

## 1715-1721

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IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1715. <i>Mar. 28</i>: Bolingbroke flees to France. <i>July 16</i>: Oxford imprisoned; Habeas Corpus Act suspended; Riot Act passed. <i>Oct. 11</i>: Walpole appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.</p>	<p>1715. First dock opened at Liverpool.</p>	<p>1715. Le Sage: <i>Gil Blas</i>. <i>Jan. 7</i>: Fénelon <i>d.</i> The diocese of Karlsburg established to recatholicize Transylvania. 1715-1720. Pope's translation of Homer's <i>Iliad</i>.</p>
<p>1716. <i>May 7</i>: Septennial Act passed. <i>Dec. 15</i>: Townshend dismissed.</p>	<p>1716. John Law founds joint-stock bank in Paris. 1716-1717. Second visit of Tsar Peter to Western Europe.</p>	<p>1716. J. B. Homann: <i>World Atlas</i>. <i>Nov. 14</i>: Leibniz <i>d.</i></p>
<p>1717. <i>Apr. 10</i>: Walpole resigns. Stanhope appointed First Lord of the Treasury. <i>Sept. 24</i>: Dubois appointed French Foreign Secretary. Four Jansenist bishops appeal from Bull <i>Unigenitus</i> to a General Council.</p>	<p>1718. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduces inoculation against smallpox. Halley discovers independent movement of fixed stars. Leopold of Dessau invents iron ramrod, thereby increasing speed and accuracy of fire of Prussian infantry. <i>Dec.</i>: Law's bank made Royal bank.</p>	<p>1717. Union of the English Freemasons Grand Lodge inaugurated. Fénelon: <i>Télémaque</i>. Compulsory school-attendance in Prussia. Watteau: <i>Embarkation for Cythera</i>. St. Mary le Strand, London, built by James Gibbs. 1718. Voltaire: <i>Édipe</i>. <i>Jan.</i>: London Society of Antiquaries founded.</p>
<p>1718. <i>Mar.</i>: Reconstruction of Cabinet by Earl of Sunderland, with Stanhope as Secretary of State (<i>d. 1721 Feb. 4</i>).</p>	<p>1719. <i>May 27</i>: Emperor founds Oriental Company at Vienna. Law forms French Mississippi Company.</p>	<p>1719. Defoe: <i>Robinson Crusoe</i>.</p>
<p>1719. <i>Sept. 23</i>: Liechtenstein becomes independent principality of Empire. Peerage Bill, to close House of Lords, rejected by Commons.</p>	<p>1720. Law appointed Controller-General of France. <i>Oct.-Dec.</i>: South Sea Bubble bursts. <i>Dec.</i>: National bankruptcy in France; Law flees. Austrian East India Company formed at Ostend.</p>	<p>1720. Handel: <i>Esther</i>. Christian Wolff: <i>Rational Thoughts on God, the World, and the Human Soul</i>. 1720-1744. Würzburg Residency built by B. Neumann.</p>
<p>1720. <i>Feb. 29</i>: Ulrica Eleanor, Swedish Queen abdicates in favour of her husband, Frederick I, prince of Hesse-Cassel (-1751). <i>June</i>: Townshend and Walpole recalled to office.</p>	<p>1721. Walpole restores public credit. Geo. Graham invents compensator pendulum.</p>	<p>1721. Nathan Bailey: <i>Universa Etymological English Dictionary</i>. Montesquieu: <i>Lettres Persanes</i>. Watteau: <i>Gersaint's Signboard</i>. 1721-1726. St. Martin in the Fields built by J. Gibbs. 1721-1723. Bodmer and Breitinger, Zurich: <i>Discourses of the Painters</i>.</p>
<p>1721. <i>Apr. 3</i>: Robert Walpole appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer (-1742). <i>Oct. 22</i>: Peter I proclaimed Emperor of All the Russias.</p>		