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Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar. Do you know how to make and use the exercises below. Download this explanation in PDF here. See all my exercises about the passive here. An active sentence like I drank two cups of coffee has the subject first
(the person or thing that does the verb), followed by the verb and finally the object (is 'I', the verb is 'drank' and the object first, or perhaps we don't want to say
who did something. This can happen for lots of reasons (see the explanation further down the page). In this case, we can use a passive, which puts the object first: Two cups of coffee were drunk (we can add 'by me' if we want, but it isn't necessary). How to make the Passive in English We make the passive by putting the verb 'to be' into whatever tense
we need and then adding the past participle. For regular verbs, we make the past participle by adding 'ed' to the infinitive. So play becomes played. Click here to learn about irregular verbs, we make two different passive
sentences too: Give Active: He gave me the book / He gave the book to me. You can choose either of the subject of the passive sentence. Passive: I was given to me (by him). Other verbs like this are: ask, offer, teach, tell, lend, promise, sell, throw. Try an exercise about this here. 1: When we
want to change the focus of the sentence The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci. (We are more interested in the painting than the artist in this sentence) 2: When who or what causes the action is unknown or unimportant or obvious or 'people in general' He was arrested (obvious agent, the police). My bike has been stolen (unknown agent).
The road is being repaired (unimportant agent). The form can be obtained from the post office (people in general). 3: In factual or scientific writing The chemical is placed in a test tube and the data entered into the computer. 4: In formal writing or informal writing or informal writing) The brochure
will be finished next month. 5: In order to put the new information at the end of the sentence to improve style Three books are used regularly in the class. The books were written by Dr. Bell. ('Dr. Bell wrote the books' sound clumsy) 6: When the subject is very long I was surprised by how well the students did in the test. (More natural than: 'how well
the students did in the test surprised me') homerstemap. A-Z grammar terms passive sentence is a sentence where the subject does not perform the action of the verb. In fact, in a passive sentence, the action of the verb is done to the subject does not perform the action of the verb.
did not perform the action of the verb "to eat." The action of the verb was done to the subject. So, this is a passive sentence, we can use "by" to show the doer of the action (called the agent).) Table of Contents Examples of Passive Sentence, we can use "by" to show the Agent Some
Interactive Examples What Does "Passive Voice" Mean? Video Lesson Why Passive Sentences: Anita did not perform the action of the verb "to drive." The action was done to her. She was the recipient of the action.) Nowadays,
 black kites are protected. (The action is being done to the subject "black kites.") The olives are stoned and crushed in this room. (The action (the agent) is usually preceded by the word "by." For example: Anita was driven to the theatre by Carla.
 Nowadays, black kites are protected by law. The olives are stoned and crushed in this room by my son. The opposite of a passive sentence is an active sentence in these examples, the agent (i.e., the person carrying out the action) is in bold. My
cousin tackled the shoplifter. Heidi smashed the alarm when David reported the smoke. Make passive (show the agent) The verb in a passive sentence is said to be in the passive voice. Likewise, the verb in an active sentence is said to be in
the active voice. For example: The bed was made by Rachel. (In this passive sentence, "was made" is in the passive sentence, "made" is in the active voice.) Read more about grammatical voice. Here is a video summarizing this lesson on active and passive sentences, video lesson Are you a visual learner? Do
you prefer video to text? Here is a list of all our grammar videos. Why Passive Sentences come in the form "A affected by A." As a result, active sentences are the easier to read, and they are often more succinct and direct. Consequently, lots of companies
instruct their staff to avoid using passive sentences. This practice is so common that many grammar checkers (be they computer programs or real people) will suggest an active version of your passive sentences. However, if you prefer your passive sentences are quite
useful if you're trying not to apportion blame. The document had been released into the public domain. (Jaaaaackiiieeeeeeeeeee) Here are some more examples that do not reveal who was responsible: Bad advice was given. A
serious failing in standing operating procedures had occurred. It is anticipated that concessions will be offered by both parties. (This passive sentence expresses a neutral tone.) Pistachio nuts are grown in Iran. (The doer of the action (called "the agent") is unimportant.) His parade uniform was stolen. (The agent is unknown.) The thief was arrested.
(The agent is obvious. It's the police.) An estimated 258,000 people were injured in alcohol-related crashes. (The number of people is the focus of this sentence.) Martin crashed into the barrier and was tossed," which is a passive
verb. This construction allows you to say two things about "Martin" in a natural and efficient way.) Don't be dogmatic about avoiding plame, portraying a neutral tone, or focussing on the recipient of the action of a verb rather than the doer. Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find
us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Text 1. Most villages and towns on the British Isles came into being because of their favourable situation for trade. Rather more than a hundred years ago, a great change came over the land. Many machines were invented about that time. Spinning and
weaving, for example, which had previously been done by hand, were done by machinery that were driven by water or steam-power. The work which usually was done in the houses of the people began to be carried on in large mills or factories, and workers found it convenient to live near them. More and more factories were built and men and women
left the country districts in great numbers and crowded into towns. Since then the movement of people into towns has been going on until now. England is dotted with great cities. All over Britain, and especially in those parts were the coal needed for power is to be found, there are mining and manufacturing areas, such as the Lancashire cotton district,
the Black county of Midland, and others. A great many towns are found close together in those districts, and a great many people live within a small area, so that the population is very dense. (After "The British Isles, Their Life and Work" by S. Bryson and Maxton) Numerous monuments recall the 400 or so years when Britain was part of the Roman
Empire. Ancient city walls, old roads, front defences. But it is at the villas were homes. In their kitchens bread was baked. Along their corridors echoed family conversations. They were well built and handsomely decorated. The first villa was built around A.D. 80-90. It was a small
farm. Later on the house was extended, kitchens and baths were added. It is known that many villas were destroyed by fire. Their ruins remain hidden for years and it is often by accident that the site is discovered. So in Hampshire a number of oyster-shells were found by a farmer, and the shells, remnants of a long-ago feast, led to the discovery of the
villa at Rockbourne. (From "Mosaica") Once Birmingham and Sheffield, two of the largest towns in England, began to quarrel started as each of them claimed to be able to produce the most skillful piece of work. A special jury was chosen to decide which city would show the greatest skill. The day arrived. A steel spider with long thin legs
was produced by representatives of Sheffield. The spider was made by the best workers. It was as small as a pea. It ran about on the table as if it were alive. A wonderful mechanism had been put in that little body. Everybody was sure that the first place would be given to Sheffield. Then a sewing needle was laid on the table by representatives of
Birmingham. A smile appeared on the lips of the needle was noticed. Then the top of the needle was noticed. Then the top of the four other needles were drawn out, one from another. The first needle was noticed. Then the top of the needle was noticed. Then the top of the four other needles were drawn out, one from another. The first needle was noticed.
the jury decide? Memorize the following proverbs with the passive form of the verb-predicate used in the A). Present, B). Past and C). Future Indefinite Tense. Concentrate on the verb in the Passive Voice. A. The road to hell is paved with good intentions. A man is known by the company he keeps. A fox is not taken twice in the same snare.
Old birds are not caught with chaff. Never ask pardon before you are accused. A liar is not believed when he tells the truth. Advice when most needed is least heeded. Desires are nourished by delays. Forewarned is forearmed. Marriages are made in heaven. A threatened blow is seldom given. Danger foreseen is half avoided. Little thieves are hanged,
but great ones escape. What is done cannot be undone. B. Rome was not built in a day. Fingers were made before forks. Acorns were good till bread was found. C. Youth will be served. The fish will soon be caught that nibbles at every bait. Ask no questions and you will be told no lies. Define the tense form of the verb in the Passive Voice in each of the
 following quotations. Explain them. Wisdom is only found in truth. (J. W. Goethe) An injury is much sooner forgotten than an insult. (Ph. Chesterfield) He who commits injustice is ever made more wretches than he who suffers it. (Plato) If on Parnassus Top you sit You rarely bite, are always bit. (J. Swift) Even when laws have been written down, they
 ought not always to remain unaltered. (Aristotle) When peace has been broken anywhere, the peace of all countries everywhere is in danger. (F. D. Roosevelt) What is written without effort is in general read without pleasure. (S. Johnson) New opinions are always suspected, and usually opposed, without any other reason but because they are not
already common. (J. Locke) The die is cast. (Caesar) Draw the curtain, the farce is played. (F. Rabelais) Libraries are not made, they grow. (A. Birrell) Common sense is the most widely shared commodity in the world, for every man is convinced that he is well supplied with it. (R. Descartes) Persons attempting to find a motive in this narrative will be
prosecuted; persons attempting to find a moral in it will be banished; persons attempted to find a plot in it will be shot. (M. Twain) When Thales was asked what was most difficult, he said, "To know on one's self." And what was easy, "To advise another." (Diogenes) Go to the Passive Voice Grammar Go to the Passive Voice Worksheets This page
contains 8 free passive voice worksheets with answer keys. Exercise 1. Define the tense forms of the verbs in the following sentences. Change the sentences into interrogative form (use general questions). Example: A man is known by the company he keeps. Answer: Is a man known by the company he keeps? (Present Indefinite, Passive) Many new
buildings have been built in London. A passenger was shown his seat. A review of the performance will be written after the first night. A new play is being staged at our theatre. The contract will be signed on Tuesday. The
factory was still being built when we came to that place. Theatres are attended by thousands in our country. After the table had been cleared the children began to sing and dance. His new collection of poems has just been published. I was told yesterday that their plan hadn't been accepted. Answers: 1. Have many new buildings been built in
London? (Present Perfect, Passive); 2. Was a passenger shown his seat? (Past Indefinite, Passive); 5. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 5. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 5. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 5. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 5. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 5. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 5. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 6. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 6. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 7. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 7. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 7. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 7. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Future Indefinite, Passive); 8. Will the contract be signed on Tuesday? (Futur
                    6. Will the contract have been signed by Tuesday? (Future Perfect, Passive); 7. Was my dog stung by bees? (Past Indefinite, Passive); 8. Had he been introduced to me before I met you? (Past Perfect, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 8. Had he been introduced to me before I met you? (Past Indefinite, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place? (Past Continuous, Passive); 9. Was the factory still being built when we came to that place?
                                           10. Are theatres attended by thousands in our country? (Present Indefinite, Passive); 11. Had the table been cleared before the children began to sing and dance after the table had been cleared? ;
of poems just been published? (Past Perfect, Passive); 13. Was I told yesterday that their plan hadn't been accepted? (Past Indefinite, Passive); 2. By whom was "The Portrait of Dorian Grey" written"? 2. By whom was the telephone
invented? 4. By whom were the best violins made? 5. By whom was "Mona Liza" painted? Answers: 1. "The Portrait of Dorian Grey" was written by Oscar Wilde. 2. The X-rays were discovered by Wilhelm Röntgen. 3. The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. 4. The best violins were made by Stradivari. 5. "Mona
Liza" was painted by Leonardo da Vinci. Exercise III. Give answers to these questions or statements according to the model. Practise Passive in warjous tenses. a). Example: Do people speak English in many countries? Answer: Yes, English is spoken in many countries? Answer: Yes, English is spoken in many countries.
complete the translation last Tuesday? Did they discuss the problem yesterday? Did they admit Sam to college? b). Example: I can help you translate the article. Answer: Thank you. It's already been translated. I can help you buy the books. I can help you complete the job. I can help you fill out the cards. c).
