwright (died 1979)1902 Samudrala Sr., Indian singer, director, producer, and screenwriter (died 1968)1904 Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith, American lawyer and farmer (died 1985)1907 Isabel Jewell, American actress (died 1972)1908 Daniel Fry, American contactee (died 1992)1908 Hans Trippel, German engineer, developed Amphicar (died 2001)[24]1909 Balamani Amma, Indian poet and author (died 2004)1912 Peter Leo Gerety, American prelate (died 2016)1913 Kay Linaker, American actress and screenwriter (died 2008)1914 Marius Russo, American baseball player (died 2005)1915 ke Hellman, Finnish painter (died 2017)1916 Phil Cavarretta, American baseball player and manager (died 2010)1917 William Scranton, American captain and politician, 13th United States Ambassador to the United Nations (died 2013)1919 Patricia Medina, English-American actress (died 2012)1919 Miltos Sachtouris, Greek poet and author (died 2005)1919 Ron Searle, English-Canadian soldier, publisher, and politician, 4th Mayor of Mississauga (died 2015)1920 Robert Mann, American violinist, composer, and conductor (died 2018)1920 Richard Oriani, Salvadoran-American metallurgist and engineer (died 2015)1921 Harold Camping, American evangelist, author, radio host (died 2013)1921 Andr Moynet, French soldier, race car driver, and politician (died 1993)1921 Elizabeth Spencer, American novelist, short story writer, and playwright (died 2019)1921 Rosalyn Sussman Yalow, American physicist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (died 2011)1922 George McGovern, American lieutenant, historian, and politician (died 2012)1922 Rachel Robinson, American professor, registered nurse, and the widow of baseball player Jackie Robinson1923 Theo Barker, English historian (died 2001)1923 Alex Hannum, American basketball player and coach (died 2002)[25]1923 Joseph Hansen, American author and poet (died 2004)1923 William A. Rusher, American lawyer and journalist (died 2011)1923 Lon Simmons, American baseball player and sportscaster (died 2015)1924 Stanley K. Hathaway, American soldier, lawyer, and politician, 40th United States Secretary of the Interior (died 2005)1924 Pat Hingle, American actor and producer (died 2009)1924 Arthur Rankin Jr., American director, producer, and screenwriter (died 2014)1925 Sue Thompson, American singer (died 2021)1926 Helen Gallagher, American actress, singer, and dancer (died 2024)[26]1928 Samuel John Hazo, American author1928 Choi Yun-chil, South Korean long-distance runner[27] and a two-time national champion in the marathon[28] (died 2020)1929 Gaston Glock, Austrian engineer and businessman, co-founded Glock Ges.m.b.H. (died 2023)1929 Orville Turnquest, Bahamian politician1932 Buster Benton, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 1996)1932 Jan Lindblad, Swedish biologist and photographer (died 1987)1934 Francisco de S Carneiro, Portuguese lawyer and politician, 111th Prime Minister of Portugal (died 1980)1935 Nick Koback, American baseball player and golfer (died 2015)1936 David Colquhoun, English pharmacologist and academic1937 George Hamilton IV, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 2014)1937 Richard Jordan, American actor (died 1993)1938 Jayant Narlikar, Indian astrophysicist and astronomer (died 2025)1938 Tom Raworth, English poet and academic (died 2017)1941 Vikki Carr, American singer and actress1941 Neelie Kroes, Dutch politician and diplomat, European Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society1943 Han Sai Por, Singaporean sculptor and academic1943 Carla Mazzuca Poggiolini, Italian journalist and politician[29]1944 Tim McIntire, American actor and singer (died 1986)1944 Andres Vooremaa, Estonian chess player (died 2022)1945 Paule Baillargeon, Canadian actress, director, and screenwriter1946 Alan Gorrie, Scottish singer-songwriter and musician1946 Ilie Nstase, Romanian tennis player and politician1947 Andr Forcier, Canadian director and screenwriter1947 Hans-Jrgen Kreische, German footballer and manager1947 Bernie Leadon, American guitarist and songwriter1947 Brian May, English singer-songwriter, guitarist, producer, and astrophysicist1948 Keith Godchaux, American keyboard player and songwriter (died 1980)1949 Kgalema Motlanthe, South African politician, 3rd President of South Africa1950 Per-Kristian Foss, Norwegian politician, Norwegian Minister of Finance1950 Freddy Moore, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 2022)1950 Adrian Noble, English director and screenwriter1951 Abel Ferrara, American director, producer, and screenwriter1952 Allen Collins, American guitarist