Example: They've told Sam about it. Answer: So she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No, it' still being discussed the matter. He's written the article yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No, it' still being discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They've discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet? Answer: No she's been told. They we discussed the plan yet and they we discussed the plan yet
a). 1. Yes. A lot of notebooks are sold every day. 2. Yes. A new car was bought yesterday? 5. Yes. The translation was completed last Tuesday? 5. Yes. The matter was settled last week? 6. Yes. Sam was admitted to college? b). 1. Thank you. The books already been bought.
2. Thank you. It's already been completed. 3. Thank you. The cards already been filled out. c). 1. So the matter has been discussed. 3. No, it's still being sold. 3. No, it's still being
the following active sentences passive. Change the verbs in these sentences into their passive equivalents, and make whatever other changes are necessary. Example: They answered my question was answered at once (by them). A wave of strikes followed these events. The court convicted him of murder. Someone stole my
wallet. We'll choose the route tomorrow. Our teacher is explaining a rule. I have received a parcel today. They have cut a cake into twelve parts. He'll have received the parcel by the end of the day. We sent him for the doctor. Our teachers often refer to this article. They often laughed at him. The manager offered Mr. Dean a new job. They have given
the Nobel Prize in Literature to Mario Vargas Llosa. Answers: 1. These events were followed by a wave of strikes. 2. He was convicted of murder. 3. My wallet was stolen. 4. The route will be chosen tomorrow. 5. The rule is being explained by the teacher. 6. The parcel has been received by me today.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           7. The cake has been
                                        8. The parcel will have been received by the end of the day.
9. He was sent for the doctor (by us).
11. He was often laughed at.
12. Mr. Dean was offered a new job. (or) A new job was offered to Mr. Dean.
given to Mario Vargas Llosa. (or) Mario Vargas Llosa has been given the Prize. Excersice V. [Passive to Active] Here are some sentences with verbs in the passive voice. Making whatever other changes are necessary, convert the following passive sentences to their active forms. Example: The proposal was supported by everybody. Answer:
 Everybody supported the proposal. Chopsticks are used by the Chinese for eating. Ann was brought up by her aunt. Penicillin was discovered by Fleming. The pooks were published by McGraw-Hill. The question is being discussed by them now. My papers have been stolen by someone. The problem had been solved by him. The parcel will have been
sent by the 1st of November by our service. Answers: 1. The Chinese use chopsticks for eating. 2. Her aunt brought her up. 3. Fleming discovered penicillin. 4. McGraw-Hill published the books. 5. They are discussing the question now. 6. Someone has stolen my papers. 7. He had solved the problem.
have sent a parcel by the 1st of November. Exercise VI. 1. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Indefinite, Passive Voice. a. This text (to write) in pencil. b. This question (to discuss) everywhere. c. The table (to cover) with a red cloth. d. Most New York skyscrapers (to make) of steel and glass. 2. Open the
brackets and put the verbs in the Past Indefinite, Passive Voice. a. No echo (to hear) for three seconds. b. All the details (to know) to the scientists. c. A new island (to find). d. Our ship (to send) to explore that area. e. The laboratory (to equip) for this kind of scientific studies. f. A fish (to catch). g. I (to tell) about it only
yesterday. 3. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Future Indefinite, Passive Voice. a. The criminal (to detain) by the police. Answers: 1. a. This text is written in pencil. b. This question is discussed everywhere. c. The table is covered with a red cloth. d. Most New York skyscrapers is made of steel and glass. 2. a. No echo
was heard for three seconds. b. All the details were known to the scientists. c. A new island was found. d. Our ship was sent to explore that area. e. The laboratory was equipped for this kind of scientific studies. f. A fish was caught. g. I was told about it only yesterday. 3. a. The criminal was detained by the police. Exercise
VII. 1. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Perfect, Passive Voice. a. His novel just (to publish). b. The thief (to detain) by the police today. 2. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Past Perfect, Passive Voice. a. I was told yesterday that their plan (not to accept). (I was told yesterday that their plan hadn't been
accepted.) b. He told us that his leg (to break). c. We were glad to hear that our invitation (to accept). 3. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Future Perfect, Passive Voice. a. The work (to do) by the end of the month. Answers: 1. a. His novel has just been published. b. The thief has been detained by the police today. 2. a. I
was told yesterday that their plan hadn't been accepted. b. He told us that his leg had been broken. c. We were glad to hear that our invitation had been accepted. 3. a. The work will have been done by the end of the month. Exercise VIII. 1. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Continuous, Passive Voice. a. I know that
the new book (to wite) by him now. b. I think the film (to show) on TV now. (I think the film is being shown on TV now.) c. Some new employees (to hire). 2. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Past Continuous, Passive Voice. a. Wine (to pour) into the glasses. b. We watched how the stewed meat (to cut) by Father. c. An
ice hockey game (to show) on TV when we returned home. Answers: 1. a. I know that the new book is being written by him now. b. I suppose the film is being poured into the glasses. b. We watched how the stewed meat was being cut by Father. c.
An ice hockey game was being shown on TV when we returned home., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 111,866 active editors 7,011,193 articles in English 1820 historical world map History is the systematic study of the past with its main focus on the human past. Historians analyse and interpret primary and secondary sources to construct
narratives about what happened and explain why it happened and explain why it happened. They engage in source criticism to assess the authenticity, content, and reliability of these sources. It is controversial whether than a discipline of the humanities. Influential schools of
thought include positivism, the Annales school, Marxism, and postmodernism. Some branches of history focus on specific time periods, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct history of Africa, 
infused narratives, with influential early traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world. (Full article...) Recently featured articles About Welsh presbytery meeting, 1940 ... that the term "middle judicatory", which many denominations use for their
mid-tier organizations, originated in Presbyterian courts (example pictured) for church discipline? ... that texting someone a poop emoji in Japan is a way to wish them good luck? ... that American football player Dominic Vairo went from being forced off the freshman team at Notre Dame to becoming captain of the varsity team? ... that an anime
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 hockey, the Florida Panthers defeat the Edmonton Oilers to win the Stanley Cup Finals. In motorsport, Robert Kubica, Yifei Ye, and Phil Hanson (pictured) of AF Corse win the 24 Hours of Le Mans. In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of
Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese civil
(1865) Lou Gehrig baseball card 1785 - The proprietors of King's Chapel, Boston, voted to adopt James Freeman's Book of Common Prayer, thus establishing the first Unitarian church in the Americas. 1838 - The Maryland province of the Jesuits contracted to sell 272 slaves to buyers in Louisiana in one of the largest slave sales in American history.
 1939 - American baseball player Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig's disease". 2009 - War in Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan.
the freedom of themselves and their two daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, in the 1857 legal case Dred Scott v. Sandford. The Scotts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was illegal, and laws in those jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to
 slaves if they stayed for an extended period. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extend American citizenship to people of black African descent, and therefore they could not enjoy the rights and privileges that the Constitution conferred upon American citizens. The Dred
Scott decision is widely considered the worst in the Supreme Court's history, being widely denounced for its overt racism, judicial activism, poor legal reasoning, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. The ruling was later superseded by the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States
Constitution, which abolished slavery, in 1865, followed by the Fourteenth Amendment, whose first section guaranteed birthright citizenship for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", in 1868. This posthumous oil-on-canvas portrait of Scott was painted by Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by
 John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon Recently featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump -
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This article is about the year 1865. For other uses, see 1865 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 
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 Nanakshahi calendar397Thai solar calendar2407-2408Tibetan calendar Wood-Ox)1991 or 1610 or 838 — to —阴木牛年(female Wood-Ox)1992 or 1611 or 839 Wikimedia Common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting of the Gregorian calendar and a common year st
 Julian calendar, the 1865th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 865th year of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 19th century, and the 6th year of the 1860s decade. As of the start of 1865, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year
 January 15: Union captures Fort Fisher. January 4 - The New York Stock Exchange opens its first permanent headquarters at 10-12 Broad near Wall Street, in New York City. January 13 - American Civil War: Second Battle of Fort Fisher - Union forces launch a major amphibious assault against the last seaport held by the Confederates, Fort Fisher,
 North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher. January 31 The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (conditional prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude) passes narrowly, in the House of Representatives. American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief
 February 3 - American Civil War: Hampton Roads Conference: Union and Confederate leaders discuss peace terms. February 8 & March 8 - Gregor Mendel reads his paper on Experiments on Plant Hybridization at two meetings of the Natural History Society of Brünn in Moravia,
 subsequently taken to be the origin of the theory of Mendelian inheritance. [2] February 21 - John Deere receives a United States patent for ploughs. February 22 - Tennessee adopts a new constitution that abolishes slavery. February 21 - John Deere receives a United States patent for ploughs. February 21 - John Deere receives a United States patent for ploughs.
3 - The U.S. Congress authorizes formation of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. March 4 - Washington College and Jefferson College and
 March 18 - American Civil War: The Congress of the Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina. March 25 The Claywater Meteorite explodes just before reaching ground level in Vernon County,
 Wisconsin; fragments having a combined mass of 1.5 kg (3.3 lb) are recovered. American Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Stedman from the Union, although it is retaken the same day. Lee's army suffers heavy casualties: about 2,900, including 1,000 captured in the Union counterattack. Confederate positions are weakened. After
the battle, Lee's defeat is only a matter of time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 1: Lincoln shot. April 1: Lincoln shot. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 3: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 3: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 3: Jefferson Davis. April 3: Jefferson Davis. April 4: Lincoln shot. April 4: Lincoln shot. April 4: Lincoln shot. April 5: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 5: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 6: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 6: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 6: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 6: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 6: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 6: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 7: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 8: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 8: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 8: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 8: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 8: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 8: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 8: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 8: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 8: Appoint to time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 8: Appoint to time. March - Hamm'
Confederate President Jefferson Davis and most of his Cabinet flee the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, which is taken by Union troops the next day. April 9 - American Civil War: Confederate States Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders
to Union Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance of the United States Abraham Lincoln is shot while attending an evening performance of the farce Our American Cousin at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by actor and Confederate sympathizer John
 Wilkes Booth. United States Secretary of State William H. Seward and his family are attacked in his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 - President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Lincoln dies early this morning from his family are attacked in his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 - President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th President Cartesian from his family are attacked in his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 - President Cartesian from his family are attacked in his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 - President Cartesian from his family are attacked in his family are a
 18 - Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his entire cabinet arrive in Charlotte, North Carolina, with a contingent of 1,000 soldiers. April 21 - German chemicals producer BASF moves its headquarters and factories from Mannheim, to the Hemshof District of Ludwigshafen. April 26 American Civil War: Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston
 surrenders to Union Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, at Durham Station, North Carolina. Union cavalry corner John Wilkes Booth in a Virginia barn, and cavalryman Boston Corbett fatally shoots the assassin. April 27 The steamboat Sultana, carrying 2,300 passengers, explodes and sinks in the Mississippi River, killing 1,800, mostly Union
survivors of the Andersonville Prison. April 27: Steamboat Sultana sinks. Governor of New York Reuben Fenton signs a bill formally creating Cornell University. May 1 - The Treaty of the Paraguayan War. May 4 - American Civil War:
 Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, commanding all Confederate forces in Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, effectively ending all Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. May 5 - In the United States: In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the
 first train robbery in the country takes place. Jefferson Davis meets with his Confederate Cabinet (14 officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially dissolved. May 10 - American Civil War: Jefferson Davis is captured by the Union Army near Irwinville, Georgia. May 12 - Electric equipment and mobileerate
brand Nokia founded in Tampere, Finland. May 12-13 - American Civil War - Battle of Palmito Ranch: In far south Texas, more than a month after Confederate victory. May 17 The International Telegraph Union is founded. French missionary Father
Armand David first observes Père David's deer in Peking, China.[4] May 23 - Grand Review of the Armies: Union Army troops parade down Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.) to celebrate the end of the American Civil War. May 28 - The
Mimosa sets sail with emigrants from Wales for Patagonia.[5] May 29 - American Civil War: President of the United States Andrew Johnson issues a proclamation of general amnesty for most citizens of the Mississippi River under General Edmund Kirby Smith surrender at
Galveston, Texas, under terms negotiated on May 26, becoming the last to do so. June 10 - Richard Wagner's opera Tristan und Isolde debuts at the Munich Court Theatre. June 11 - Battle of the Riachuelo: The Brazilian Navy squadron defeats the Paraguayan Navy. July 2: Salvation Army June 19 - American Civil War: Union Major General Gordon
Granger lands at Galveston, Texas, and informs the people of Texas of the Emancipation Proclamation (an event celebrated in modern times each year as Juneteenth). June 23 - American Civil War: At Fort Towson in Oklahoma Territory, Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, surrenders the last significant Rebel army. June 25 - James
 Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission at Brighton, England. June 26 - Jumbo, a young male African elephant, arrives at London Zoo and becomes a popular attraction. June-August - English polymath Francis Galton first describes eugenics.[6] July 4 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7]
 [8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 The U.S. Secret Service is founded. The first speed limit is introduced in Britain: 2 mph (3.2 km/h) in town and 4 mph (6.4 km/h) in the country. July 7 - Following Abraham Lincoln's assassination on April 14, the four conspirators condemned to death during the trial are hanged, including David Herold,
George Atzerodt, Lewis Powell and Mary Surratt. Her son, John Surratt, escapes execution by fleeing to Canada, and ultimately to Egypt. July 14 - First ascent of the Matterhorn: The summit of the Matterhorn in the Alps is reached for the first time, by a party of 7 led by the Englishman Edward Whymper; 4 die in a fall during the descent. July 14:
Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 21 - Wild Bill Hickok - Davis Tutt shootout: In the market square of Springfield, Missouri, Wild Bill Hickok shoots "Little Dave" Davis Tutt dead over a poker debt, in what is regarded as the first true western fast draw showdown. July 23 - The SS Great Eastern departs on a voyage to lay
a transatlantic telegraph cable.[7] July 26 - The New Zealand Parliament first meets in Wellington on a permanent basis, making it de facto the national capital.[9] July 27 Welsh settlers arrive in Argentina at Chubut Valley. Businessman Asa Packer establishes Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. July 30 - The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks
off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 - The first narrow gauge mainline railway in the world opens at Grandchester, Australia. July - The Christian Mission, later renamed The Salvation Army, is founded in Whitechapel, London, by William and Catherine Booth. August 16 - The Dominican Republic regains independence from
 Spain. August 25 - The Shergotty meteorite Mars meteorite falls in Sherghati, Gaya, Bihar in India. September 19 - Union Business College (now Peirce College) is founded in Philadelphia. September 26 - Champ Ferguson becomes the first person (and one of only two) to be convicted of war crimes for actions taken during the American Civil War,
found guilty by a U.S. Army tribunal on 23 charges, arising from the murder of 53 people. He is hanged on October 11 - Morant Bay rebellion: Paul Bogle leads hundreds of black men and women in a march in Jamaica; the rebellion is brutally suppressed by the British governor
Edward John Eyre with 400 executed.[8] October 25 - Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee. October 26 The Standard Oil Company opens. The paddlewheel steamer SS Republic sinks off the Georgia coast, with a cargo of $400,000 in coins. November 6 - American Civil War: The CSS Shenandoah, last remnant of the Confederate States of
America and its military, surrenders in Liverpool after fleeing westward from the Pacific. November 10 - Captain Henry Wirz, Confederate superintendent of Andersonville Prison (Camp Sumter) is hanged, becoming the second of two combatants, and only serving regular soldier, to be executed for war crimes committed during the American Civil War.
 November 11 - Duar War between Britain and Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan cedes control of its southern passes to Britain in return for an annual subsidy.[7] November 17 - Chincha Islands War: Action of 17 November 1865 - A Spanish gunboat is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of
Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chileans and the Peruvians, north of Valparaíso, Chile. December 11 - The United States Congress creates th
of the House Committee on Ways and Means. December 17 - Leopold II becomes King of the Belgians, following the death (on December 10) of his father, King Leopold I. December 18 - Secretary of State William H. Seward declares the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution ratified by three-quarters of the states, including those in
secession. As of December 6, slavery is legally outlawed in the last two slaves are freed. December 21 - The Kappa Alpha Order is founded at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. December 24 - Jonathan Shank and Barry Ownby form the Ku Klux Klan in the American South, to resist
 Reconstruction and intimidate carpetbaggers and scalawags, as well as to repress the freedpeople. Francis Galton. A forest fire near Silverton, Oregon, destroys about one million acres (4,000 km2) of timber. The National Temperance Society and Publishing House is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association
football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham, England, is founded. January 5 - Julio Garavito Armero, Colombian astronomer (d. 1920) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-bo
27 - Nikolai Pokrovsky, Russian politician, last foreign minister of the Russian Empire (d. 1930) January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Funjab"), a leader of the Indian independence movement (d. 1952)[11] January 31 - Henri Desgrange, French cycling enthusiast, founder of the Tour de France
(d. 1940) February 4 - Ernest Hanbury Hankin, English bacteriologist, naturalist (d. 1939) February 9 - Beatrice Stella Tanner, later Mrs. Patrick Campbell, English theatre actress, producer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German
theologian (d. 1923). February 19 - Sven Hedin, Swedish scientist, explorer (d. 1952) February 21 - John Haden Badley, English author, educator (d. 1940) Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 1936) March 10 -
Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 15 - Sui Sin Far, English-born writer (d. 1914) March 19 - William Morton Wheeler, American entomologist (d. 1937) March 10 - Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born
chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929) April 2 - Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921) April 6 - Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926) April 9 Violet Nicolson, English poet (d. 1921) April 6 - Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926) April 9 Violet Nicolson, English poet (d. 1921) April 6 - Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926) April 9 Violet Nicolson, English poet 
1923) April 14 - Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, and designer and painter of pottery (d. 1960) April 16 - Harry Chauvel, Australian Army general (d. 1945)[13] April 18 - Leónidas Plaza, 16th President of Ecuador (d. 1932) April 26 - Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Finnish artist (d. 1931)[14] April 28 Vital Brazil, Brazilian physician,
 immunologist (d. 1950) Charles W. Woodworth, American entomologist (d. 1940) Pieter Zeeman King George V of the United Kingdom May 2 - Clyde Fitch, American dramatist (d. 1942) May 25 John Mott, American YMCA
 leader, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1955) Pieter Zeeman, Dutch physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1943) May 26 - Robert W. Chambers, American artist (d. 1936) June 9 Albéric Magnard, French composer (d. 1914) Carl Nielsen, Danish
composer (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1939) June 21 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1944) June 26 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi,
 Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1986) Philipp Scheidemann Julia Marlowe July 1 - Granville Ryrie, Australian Army general, politician, and diplomat (d. 1937)[15] July 13 - Gérard Encausse, French occultist (d. 1916) July 15 - Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror (d.1922) July
 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1919) Edward Terry Sanford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1933) John Radecki, Australian stained glass artist (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1933) John Radecki, Australian stained glass artist (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1933) John Radecki, Australian stained glass artist (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1933) John Radecki, Australian stained glass artist (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1930) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1930) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1930) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1930) August 2 Irving Babbitt,
 1955) August 10 - Alexander Glazunov, Russian composer (d. 1936) August 15 - Usui Mikao, Japanese founder of reiki (d. 1926) August 17 - Julia Marlowe, English-born American cricketer (d. 1911) August 22 - Templar Saxe, British actor and singer (d. 1935) August 24 - King
 Ferdinand I of Romania (d. 1927) August 27 - James Henry Breasted, American Egyptologist (d. 1935) September 11 - Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (d. 1929) September 13 - William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, British field marshal (d. 1951)
September 26 - Mary Russell, Duchess of Bedford, English aviator, ornithologist (d. 1937) Charles W. Clark Hovhannes Abelian Warren G. Harding Jean Sibelius Rudyard Kipling October 1 - Paul Dukas, French composer (d. 1935) October 9 - Arthur Hayes-Sadler, British admiral (d. 1952) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic
Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 12 - Arthur Harden, English chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1940) October 15 - Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1946) October 17 - James Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician (d.