and songwriter (died 1990)1952 Jayne Anne Phillips American novelist and short story writer1953 Howard Schultz, American businessman and author[30]1954 Mark O'Donnell, American playwright (died 2012)1954 Steve O'Donnell, American screenwriter and producer1954 Sra Trifkovi, Serbian-American journalist and historian1955 Roger Binny, Indian cricketer and sportscaster1955 Dalton McGuinty, Canadian lawyer and politician, 24th Premier of Ontario1956 Mark Crispin, American computer scientist, designed the IMAP (died 2012)1958 Brad Drewett, Australian tennis player and sportscaster (died 2013)1958 Robert Gibson, American wrestler1958 David Robertson, American conductor1959 Juan J. Campanella, Argentinian director, producer, and screenwriter1960 Atom Egoyan, Egyptian-Canadian director, producer, and screenwriter1960 Kevin Haskins, English drummer and songwriter1961 Harsha Bhogle, Indian journalist and author1961 Maria Filatova, Russian gymnast1961 Lisa Lampanelli, American comedian, actress, and author1961 Benot Mariage, Belgian director and screenwriter1961 Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter1961 Campbell Scott, American actor, director, and producer1962 Anthony Edwards, American actor and director1963 Thomas Gabriel Fischer, Swiss musician1963 Garth Nix, Australian author1964 Teresa Edwards, American basketball player[31]1964 Masahiko Kond, Japanese singer-songwriter and race car driver1965 Evelyn Glennie, Scottish musician1965 Claus-Dieter Wollitz, German footballer and manager1967 Yael Abecassis, Israeli model and actress1967 Jean-Franois Mercier, Canadian comedian, screenwriter, and television host1968 Robb Flynn, American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and producer1968 Pavel Kuka, Czech footballer and manager1968 Jim Norton, American comedian, actor, and author1969 Matthew Libatique, American cinematographer1970 Bill Chen, American poker player and software designer1970 Christopher Luxon, New Zealand politician, 42nd Prime Minister of New Zealand[32]1970 Nicola Sturgeon, Scottish lawyer and politician, First Minister of Scotland[33]1971 Rene Busch, Estonian tennis player and coach1971 Vitali Klitschko, Ukrainian boxer and politician, Mayor of Kyiv1971 Michael Modest, American wrestler1971 Catriona Rowntree, Australian television host1971 Lesroy Weekes, Montserratian cricketer1972 Ebbe Sand, Danish footballer and manager1973 Martin Powell, English keyboard player and songwriter1973 Scott Walker, Canadian ice hockey player and coach1974 Rey Bucanero, Mexican wrestler1974 Francisco Copado, German footballer and manager1974 Jose Pich, Canadian ice dancer1974 Vince Spadea, American tennis player1974 Preston Wilson, American baseball player and sportscaster1975 Luca Castellazzi, Italian footballer1976 Benedict Cumberbatch, English actor[34]1976 Gonzalo de los Santos, Uruguayan footballer and manager1977 Jean-Sbastien Aubin, Canadian ice hockey player1977 Tony Mamaluke, American wrestler and manager1977 Ed Smith, English cricketer and journalist1979 Rick Ankiel, American baseball player1979 Josu Anunciado de Oliveira, Brazilian footballer1979 Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer1979 Luke Young, English footballer1980 Xavier Malisse, Belgian tennis player1980 Giorgio Mondini, Italian race car driver1980 Chris Sullivan, American actor[35]1981 Nen, Brazilian footballer1981 David Bernard, Jamaican cricketer1981 Mark Gasnier, Australian rugby player and sportscaster1981 Jimmy Gobble, American baseball player1981 Grgory Vignal, French footballer1982 Christopher Bear, American drummer1982 Phil Coke, American baseball player1982 Jared Padalecki, American actor1982 Jess Vanstrattan, Australian footballer1983 Helen Skelton, English television host and actress1983 Fedor Tyutin, Russian ice hockey player1984 Andrea Libman, Canadian voice actress1984 Adam Morrison, American basketball player1984 Ryan O'Byrne, Canadian ice hockey player1984 Lewis Price, Welsh footballer1985 LaMarcus Aldridge, American basketball player1985 Zhou Haibin, Chinese footballer1985 Marina Kuzina, Russian basketball player1985 Hadi Norouzi, Iranian footballer (died 2015)1986 Leandro Greco, Italian footballer1986 Jinder Mahal, Canadian wrestler[36]1987 Yan Gomes, Brazilian-American baseball player[37]1987 Jon Jones, American mixed martial artist1987 Marc Murphy, Australian footballer1988 Shane Dawson, American comedian and actor1988 Kevin Grokreutz, German footballer1988 Jakub Kov, Czech ice hockey player1988 Trent Williams, American football player[38]1989 Patrick Corbin, American baseball player[39]1989 Sam