 1950) October 22 Charles James Briggs, British general (d. 1941) Raymond Hitchcock, American actor (d. 1929) October 23 - Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor (d. 1936) October 26 - Benjamin Guggenheim, American businessman (d. 1912) October 27 - Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940) November 2 - Warren G. Harding, 29th President of
the United States (d. 1923) November 11 - Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film producer, founder of the Thanhouser (d. 1945) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 16 - Olavo
 Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1918) December 19 - Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1932) December 20 - Elsie de Wolfe, American author and editor (unknown year of death) James M. Canty, American educator, school administrator, and
businessperson (d. 1964)[16] Albrecht, Duke of Württemberg, German field marshal (d. 1939) December 25 Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1950) Fay Templeton, American musical comedy star (d. 1939) December 26 Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1939) December 30 - Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English
 writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (b. 1782) January 19 - Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist
(b. 1809) January 28 - Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1788) February 6 - Isabella Beeton, British cook, household management expert (b. 1836)[18] March 1 - Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1795) March 20 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest,
 writer and social activist (b. 1803 April 1 John Milton, Governor of Florida (b. 1807) Giuditta Pasta, Italian soprano (b. 1798) April 12 - A. P. Hill, American Confederate general (b. 1825) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 15 - Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour
 French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 24 - Nicholas Alexandrovich, Tsarevich of Russia (b. 1843) April 26 - John Wilkes Booth, American actor, assassin of Abraham Lincoln (b. 1787) May 5 - Ben Hall, Australian bushranger (b. 1837) May 10 - William
 Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson (b. 1782)[19] Paul Bogle Henry John Temple Leopold I of Belgium July - Dimitris Plapoutas, Greek military leader (b. 1786) July 6 - Princess Sophie of Sweden, Grand Duchess of Baden (b. 1801) July 7 - The Lincoln assassination conspirators (executed) Lewis Powell (b. 1844)
David Herold (b. 1842) George Atzerodt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1812) August 12 - James Barry, British military surgeon (b. 1795) August 13 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 16 - Sir Frederick
Stovin, British army general (b. 1783) August 27 - Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Canadian author (b. 1815) September 2 - William Rowan Hamilton, Irish mathematician (b. 1805) September 10 - Maria Silfvan, Finnish actor (b. 1802) September 25 - Andrés de
 Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1781) October 16 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 16 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1781) October 18 - Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1784) October 24 - Paul Bogle, Jamaican activist
  Baptist deacon and leader of the Morant Bay rebellion. (executed) (b. 1820) November 10 - Henry Wirz, Swiss-born American Confederate military officer, prisoner-of-war camp commander (executed) (b. 1823) November 12 - Elizabeth Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1810) November 28 Jose Manuel Pareja, Spanish admiral (suicide) (b. 1813)
William Machin Stairs, Canadian businessman, statesman (b. 1789) November 29 - Isaac A. Van Amburgh, American animal trainer (b. 1811) December 10 - King Leopold I of Belgium (b. 1790) December 14 - Johan Georg Forchhammer, Danish geologist (b. 1794) December 17 - Luigi
Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788) ^ "Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 vuotta" [150 years of local self-government]. Nopolanews (in Finnish). February 6, 2015. Retrieved From the original on February 6, 2015. Retrieved From the Original Original on February 6, 2015. Retrieved From the Original Or
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Munroe Canty". West Virginia Archives and History, West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture and History, West Virginia D
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Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia Century 18th century 19th centur
beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe.
(represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began mid-century, leading to radical changes in
human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have
occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the
century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe
philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose
the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for
the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The
Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the
death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the
Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the
century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual
seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the
Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figure head. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as
the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president.
Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s
1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Power was a State of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Power War between the Russian 
The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe. [12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg
monarchy, 1704; End of Japan's Genroku period, 1704; First Jayanese War of Succession, 131 1706-1713; The War of the Spanish Succession; French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin, 1707; Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire, 1707; The Act of Union is passed, merging
the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies one-third of East Prussia's
population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711:
Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the
mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: Austro-
Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The
Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Oing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725:
Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The "Great Disaster"
an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723-1732: The Oing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Oinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results, 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish
War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Fulip period. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-
Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah
defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and
Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's
Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[
1744-1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic
War. 1748-1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 176
September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven
Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies against the English and their allies against the English and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu
colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757:
British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Russia
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army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1773: The Bengal population. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's

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(VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770-1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming
 almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775
Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics
are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in
Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is
reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-
 Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the
 Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian
 tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.
 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War.
(1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788-1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is
elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution.
by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: Theorem 1803-1815. 1792: Theorem 1803-1815. 1792-1802: The French Revolution. 1791-1804: The Warshinson Revolution. 1791-1804: The Warshinson Revolution. 1791-1804: The Warshinson Revolution Revolution. 1791-1804: The Warshinson Revolution Revolution Revolution. 1791-1804: The Warshinson Revolution Revolu
 New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792: 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in
 Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia.
1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1796: Edward Jenner
 administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South
Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798-1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India
Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution.
commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century inventions § 18th century inventions § 18th century inventions § 18th century inv
invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying
shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg
von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple,
Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem
paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first
 synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Jam
 Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers the law of conservation of
mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love
 Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoeea immensely popular throughout Europe.
by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play.
composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by
Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first
published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782
Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Friedrich Schiller first publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first publication of first edition of first editi
by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France
by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream
of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion
composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in the coronation.
Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach assembled in Current form 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1781: The Magic
Flute, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789.
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 edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/18th century" Below are 100 Examples of Active Passive Voice! What's the Difference? Active Voice We use active voice in our daily speech and normal
 conversation. Active voice is used when we have to describe a situation. We will use active voice when describing a situation from the person is basically the one performing the action. In active voice, the subject is the person, and action is referred to as the object. Some examples of active voice are: The cat
 killed the mouse. The man cut down the tree. Columbus discovered America. His teacher praises him The boy teased the dog. Passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the subject. The passive voice may be
used when the doer is not known or when for any reason we don't want to name the doer. Some Examples of Passive Voice are: He was praised by his father. The horse was frightened by the noise. Now a word was spoken by Sara. The road was lined with people. Another Interesting Lesson: Active Voice and Passive Voice Examples With Answers When
to Use Active Voice? The active voice is usually less confusing for readers. Here are a few examples of when to use the active voice. When the subject of the sentence is doing the action: I am writing this blog post. When you want to be
concise and direct: Passive voice can be wordy and confusing for readers. When you want to emphasize the subject of the sentence: Active voice puts the focus on the subject of the sentence. When you want to show that someone is in control of a situation. When to Use Passive Voice? Therefore and the subject of the sentence is in control of a situation.
are times when the passive voice is the better choice. Here are a few examples: When you want to emphasize the object of the sentence is more important than the subject. When you want to hide the identity of the subject. The passive voice can be used when you don't want to reveal
the identity of the subject. When you want to avoid making someone look bad: Sometimes, you might not want to make someone look bad by using the active voice. In this case, you can use the passive voice to avoid
revealing your identity. Now that you know when to use active and passive voice, let's take a look at some examples! Formation of Passive Voice The passive Voice Passive Voice Simple present take, takes am taken, is taken,
are taken Present continuous am taking, is taken, have been taken Past took was taken, are taken Past took was taken, have been taken Past took was taken, have been taken past took was taken, were taken Past continuous was taken, were taken past took was taken, were taken past took was taken, are taken past took was taken, are taken past took was taken, were taken past took was taken, are taken past took was taken 
 will be taken, shall be taken Can/may/must, etc. + base can take, must take can be taken, must be taken Active Voice Chart Tense Active Voice Passive Voice Passive Voice Simple Present I eat an apple. An apple is eaten by me. Present Perfect I have eaten an apple. An apple has
been eaten by me. Present Perfect Continuous I have been eating an apple. An apple has been eaten by me. Past Perfect I had eaten an apple. An apple had been eaten by me. Past Perfect Continuous I had been eating an apple. An apple was being eaten by me. Past Perfect I had eaten an apple. An apple had been eaten by me. Past Perfect Continuous I had been eating an apple.
apple. An apple had been eaten by me. Future I will be eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will be eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Futur
me. 100 Examples of Active and Passive Voice: - She is going to be delivered. Active Voice: - She will deliver the letters. Passive Voice: - The letters are going to deliver the letters. Passive Voice: - The
letters will be delivered. Active Voice:- The old lady. Passive Voice:- The letters must be delivered. Active Voice:- The letters must be delivered the letters. Passive Voice:- The letters were
delivered. Active Voice:- I was making a cake. Passive Voice:- The letters have to be delivered. Active Voice:- They called off the meeting. Passive Voice:- The meeting was called
off. Active Voice:- Sue changed the flat tire. Passive Voice:- He will be sent away to school. Active Voice:- He was writing a letter. Passive Voice:- He was writing a letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- She had delivered the letters. Passive Voice:- The letters
had been delivered. Active Voice:- I should have made a cake. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me. Active Voice:- I was playing video games. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by the choir. Active Voice:- I invited you to the
party. Passive Voice:- You were invited by me to the party. Active Voice:- Tom painted the entire house was painted by Tom. Active Voice:- I must make a cake. Passive Voice:- A cake must be made. Active Voice:- I am eating
 breakfast. Passive Voice:- The breakfast is being eaten by me. Active Voice:- Mother is cooking lunch in the kitchen. Passive Voice:- Lunch is being watched by us. Active Voice:- I'm making a cake. Passive Voice:- A cake is being made. Active
 Voice:- The two kings are signing the treaty. Passive Voice:- I make a cake. Passive Voice:- He will play the match. Passive Voice:- He loves me. Passive Voice:- I am loved by him. Active Voice:- Michael is baking a brownie.
 Passive Voice:- A brownie is being baked by Michael. Active Voice:- I have played by me. Active Voice:- I have been tricked by Mark Active Voice:- I have been played the game. Passive Voice:- The letters were being delivered. Active Voice:- I will make a cake.
Passive Voice:- A cake will be made. Active Voice:- He was looked after by his grandmother. Active Voice:- The letters. Passive Voice:- The letters are delivered. Active Voice:- The letters. Passive Voice:- The letters. Passive Voice:- The letters are delivered. Active Voice:- The letters are delivered. Active Voice:- The letters. Passive Voice:- The letters are delivered. Active Voice:- The letters are delivered.
 letters are being delivered. Active Voice:- I had made a cake, Passive Voice:- A cake had been made. Active Voice:- Harry ate six shrimp at dinner, Passive Voice:- At dinner, six shrimp were eaten by Harry. Active Voice:- Tom painted the entire house
 Voice:- She will deliver the packages. Passive Voice:- The packages will be delivered by her. Active Voice:- We have published a new magazine has been published a new magazine has been published the project by Monday
 Passive Voice:- The project will have been finished by Monday. Active Voice:- I am writing a novel. Passive Voice:- A cake will have been made by tomorrow. Active Voice:- The cat chased the mouse. Passive Voice:- The mouse was chased by the cat
 Active Voice:- She wrote a beautiful song. Passive Voice:- The lesson was explained to the students by the teacher explained to the students by the teacher. Active Voice:- The company developed a new product. Passive Voice:- A new product was developed by the company
Active Voice:- The kids played in the park. Passive Voice:- The broken car was fixed by him. Active Voice:- The company launched a new advertising
campaign. Passive Voice:- A new advertising campaign was launched by the company. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper. Passive Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper was built by them.
 Voice:- The championship was won by the team. Active Voice:- The doctor performed the surgery successfully. Passive Voice:- The thief was caught by the police. Active Voice:- He painted a beautiful landscape. Passive Voice:- A beautiful
landscape was painted by him. Active Voice: The students completed on time by the students completed on time by the students. Active Voice: The dog chases the
 house for three hours. Passive Voice: The house has been being painted by them for three hours. 5. Simple Past Tense: Active Voice: She visited her grandmother was visited by her last week. 6. Past Continuous Tense: Active Voice: I was watching TV when she arrived. Passive Voice: TV was being watched by
me when she arrived. 7. Past Perfect Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Homework before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: Active Voice: Active Voice: Active Voice: Ac
he took a break. 9. Simple Future Tense: Active Voice: The project by tomorrow. 10. Future Continuous Tense: Active Voice: The assignment at 2 pm. 11. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment will be being worked on by us at 2 pm. 11. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment at 2 pm. 12. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment at 2 pm. 13. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment will be being worked on by us at 2 pm. 14. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment will be being worked on by us at 2 pm. 15. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment will be finished by me by tomorrow. 10. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment will be being worked on by us at 2 pm. 11. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment will be being worked on by us at 2 pm. 11. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment will be finished by me by tomorrow. 10. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment will be being worked on by us at 2 pm. 11. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment will be being worked on by us at 2 pm. 11. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: The assignment will be attached by the assignment w
 Voice: By this time next week, I will have finished the book. Passive Voice: The book will have been finished by me by this time next month. Passive Voice: Paris will have been lived in by her for 5 years next month. Active and Passive Voice
 Exercises Related: 25 Active/Passive Examples with Answers Exercise 1: Convert the following sentences from active voice. John ate the pizza was eaten by John. The teacher gave the students by the teacher gave the students by the teacher someone stole my bike. Passive: My bike
was stolen by someone. The company will release a new product will be released by the company next month. The dog chased by the company next month. The dog chased by the cat was chased by the cat was chased by the company next month. The dog chased the cat. Passive: A new product will be released by the company next month. The dog chased the cat. Passive: The cat was chased by the dog. Exercise 2: Convert the following sentences from passive voice to active voice to active voice. The cat was chased by the dog. Exercise 2: Convert the following sentences from passive voice to active voice. The cat was chased by the cat. Passive: The cat was chased by the dog. Exercise 2: Convert the following sentences from passive voice to active voice to active voice.
book was written by J.K. Rowling. Active: J.K. Rowling wrote the book. The car was repaired by Steven Spielberg directed by Steven Spielberg directed by Steven Spielberg. Active: Steven Spielberg directed by Steven Spielberg directed by Steven Spielberg directed by Steven Spielberg. Active: Steven Spielberg directed by Steven Spielb
[DOWNLOAD PDF] Getting to grips with the passive voice in English might seem like a chore. You see it everywhere - in books, on the news, and even in your favorite songs. But what to whom. Sounds simple, right? But here's the kicker: mastering the passive voice
can transform your English. It's not just about sounding smarter or writing better essays (though it certainly helps with those). It's about understanding how language shapes our world. And guess what? We're about to make sense of it all without making you yawn. So, where do we start on this journey? Hang tight, because by the end of this, you'll be
 wielding the passive voice like a pro. The passive voice is a way of writing or speaking where the object of an action becomes the subject of the sentence. For example, instead of saying "The cat chased the mouse," in passive voice, you would say "The mouse was chased by the cat." This style often makes sentences longer and can make it unclear who is
performing the action. However, it's useful in formal writing or when the doer of the action is unknown or unimportant. To form a passive sentence, you need the correct form of the your writing harder to understand if overused. It's best to use it carefully
 and mix it with active voice sentences for clearer communication. Understanding the Passive Voice in English Grammar The passive voice is when the action itself, which is known as the active voice. Often perceived as formal or complex, the passive voice serves specific
 functions in English Grammar that prioritize the action or the object of the sentence over the actor. To form a passive sentence, the verb "to be" is combined with the past participle of the main verb tenses: Active Voice Passive Voice I
 write a letter. A letter is written by me. John painted the wall. The wall was painted by John. They will renovate the house will be renovated by them. Mary is baking a cake. A cake is being baked by Mary. As seen in the table, the subject and object positions are reversed in passive sentences when compared to their active counterparts. The
passive sentence includes the verb "to be" and the past participle of the main verb, such as "is written" or "was painted". Furthermore, the passive voice emphasizes the action, whereas the action, whereas the action, whereas the action are the passive voice emphasizes the action. This
 allows for flexibility in our communication and lends itself to various writing styles and purposes." Passive voice can be found in a variety of writing genres, including academic papers, news reports, and official documents. Its usage differs from the active voice, as it shifts the emphasis from the doer of an action to the action being performed or the
object being acted upon. In the next section of this article, we will discuss when and why to use the passive voice presents the subject of a spiral to the following key points when considering the use of passive voice in your writing: The passive voice presents the subject of a spiral to the following key points when and why to use the passive voice presents the subject of a spiral to the following key points when a spiral to the following key points when considering the use of passive voice in your writing: The passive voice presents the subject of a spiral to the following key points when a spiral to the fol
sentence as the recipient of the action. It is formed by combining the verb "to be" with the past participle of the main verb. Passive sentences may prioritize the action or the object of the sentence over the actor. The choice between active and passive voice depends on the desired emphasis and communication style. Now that you have a better
applied. The following scenarios demonstrate the utility and effectiveness of employing the passive voice is unknown or Unimportant The passive voice is most suitable when the subject performing the action is unknown or irrelevant. In such cases, emphasis is placed on the action itself or the recipient. This is common in
 situations where the perpetrator is unidentified, such as the theft of a bag or a break-in at a house. Emphasizing the Action over the Actor When the outcome of the action is more significant than who performed it, the passive voice serves to highlight the action over the Actor When the outcome of the action is more significant than who performed it, the passive voice serves to highlight the action over the Actor When the outcome of the action is more significant than who performed it, the passive voice serves to highlight the action over the Actor When the outcome of the action is more significant than who performed it, the passive voice serves to highlight the action over the Actor When the outcome of the action is more significant than who performed it, the passive voice serves to highlight the action over the Actor When the outcome of the action is more significant than who performed it, the passive voice serves to highlight the action over the Actor When the outcome of the action over the Actor When the action is more significant than the action over the Actor When the actor when the action over the Actor When the actor
natural disasters, where the result of such events is the focus, rather than the actor responsible for the action. When the Subject is Obvious or Known to All If the actor is apparent and requires no explicit mention, the passive voice can be appropriately used. Examples include routine actions carried out by recognized figures or entities, such as arrests
made by police or services performed by specific personnel. In these cases, the passive sentence emphasizes the action without redundant identification of the subject. Conveying a General Truth or Widely Accepted Idea Passive voice effectively communicates general truths or widely accepted ideas, where the actor is the general public or the
consensus, thereby eliminating the need to specify the subject. This usage underlines the action or idea itself, focusing on the main message without redundantly mentioning the commonly understood subject. Forming the Passive Voice: A Step-by-Step Explanation The process of forming passive voice in English sentences is inherently linked to the use
of the verb "to be" and the past participle of the main verb. Understanding how to combine these elements is crucial for mastering passive voice sentences. Identify the main verb: Determine the action verb in your sentence. Conjugate the verb "to be" and the past participle of the main verb: Determine the action verb in your sentence. Conjugate the verb "to be" and the past participle of the main verb: Determine the action verb in your sentence.
be": Choose the appropriate form of the verb "to be" and the past participle. Create the past participle of the main verb. Reorder the sentence components: Organize the sentence with the subject receiving the action, followed by the conjugated "to be" and the past participle. Related: What Is the Simple Subject?
cleaned every day. Past Simple She finished the report last night. The report was finished last night. Future Simple They will build a new bridge next year. A new bridge will be built next year. A new bridge mext year. A n
accommodate structures using infinitives and gerunds. Examples: To be given (infinitive) Being told (gerund) With these English grammar rules and the step-by-step explanation provided, you can now form passive voice sentences in various situations confidently. Practice is essential to develop fluency, so don't hesitate to play with different verb tenses
and sentence structures to hone your skills. The Impact of Verb Tenses on the Passive Voice The tense of the verb "to be" plays a crucial role in forming the passive voice, as it must align with the temporal context of the action. From the simple present to past perfect tenses, each verb tense modifies the structure of the passive sentence, reflecting the
time-frame in which the action occurred, is occurring, or will occur. Understanding how verb tenses influence the structure and meaning of passive voice sentences helps to improve clarity and conciseness in your writing. Here's a breakdown of how verb tenses influence the structure and meaning of passive voice sentences helps to improve clarity and conciseness in your writing. Here's a breakdown of how verb tenses influence the structure and meaning of passive voice sentences helps to improve clarity and conciseness in your writing.
 Voice Example Passive Voice Example Simple Present They make the decision. The decision is made by them. Present Continuous They make the decision was being made by them. Present Continuous They make the decision is being made by them.
 them. Simple Future They will make the decision. The decision will be made by them. Future Continuous They will be made by them been made by them. Future Continuous They will be making the decision. The decision has been made by them. Future Continuous They will be making the decision. The decision had been made by them. Future
Perfect They will have made the decision. The decision will have been made by them. As demonstrated in the table above, the verb tense greatly affects the construction of passive voice sentences. By mastering the use of appropriate verb conjugations, you can ensure your writing is not only grammatically accurate but also effectively conveys the
 intended information. Passive Voice in Action: Real-World Examples In this section, we will dive into the real-life application of passive voice constructions, shedding light on their widespread usage in academic writing, scientific reports, and news reporting. Engaging with these practical examples will allow you to grasp the importance of passive voice.
 in professional writing more effectively. Related: Is It Correct to Say "These Days"? Passive Voice in Academic and Scientific Writing Academic and scientific writing adheres to a formal style that often favors the use of passive voice is preferred because it establishes objectivity and emphasizes the process, results, or some the passive voice is preferred because it establishes objectivity and emphasizes the process, results, or some the passive voice is preferred because it establishes objectivity and emphasizes the process, results, or some the passive voice is preferred because it establishes objectivity and emphasizes the process, results, or some the passive voice is preferred because it establishes objectivity and emphasizes the process, results, or some the passive voice is preferred because it establishes objectivity and emphasizes the process, results, or some the passive voice is preferred because it establishes objectivity and emphasizes the process.