McKendry, Australian-New Zealand rugby league player1991 Eray can, Turkish footballer1992 Jake Nicholson, English footballer1994 Christian Welch, Australian rugby league player1996 Paul Momirovski, Australian rugby league player[40]1998 Erin Cuthbert, footballer[41]1998 Karl Jacobs, American YouTuber and streamer[42]1998 Ronaldo Vieira, Bissau-Guinean footballer1999 Kim So-hye, South Korean actress and singer[43]2003 Tyler Downs, American Olympic diver[44]514 Symmachus, pope of the Catholic Church806 Li Shigu, Chinese general (born 778)973 Kyunyeo, Korean monk and poet (born 917)998 Damian Dalassenos, Byzantine general (born 940)1030 Adalberon, French bishop1234 Floris IV, Dutch nobleman (born 1210)1249 Jacopo Tiepolo, doge of Venice1333 John Campbell, Scottish nobleman1333 Alexander Bruce, Scottish nobleman1333 Sir Archibald Douglas, Scottish nobleman1333 Maol Choluim II, Scottish nobleman1333 Kenneth de Moravia, 4th Earl of Sutherland1374 Petrarch, Italian poet and scholar (born 1304)1415 Philippa of Lancaster, Portuguese queen (born 1360)1543 Mary Boleyn, English daughter of Elizabeth Boleyn, Countess of Wiltshire (born 1499)1631 Cesare Cremonini, Italian philosopher and academic (born 1550)1742 William Somervile, English poet and author (born 1675)1810 Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prussian queen (born 1776)1814 Matthew Flinders, English navigator and cartographer (born 1774)1824 Agustn de Iturbide, Mexican general and emperor (born 1783)1838 Pierre Louis Dulong, French physicist and chemist (born 1785)1850 Margaret Fuller, American journalist and critic (born 1810)1855 Konstantin Batyushkov, Russian poet and translator (born 1787)1857 Stefano Franscini, Swiss statistician and politician (born 1796)1878 Yegor Ivanovich Zolotarev, Russian mathematician and academic (born 1847)1882 John William Bean, English criminal and failed regicide (born 1824)[45]1896 Abraham H. Cannon, American publisher and religious leader (born 1859)1913 Clmaco Caldern, Colombian lawyer and politician, 15th President of Colombia (born 1852)1925 John Indermaur, British lawyer (born 1851)1930 Robert Stout, Scottish-New Zealand politician, 13th Prime Minister of New Zealand (born 1844)1933 Kaarle Krohn, Finnish historian and academic (born 1863)1939 Rose Hartwick Thorpe, American poet and author (born 1850)1941 piro Bocari, Serbian painter, victim of Genocide of Serbs[46]1943 Yekaterina Budanova, Russian captain and pilot (born 1916)1943 Carlo Zangarini, Italian poet and opera librettist (born 1873)[47]1947 U Razak, Burmese educator and politician (born 1898)1947 Aung San, Burmese general and politician (born 1915)1947 Lyuh Woon-hyung, South Korean politician (born 1886)1963 William Andrew, English priest (born 1884)1965 Syngman Rhee, South Korean journalist and politician, 1st President of South Korea (born 1875)1967 John T. McNaughton, United States Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs and an advisor to Robert McNamara (born 1921)[7]1967 Odell Shepard, American poet and politician, 66th Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut (born 1884)1969 Stratis Myrivilis, Greek soldier and author (born 1890)1974 Ern Schwarz, Hungarian-American soccer player and coach (born 1904)1975 Lefty Frizzell, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (born 1928)1975 John Alan Coey, American mercenary and medic in the Rhodesian Bush War[48]1977 Karl Ristikivi, Estonian geographer, author, and poet (born 1912)1980 Margaret Craven, American journalist and author (born 1901)1980 Nihat Erim, Turkish jurist and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1912)1980 Hans Morgenthau, German-American political scientist, philosopher, and academic (born 1904)1981 Roger Doucet, Canadian tenor (born 1919)1982 Hugh Everett III, American physicist and mathematician (born 1930)1984 Faina Ranevskaya, Russian actress (born 1896)1984 Aziz Sami, Iraqi writer and translator (born 1895)[49]1985 Janusz Zajdel, Polish author (born 1938)1989 Kazimierz Sabbat, Polish businessman and politician, President of the Republic of Poland (born 1913)1990 Eddie Quillan, American actor (born 1907)1992 Paolo Borsellino, Italian lawyer and judge (born 1940)1994 Victor Barbeau, Canadian author and academic (born 1896)1998 Elmer Valo, Polish-American baseball player, coach, and manager (born 1921)2002 Dave Carter, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (born 1952)2002 Alan Lomax, American historian, scholar, and activist (born 1915)2003 Bill Bright, American evangelist and author, founded the Campus Crusade for Christ (born 1921)2003 Pierre