evidence, rather than the individual researchers. This allows the reader to focus solely on the informational content and methodology of a study or experiment. Below are some passive voice examples commonly encountered in academic and scientific writing: The samples were analyzed using a mass spectrometer. The temperature was maintained at
37°C throughout the experiment. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two groups. Utilization of Passive Voice in News Reporting frequently employs passive voice constructions to prioritize the delivery of information. Reports often need to detail events or incidents where the full facts are not yet available, or the agent is
intentionally omitted. By using passive constructions, the pertinent details can be conveyed effectively without engaging in unnecessary speculation about who carried out the action. The following examples demonstrate how the passive voice is utilized in news reporting: Major road closures were announced due to heavy snowfall in the area. A rare
painting was stolen from a prestigious art gallery last night. Several homes were evacuated after a gas leak was detected in the neighborhood. Passive voice in professional writing lends an air of objectivity, stylistic formality, and informational emphasis, making it an essential aspect of practical grammar. Understanding and mastering the use of
 passive voice constructions is a crucial element of professional writing and practical grammar. Whether it's for academic papers, scientific reports, or news articles, the passive voice allows writers to focus on the information and outcomes, while maintaining a formal and objective tone. Through the examples provided in this section, you can better
 comprehend the real-world application of passive voice in various contexts. Exercises to Master the Passive Voice in Your Writing Improving your grammar skills. In this section, we'll focus on effective activities that will help you understand when and how to
 use the passive voice in your writing. By regularly engaging in these exercises, you can reinforce your knowledge and adapt it to various writing contexts. To begin, experiment with converting active sentences to passive ones and vice versa. This will help you identify the differences between the two constructions and understand the situations in which
they are most appropriate. Additionally, pay special attention to verb tenses, as this will aid in the accurate formation of passive sentences based on the action's time-frame. Next, put your passive voice skills to the test by engaging in exercises that mimic real-world scenarios. This can involve academic writing, news reporting, or other contexts where
 the passive voice plays a crucial role. Lastly, take advantage of resources like quizzes and online tools that provide further practice and support your ongoing development of passive voice knowledge acquired in this guide, you'll
 effectively improve your writing skills and better understand how to deliver clear, concise, and impactful messages in various contexts. You May Also Like: There are several different situations where the passive voice is more useful than the active voice would be
something like this: "Someone had moved the paper." While this sentence is technically fine, the passive voice sentence is either hiding who broke the window or they
do not know. Again, the sentence can be reformed to say "Someone had broken the window," but using the word someone clearly indicates that someone (though we may not know who) is at fault here. Using the passive puts the focus on the window rather than on the person who broke it, as he or she is completely left out of the sentence. When you
want to emphasize the person or thing the action was done to: Caroline was hurt when Kent broke up with her." then our focus would be drawn to Kent rather than Caroline. A subject that can't actually do
anything: Caroline was hurt when she fell into the trees. While the trees hurt Caroline, they didn't actually do anything. Thus, it makes more sense to have Caroline when she fell into them." Note: It's often against convention in scholarly writing to use I. While this may seem like a forced rule, it
also stems from the fact that scholars want to emphasize the science or research as opposed to the author of the paper. This often results in the passive voice being the best choice. This is not the case in other formal settings, such as in resumes and in cover letters. Consider the following instances. In each case, determine why the writers might want to
use active or passive voice. Write an example sentence based on their circumstances. Antonella made an error in her calculations that ruined an experiment? Isabel is writing a supernatural thriller. Her main character,
 Liam, notices that his keys aren't where he left them. How might Isabel word this realization? Thiago is writing a cover letter to apply for a new job. He is listing out tasks that he does at his current job. How would he want to word these items? Now that we know there are some instances where passive voice is the best choice, how do we use the
 passive voice to it fullest? The answer lies in writing direct sentences—in passive voice—that have simple subjects and verbs. Compare the two sentences below: Photomicrographs were taken to facilitate easy comparison of the samples was facilitated by the taking of photomicrographs. Both sentences are written in the
 passive voice, but for most ears the first sentence is more direct and understandable, and therefore preferable. Depending on the context, it does a clearer job of telling us what was done and why it was done. Especially if this sentence appears in the "Experimental" section of a report (and thus readers already know that the authors of the report took
 the photomicrographs), the first sentence neatly represents what the authors actually did—took photomicrographs—and why they did it—to facilitate easy comparison. Read the following sentences accordingly. The machine needs to be reset at 10:23, 11:12, and 11:56
like that and which. I moved into the house that was signed by the Beastie Boys. In each of these sentences, it is grammatically sound to omit (or elide) the pronoun and to be. Elision is used with a lot of different constructions in English; we use it shorten
 sentences when things are understood. However, we can only use elision in certain situations, so be careful when removing words! You may find these elided sentences more natural: I moved into the house built for me. Adrián's dog loves the treats given to him. Brihanna has an album signed by the Beastie Boys Must is a modal auxiliary verb. 'Must
has no infinitive or participles. It has only one tense form in the present. Like other modal verbs, 'must' has no -s on the third person singular (he must, not he musts); 'must' is followed by the infinitive without to (e. g.: I must do it). Patterns. Read and memorize! Affirmative
 Interrogative Negative I must do it now. Must I do it now. Must to it now. Must to it now. Must be do it now. Must to it now. We must do it now. We must do it now. We must do it now. We must not do it now. You must do it now. Must be do it now. We must not do it now. We must not do it now. Must be do it now. Must be
 mustn't find out what's happening. The modal verb must expresses: 1). duty, obligation Key examples: Lizzie must take ner temperature every
evening. Lizzie must gargle every two hours. Note: - When denoting obligation the verb 'must' has two equivalents - to have and to be. The modal expression to have + infinitive denotes obligation or necessity arising out of circumstances. E. g.: I am
to make a report tomorrow so I have to go to the library. Examples: Jane is to make a report in December. Jane is to be back at the University be the 7th of February. Examples: Larry has to take a taxi. > In informal British
English, you can say have got to instead of have to. It can only refer to single events, and cannot be used to refer to the bus at 6.30 tomorrow? but Did you really have to catch the bus at 6.30 tomorrow morning? 2). prohibition (must not) Examples: Lizzie must
not go out. Lizzie must not work these days. Lizzie must not disregard the doctor's advice. Lizzie meed not (needn't) go to the chemist's, her brother will do it. Lizzie need not go to the doctor's again. The doctor will come to her place. Lizzie needn't
 worry about her work. She will catch up. 3). supposition, deduction In this case 'must' is used to say that we are sure about something (because it is logically necessary). Examples: Jack must be ill at ease. He looks worried. Jack must be tired. He looks worried.
 exhausted. You must be Alisha's mother. She looks just like you. Alisha must have some problem: she keeps crying. Note 1: - The Indefinite (or Continuous) Infinitive refers the action to the present. Note 2: - 'Must' is only used in this way in affirmative sentences. In questions and negatives, we use can and can't instead. E a: 'There's the doorbell. It
 must be a postman.' - 'That can't be the postman - it's only seven o'clock.' Examples: Robert must have made a report at yesterday's meeting. I saw the agenda. Robert must have spoken about the results of his research. Robert must have seen a success. He looks pleased. Robert must have worked hard. He is very tired now. Robert must have seen
Alice after the meeting. We're lost. We must have been nice.' Note 1: - The Perfect Infinitive refers the action to the past (for deductions about the past). Note 2: - 'Must' is only used in this way in affirmative sentences.
 In questions and negatives, we use can and can't instead. Go to the 'Modal Verb May' page The passive voice has a tendency to render the sentences where the passive voice is desired. In this post, you will find the top 110+ Important Passive
 Voice Examples. Passive Voice Examples Let this work be done. John was arrested by the police. Milk is used for making butter. The door was repaired by the teacher. The car was repaired by the mechanic. The book was read by the student. The door
 was opened by the key. The song was sung by the choir. The vase was broken by the cat. The house was cleaned by the maid. Our muscles are made strong by exercise. Peter was punished by the cat. The neal was cooked by the chef. The
movie was directed by Steven Spielberg. The message was received by the team. The project was completed by the team. The story was written by the author. He is expected soon. By whom was America discovered? A promise should be kept. The house was burnt to ashes. Honey is sweet when it is tasted. The
rose is sweet when it is smelt. The surgery was performed by the employee. The idea was proposed by the employee. The idea was proposed by the employee. The building was constructed by the builders. The meeting was organized by
the coordinator. The award was received by the actor. Let the door be shut. You are requested to go there. The message was conveved by the fans. The assignment was completed by the student. The message was conveved by the strategist. The message was conveved by the fans. The assignment was completed by the student. The room was booked to go there. The plan was created by the fans. The assignment was conveved by the fans. The assignment was conveved by the fans. The message was conveved by the fans. The assignment was conveved by the fans. The message was conveved by the fans.
by the guest. The order was taken by the waiter. He is known to me. She was married to him. My purse has been invited to the party. Trespassers will be prosecuted. The lesson was taught by the teacher. The package was shipped by the teacher. The 
solution was found by the analyst. The review was written by the critic. The email was sent by the salesperson. The idea was rejected by the
committee. The accident was caused by the driver. The goal was scored by the glayer. The product was manufactured by the glayer. The product was manufactured by the glayer. The goal was scored by the glayer. The product was manufactured by the glayer. The goal was scored by the glayer. The goal 
my mother. This cake has been made by my mother. The bridge was built by the engineers. The bridge was fixed by the employee. Football will be the committee. The decision was appealed by the defendant. The mistake was corrected by the employee. Football will be the committee application was approved by the defendant. The mistake was corrected by the employee. Football will be the committee application was appealed by the defendant. The mistake was corrected by the employee. Football will be the committee application was approved by the defendant. The mistake was corrected by the employee. Football will be the committee application was appealed by the defendant. The mistake was corrected by the employee. Football will be the committee application was appealed by the defendant. The mistake was corrected by the employee.
be played by him. The work will be finished by me. The order was fulfilled by the company. The cat was chased by the dog. A beautiful landscape
was painted by the artist. A concert was performed by the singer. By whom my answer can be answered? I am being helped by Lisa to solve the voice change exercises. Was your bike fixed by the mechanic? Your homework should be done by you. You Asked, We Listened - List of All Grammar Chapters Updated © Daily Grammar Test - Attempt NowAlso,
ReadDaily Grammar Test - Attempt Now Below are 100 Examples of Active Passive Voice in English. Let us first discuss active and passive voice as active and passive Voice in English. Let us first discuss active and passive Voice in English. Let us first discuss active and passive Voice in English. Let us first discuss active and passive Voice in English.
voice when describing a situation from the person, and action is referred to as the object. Some examples of active voice, the subject is the person, and action is referred to as the object. Some examples of active voice, the subject is the person, and action is referred to as the object. Some examples of active voice, the subject is the person, and action is referred to as the object.
praises him The boy teased the dog. Passive Voice When the object is affected by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action, we use passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the action of the person or the person or the person or the person or the person of the person of
Some Examples of Passive Voice are: He was praised by his father. The horse was frightened by the noise. Now a word was spoken by Sara. The road was lined with people. Another Interesting Lesson: Active Voice Examples With Answers When to Use Active Voice? The active voice is usually the best choice for most sentences. It is
more concise and direct than the passive voice. In addition, it is usually less confusing for readers. Here are a few examples of when to use the active voice can be wordy and confusing for readers. When you want to
emphasize the subject of the sentence: Active voice are times when the passive voice is the better choice. Here are a few examples: When you want to show that someone is in control of a situation. When you want to show that someone is in control of a situation.