Graber, Swiss politician, President of the Swiss National Council (born 1908)2004 Sylvia Daoust, Canadian sculptor (born 1902)2004 J. Gordon Edwards, American entomologist, mountaineer, and DDT advocate (born 1919)2004 Francis A. Marzen, American priest and journalist (born 1924)2004 Zenk Suzuki, Japanese politician, 70th Prime Minister of Japan (born 1911)2005 Edward Bunker, American author and screenwriter (born 1933)2006 Jack Warden, American actor (born 1920)2007 A. K. Faezul Huq, Bangladeshi journalist, lawyer, and politician (born 1945)2007 Roberto Fontanarrosa, Argentinian cartoonist (born 1944)2008 Dercy Gonalves, Brazilian comedian and actress (born 1907)2009 Frank McCourt, American author and educator (born 1930)2009 Henry Surtees, English race car driver (born 1991)2010 Ccile Aubry, French actress, author, television screenwriter and director (born 1928)2010 Jon Cleary, Australian author and playwright (born 1917)2012 Humayun Ahmed, Bangladeshi director and playwright (born 1948)2012 Tom Davis, American comedian, actor, and screenwriter (born 1952)2012 Mohammad Hassan Ganji, Iranian meteorologist and academic (born 1912)2012 Omar Suleiman, Egyptian general and politician, 16th Vice President of Egypt (born 1935)2012 Sylvia Woods, American businesswoman, co-founded Sylvia's Restaurant of Harlem (born 1926)2012 Valiulla Yakupov, Islamic cleric (born 1963)2013 Mikhail Gorsheniov, Russian singer-songwriter (born 1973)2013 Geeto Mongol, Canadian-American wrestler and trainer (born 1931)2013 Mel Smith, English actor, director, and screenwriter (born 1952)2013 Bert Trautmann, German footballer and manager (born 1923)2013 Phil Woosnam, Welsh-American soccer player and manager (born 1932)2013 Peter Ziegler, Swiss geologist and academic (born 1928)2013 Leyla Erbil, Turkish author (born 1931)2014 Rubem Alves, Brazilian theologian (born 1933)2014 Skye McCole Bartusiak, American child actress and child model (born 1992)[50]2014 David Easton, Canadian-American political scientist and academic (born 1917)2014 Paul M. Fleiss, American pediatrician and author (born 1933)2014 James Garner, American actor (born 1928)2014 Jerzy Jurka, Polish biologist (born 1950)2014 Ray King, English footballer and manager (born 1924)2014 Ingemar Odlander, Swedish journalist (born 1936)2014 Harry Pougher, English cricketer (born 1941)2014 Leen Vleggeert, Dutch politician (born 1931)2014 John Winkin, American baseball player, coach, and journalist (born 1919)2015 Van Alexander, American composer and conductor (born 1915)2015 Galina Prozumenshchikova, Ukrainian-Russian swimmer and journalist (born 1948)2015 Carmino Ravosa, American singer-songwriter, pianist, and producer (born 1930)2015 Gennadiy Seleznyov, Russian journalist and politician, 2nd Speaker of the Duma (born 1947)2016 Garry Marshall, American actor, director, and producer (born 1934)2018 Jon Schnepp, American producer, director, voice actor, editor, writer, cartoonist, animator, and cinematographer (born 1967)[51][52]2018 Denis Ten, Kazakhstani figure skater (born 1993)[53]2019 Rutger Hauer, Dutch actor, director, and producer (born 1944)[54]2024 Toumani Diabat, Malian musician (born 1965)[55]2024 Iryna Farion, Ukrainian linguist and politician (born 1964)[56]2024 Kevan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1933)[57]2024 Sheila Jackson Lee, American lawyer and politician (born 1950)[58]2024 Nguyn Ph Trng, Vietnamese politician, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (born 1944)[59]2024 Ray Reardon, Welsh snooker player and police officer (born 1932)[60]2024 James C. Scott, American political scientist and anthropologist (born 1936)[61]2024 Esta TerBlanche, South African actress (born 1973)[62]Palace Day[63][64]Christian feast day:Bernold, Bishop of UtrechtJusta and RufinaKirdjun (or Abakerazum)Macrina the Younger, Sister of St. Basil the GreatSymmachusJuly 19 (Eastern Orthodox liturgics)Martyrs' Day (Myanmar)Sandinista Day or Liberation Day (Nicaragua)^ "Great Fire of Rome". This Day in Geographic History. National Geographic Society. 2014-06-18. Retrieved 2018-07-16.^ Augendre, Jacques (2016). Guide historique [Historical guide] (PDF) (in French). Paris: Amaury Sport Organisation. p.5. Archived (PDF) from the original on 17 August 2016. Retrieved 27 October 2016.^ Geoghegan, John J. (October 2008). "The USS Macon". Military Heritage.^ Antony Beevor. The Battle for Spain: The Spanish Civil War 1936-1939. New York: Penguin Books, 2006. p. 67^ "1952 Helsinki Summer Olympic Opening Ceremony". Olympic Ceremony Database. 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