want to emphasize the object. When you want to hide the identity of the subject. When you want to hide the identity of the subject. When you want to hide the identity of the subject. When you want to hide the identity of the subject. When you want to hide the identity of the subject. When you want to hide the identity of the subject of the subject. When you want to hide the identity of the subject of the subject of the subject.
you might not want to make someone look bad by using the active voice. In this case, you can use the passive voice instead. When the subject of a sentence is unknown. In this case, you can use the passive voice, let's take a look
at some examples! Formation of Passive Voice The passive Voice Simple present taken, are taken, are
perfect has taken, have taken has been taken have taken had been taken Simple past took was taken, were taken Simple future will take, shall be taken, shall be taken had been taken had been taken had been taken had been taken, must be
 taken Active and Passive Voice Chart Tense Active Voice Passive Voice Simple Present I eat an apple. An apple is eaten by me. Present Perfect I have eaten by me. Present Perfect Continuous I have been eating an apple. An apple has been eaten
by me. Simple Past I ate an apple. An apple was eaten by me. Past Continuous I was eating an apple. An apple was being eaten by me. Past Perfect I had been eat
 Future Continuous I will be eating an apple. An apple will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect Continuous I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect Continuous I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect Continuous I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by me. Future Perfect I will have been eaten by 
Active Voice:- She is going to deliver the letters. Passive Voice:- The letters are going to be delivered. Active Voice:- A cake is going to be made a cake. Passive Voice:- A cake has been made.
Active Voice:- Sapna helps the old lady. Passive Voice:- The letters must be delivered. Active Voice:- The letters
 Voice:- Did you show me the dress? Passive Voice:- Was I shown the dress by you? Active Voice:- The flat tire was changed by Sue
Active Voice:- They will send him away to school. Passive Voice:- He was writing a letter. Passive Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Active Voice:- A letter was being written by him. Acti
have been made. Active Voice:- I was playing video games. Passive Voice:- The choir really enjoyed by the choir. Active Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the party. Passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the passive Voice:- The video games were being played by me to the video games were being played by the video games were being played by th
entire house. Passive Voice:- The entire house was painted by Tom. Active Voice:- I am eating breakfast. Passive Voice:- The breakfast is being eaten by me. Active Voice:- Mother is
cooking lunch in the kitchen. Passive Voice:- Lunch is being cooked in the kitchen. Active Voice:- We will be watching the match. Passive Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match will be being watched by us. Active Voice:- The match 
by the two kings. Active Voice:- He will play the match. Passive Voice:- He loves me. Passive Voice:- A cake is made. Active Voice:- He loves me. Passive Voice:- A cake is made. Active Voice:- He loves me. Passive Voice:- He loves me. Passive Voice:- He loves me. Passive Voice:- Mark has tricked
me. Passive Voice:- I have been tricked by Mark Active Voice:- A game has been played the game. Passive Voice:- His grandmother looked after him
Passive Voice:- He was looked after by his grandmother. Active Voice:- The letters are delivered. Active Voice:- The letters are delivered. Active Voice:- A cake was made. Active Voice:- A cake was made a cake. Passive Voice:- A cake was made. Active Voice:- A cake was made. Active Voice:- The letters are delivered. Active Voice:- A cake was made. Active Voice:- A cake was made.
been made. Active Voice:- I gave him a book for his birthday. Passive Voice:- He was given a book for his birthday. Active Voice:- The entire house was painted by Tom. Active Voice:- The mother is
feeding the baby. Passive Voice:- The baby is being fed by the mother. Active Voice:- Mom read the novel in one day. Passive Voice:- The packages will be delivered
by her. Active Voice:- We have published a new magazine. Passive Voice:- The project by Monday. Passive Voice:- The project will have been finished by Monday. Active Voice:- I am
writing a novel. Passive Voice:- A novel is being written by me. Active Voice:- The mouse was chased by tomorrow. Passive Voice:- A cake will have been made by tomorrow. Active Voice:- A beautiful song. Passive Voice:- A beautiful song was written
by her. Active Voice:- The teacher explained to the students. Passive Voice:- The kids played in the park. Passive Voice:- The company developed a new product. Passive Voice:- The teacher explained to the students by the teacher. Active Voice:- The park was played in by the
kids. Active Voice:- He fixed the broken car. Passive Voice:- The chef prepared by the chef. Active Voice:- A new advertising campaign. Passive Voice:- A new advertising campaign was launched by the company. Active
Voice:- They built a tall skyscraper. Passive Voice:- A tall skyscraper was built by them. Active Voice:- The championship was won by the team. Active Voice:- The doctor performed the surgery
successfully. Passive Voice:- The surgery was performed successfully by the doctor. Active Voice:- The police caught the thief. Passive Voice:- A beautiful landscape was painted by him. Active Voice:- The students completed the assignment on time.
Passive Voice: The assignment was completed on time by the students. Active and Passive Voice Examples for All Tenses Here are some examples of active Voice: The dog chases the cat. Passive Voice: The dog chases t
am eating breakfast. Passive Voice: Breakfast is being eaten by me. 3. Present Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: They have been painting the house for three hours. Passive Voice: The house has been being painted by them for three
hours. 5. Simple Past Tense: Active Voice: They was being watched by me when she arrived. 7. Past Perfect Tense: Active Voice: They had finished their
homework before dinner. Passive Voice: He had been finished by them before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: He had been studying for four hours before he took a break. Passive Voice: He had been studying for four hours before he took a break. Passive Voice: Homework had been finished by them before dinner. 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: He had been studying for four hours before he took a break. 9. Simple Future Tense: Active Voice: I will finish the project by
tomorrow. Passive Voice: The project will be finished by me by tomorrow. 10. Future Continuous Tense: Active Voice: We will be working on the assignment at 2 pm. 11. Future Perfect Tense: Active Voice: By this time next week, I will have finished the book. Passive Voice: The book
will have been finished by me by this time next week. 12. Future Perfect Continuous Tense: Active Voice: She will have been living in Paris for 5 years next month. Passive Voice: Paris will have been living in Paris for 5 years next month. Passive Voice: Paris will have been living in Paris for 5 years next month.
following sentences from active voice to passive voice. John at the pizza. Passive: An assignment was given to the students by the teacher. Someone stole my bike. Passive: An assignment was given to the students by the teacher gave the students by the teacher. Someone stole my bike. Passive: An assignment was given to the students by the teacher. Someone stole my bike. Passive: An assignment was given to the students by the teacher.
new product will be released by the company next month. The dog chased the cat. Passive: The cat was chased by the dog. Exercise 2: Convert the following sentences from passive voice to active voice to active voice to active voice to active voice. The cat was baked by Mary. Active: Mary baked the cate was baked by the dog. Exercise 2: Convert the following sentences from passive voice to active voice.
repaired by the mechanic. Active: The mechanic repaired the car. The film was directed by Steven Spielberg directed the film. The letter was typed by Sarah. Active: Sarah typed the letter. More Related: DownLOAD PDF] 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, 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 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
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publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. There are many types of writing styles a writer can adopt when writing is called a passive voice. The passive voice is a grammatical construction where the object of an action becomes the
 subject of the sentence. In passive voice sentences, the focus shifts from who is performing the action (the actor) to the recipient of the action. The structure typically involves the verb "to be" in various tenses, followed by the past participle of the main verb.
 Here's a basic formula: Subject+form of 'be'+past participle+(by+agent) TenseActive Voice FormulaPassive Voice Fo
 being + V3 + by OPast ContinuousS + was/were + V-ing + OS + was/were + V-ing + OS + was/were + V-ing + OS + will have + V3 + OS + had been + V3 + by OPast PerfectS + had <math>+ V3 + OS + by OPast ContinuousS + will have + V3 + OS + will have + V3 + OS + will have been + V3 + by OPast ContinuousS + was/were + V-ing + OS + will have + V3 + OS + will have been + V3 + OS + will have + V3 + OS + will have been + V3 + OS + will have + V3 + OS + will have been + V3 + OS + will have been + V3 + OS + will have + V3 + OS + will have + V3 + OS + will have been + V3 + OS + will have + V3 + OS + will h
V3 + by OPresent Perfect Cont.S + has/have been + V-ing + OS + has/have been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + V3 + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had been + by OPast Perfect Cont.S + had bee
 VoiceSimple PresentThey cook the meal. The meal is cooked. Simple PastThey cooked. Future SimpleThey will cook the meal. The meal was being cooked. Fresent PerfectThey have
 cooked the meal. The meal has been cooked. Past Perfect They had cooked the meal. The meal had been cooked. Future Perfect They will have cooked the meal. The meal will have been cooked. Aspect Active Voice Passive Voice Passive Voice performs the
 action. The action is performed on the subject. Focus Focus on the doer of the action. Focus on the receiver of the action or the action itself. Structure Subject + Verb + Object Subject + Form of 'be' + Past Participle of Verb) by the cat
 (agent)."Clarity and DirectnessGenerally more direct and clear.Often less direct and can be vague if the agent is omitted. Common UsePreferred in most academic and professional writing for clarity. Common in scientific or formal contexts where focus is on action. Emphasizes the action's performer. Emphasizes the action or the recipient of the
documents. Example Sentences "The researcher conducted by the researcher." Understanding the passive voice: In passive voice can help improve your writing clarity and style. Here are the main rules and guidelines for using the passive voice can help improve your writing clarity and style.
passive sentence. Active: "The cat chased the mouse was chased by the cat." Passive voice uses a form of the werb "to be" (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been) followed by the past participle of the main verb. Example: "The book was written by the author." Passive voice emphasizes the action or the recipient of the action
 rather than the doer. Example: "The cake was baked by her." The doer of the action (agent) can be omitted) Identify the object of the active sentence. Move the object to the subject position. Add the appropriate form of "to be." Use the past
 participle of the main verb. Optionally include the original subject preceded by "by." When using modal verb + be + past participle. Example: "The work can be finished by the team." Present Simple: "The letter is written." Past Simple: "The letter was written.
 Future Simple: "The letter will be written." Present Continuous: "The letter is being written." Past Continuous: "The letter was being written." Past Perfect: "The letter will have been written." Passive infinitives use "to be" + past participle. Example: "The
 report needs to be completed." Passive gerunds use "being" + past participle. Example: "She dislikes being interrupted." Use active voice when clarity and conciseness are needed. Passive voice creatively in writing can enhance the style
tone, and clarity of your narrative, especially when you want to emphasize the action or the object of the action 
subject is more important than who or what is acting upon it, the passive voice helps to emphasize the experience or suffering of the protagonist or object. Example: "The town was devastated by the hurricane." The passive voice can lend a formal or academic tone to your writing, which is often required in scholarly articles, legal documents, and formal
reports. Example: "A review of the literature was conducted to formulate the guidelines." When you want to make statements impersonal and remove the subjectivity associated with the actor, the passive voice serves to neutralize and depersonalize the action. Example: "Mistakes were made during the project's execution." If you wish to shift the
reader's focus from the doer to the process or the recipient, the passive voice can be effectively utilized. This is often seen in process descriptions or instructions. Example: "The cake must be baked at 350 degrees for twenty minutes." In political or sensitive contexts, the passive voice can be effectively utilized. This is often seen in process descriptions or instructions. Example: "The cake must be baked at 350 degrees for twenty minutes." In political or sensitive contexts, the passive voice can be used to avoid assigning direct blame or responsibility, which
can be a diplomatic approach to potentially contentious issues. Example: "Regrettably, the files were deleted." Passive constructions can give a sense of ongoing process or tradition, which is useful in historical or cultural discussions. Example: "Over the centuries, many legends have been told about this place." Mixing active and passive constructions
can add stylistic variety to your writing, preventing monotony and maintaining the reader's interest. Example: "The experiment was set up carefully, and the scientists recorded the results meticulously." Use the passive voice in descriptive passages to enhance the setting or background, making it more vivid and integral to the scene. Example: "The
forest floor was carpeted with a thick layer of pine needles." The passive voice often involves some form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been) used as an auxiliary verb. Example: The book was read by her. Check if the main verb of the sentence is in its past participle form (typically ending in -ed, -en, -d, -t, -n, or -ne). Example: The
 window was broken by the ball. Look for a "by" phrase, which, if present, usually indicates that the sentence is passive. The "by" phrase names the doer or agent of the action rather than the doer. In passive voice, the subject is typically acted upon
 Example: The letter was delivered yesterday. In passive sentences, what would be the object in an active sentence becomes the subject. Example: A new policy has been implemented by the management. Determine whether the focus of the sentence is on the action itself or the recipient of the action, rather than on who is performing the action.
 Example: Mistakes were made during the project. Passive constructions sometimes omit the agent is unknown or irrelevant. Example: The window was broken. Consider if altering the sentence to include a typical action verb and a clear subject changes the clarity or meaning. This can help confirm if the passive
 voice is being used. Example: The mural was painted over the weekend. Passive voice can be more verbose and often includes prepositional phrases starting with "by" that are not essential to the sentence's core meaning. Example: The event will be attended by hundreds. A good test for passive voice is to try to reverse the sentence's structure to make
 it active. If you can place the "by" phrase subject as the main subject and the sentence still makes logical sense, it is likely passive voice sentences across various contexts: The house was cleaned by Mary. Dinner is being cooked by
 John. The cake was baked by her. The song is being sung by the choir. The car is being washed by him. The experiment was conducted by the researchers. The song is being reviewed by the teacher. The report was
 submitted by the employee. The meeting is being scheduled by the manager. The contract was signed by the engineers. The website is being designed by the developers. The bug was fixed by the technician. The data is being analyzed by
the analysts. The system was updated by the IT department. The poem is being recited by the author. The play is being performed by the actors. The work can be finished by the team. The project should be completed by next week. The
task must be done by the end of the day. The letter is written by her. Present Continuous: The letter will be written by her. Present Continuous: The letter was written by her. Future Simple: The letter was written by her. Future Simple: The letter was written by her. Future Simple: The letter will be written by her. Future Simple: The letter was written by her. Future Simple: The letter will be written by her. Future Simple: The letter was written by her. Future Simple: The le
 was being written by her. Present Perfect: The letter has been written by her. Past Perfect: The letter had been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter has been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter has been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect: The letter will have been written by her. Future Perfect:
 was received by the protagonist." "The battle was fought with great courage by the knights." "The treasure was hidden in a secret chamber." "The novel was admired by all who saw it." "The news was spread quickly through the town." "The secret was
kept hidden for many years." "The spell was cast by the ancient wizard." "The story was passed down through generations." "The story wa
 "The prophecy was foretold by the oracle." "The kingdom was ruled by a benevolent queen." "The magical artifact was guarded by a fierce creature." "The victim was discovered in the early morning hours." "The plot was unraveled piece by piece.
 "The truth was revealed at the end of the story." Here are examples of passive voice sentences specifically in a business context: The report was submitted by the employee. The meeting is being sent by her. The project was
 approved by the board. The budget is being reviewed by the finance department. The proposal was accepted by the committee. The training session is being redesigned by the IT team. The invoice was paid by the customer. The marketing
campaign is being launched by the agency. The feedback was received from the client. The product launch is being delayed by the supplier. The strategy is being developed by the consultants. The documents were signed by the CEO. The
annual report is being prepared by the accounting department. Here are examples of passive voice sentences in various contexts of writing: "The theory was proposed by Dr. Smith." "The findings were published in a reputable journal." "The
hypothesis was tested over several months." "The meeting is being reviewed by the employee." "The meeting is being reviewed by the employee." "The budget is being reviewed by the finance department." "The software was developed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the finance department." "The software was developed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the finance department." "The software was developed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the finance department." "The software was developed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the finance department." "The software was developed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the finance department." "The software was developed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the finance department." "The software was developed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the finance department." "The software was developed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the finance department." "The software was developed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the finance department." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team." "The budget is being reviewed by the engineering team.
 was identified by the tester." "The device was designed by the top engineers." "The manual is being written by the technical writer." "The poem is being recited by the poet." "The film was directed by the renowned filmmaker." "The novel was written by the
famous author." "The play is being performed by the actors." "The contract was delivered by the judge." "The verdict was delivered by the judge." "The incident was captured on
camera." "The event was attended by many celebrities." "The article was published in the morning edition." "The samples were examined under a microscope." "The vaccine was developed by the research team." "The samples were collected from various locations." "The study was funded by the
government." "The data is being processed by the computer." "The house was cleaned by Mary." "Dinner is being government." "The cake was baked by her." "The cake was being government." "The cake was
 gfgc.kar.nic.in yvcc.edu A lot of professionals do not like seeing passive writing used in book writing as it will make one's writing less direct and subtle. This means that one must actively minimize one's knowledge about voices in writing less direct and subtle.
 concept of voices and will help improve your reflexes when using these voices in your writing in an active voice is to practice intentionally writing in an active voice without it being intentional. Writing software helps one catch
mistakes without needing to expend extra energy and thought into searching for mistakes. Examples of writing software include Grammarly and Prowritingaid. Not every clause can be converted into passive voice and when it cannot: Transitive of writing software include Grammarly and Prowritingaid. Not every clause can be turned into passive voice and when it cannot: Transitive of writing software include Grammarly and Prowritingaid.
 Verbs: Only clauses with transitive verbs (verbs that require a direct object) can be converted into passive voice. This is because passive constructions shift the focus from the subject (the doer) to the object (the receiver) of the action. Example: Active: "The chef prepared the meal." -> Passive: "The meal was prepared by the chef." Intransitive Verbs:
Clauses that contain intransitive verbs (verbs that do not take a direct object) cannot be passivized. These verbs include actions like "sleep," "arrive," "go," and "sit." Example: Active: "He sleeps." -> Passive: Incorrect to convert Linking Verbs: Clauses with linking verbs (verbs that connect the subject complement, such as "be," "seem,
 "become") typically cannot be converted into passive voice. These verbs do not denote actions performed on an object but rather states of being. Example: Active: "She is a teacher." -> Passive: Incorrect to convert Clauses Without a Clear Agent: If a clause does not include a clear Agent performing the action, converting it into passive voice can make it not passive.
 awkward or overly vague. Example: Active: "People speak English here." -> Passive: "English here." -> Passive: "English here." (The agent 'people' is somewhat vague and general.) Contextual Appropriate due to stylistic, contextual, or clarity considerations. Clarity
and Emphasis: In many cases, using the passive voice may obscure who is responsible for an action, which can be undesirable in legal, technical, or academic writing where clarity of agency is crucial. Stylistic Choices: The decision between using active or passive constructions often depends on what you want to emphasize in your sentence, the tone
you wish to convey, and how formally you need to present your information. Misusing the passive voice can make text seem wordy, evasive, or overly formal. Lack of the passive voice can make text seem wordy, evasive, or overly formal.
 Clarity: Passive sentences often lack clarity because they hide the subject performing the action, making it hard for readers to follow who is responsible for what. Impersonal Tone: Frequent use can create an impersonal tone, which might not engage readers as effectively as a more direct, active voice. Decreased Readability: Texts dominated by passive
 constructions are generally harder to read and understand compared to those with active sentences. Inappropriate Contexts: Using the passive voice in situations that traditionally benefit from a strong, decisive tone (e.g., leadership articles, calls to action) can dilute the message's impact. Redundancy and Verbosity: Passive sentences are typically
 more verbose than their active counterparts. This can lead to unnecessary redundancy in writing. Ambiguity About the Actor: When the doer of the action is omitted (often done in passive voice), it can lead to ambiguity, leaving readers guessing about responsibilities and roles. Inefficient Communication: Passive structures can impede the flow of
 information, making it less efficient, especially in procedural and instructional writing. Undermining Authority: Use in professional settings can unintentionally undermine the authority or expertise of the subject, as actions seem less assertive. Distortion of Intended Meaning: Misplacement of emphasis due to passive construction can distort the
 intended meaning, focusing on the wrong aspect of the sentence. The passive voice can be useful in various contexts for specific reasons. Here are some situations where using the project was completed on time." (Focuses on the completion, not
 who completed it) When the doer of the action is unknown, irrelevant, or obvious from the context. Example: "The window was broken." (The doer is unknown or unimportant) In formal or scientific writing, to maintain an objective tone and focus on the research or findings. Example: "The experiment was conducted to test the hypothesis." To avoid
 specifying who is responsible for an action, especially in sensitive or negative situations. Example: "Your request has been received and is being processed." When it's clear who the doer is from the context, so mentioning them is redundant.
 Example: "The meeting was scheduled for 10 AM." (By context, it is clear that the organizer did this) To create a specific tone, style, or emphasis in literary and creative writing. Example: "The water was heated to boiling point." In news reporting
to focus on the event or information rather than the person performing them. Example: "The law was passed by the legislature." To focus on the action or the recipient of
the action rather than the doer. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to form and use the passive voice effectively: Find the object that receives the active sentence. Active sentence. Object Moved: "The meal" Use the correct form of
the verb "to be" based on the tense of the original sentence. Tense Conversion: Present Simple: was/were Future Simple: was/were Future Simple: was/were being Present Continuous: am/is/are being Present Simple: was/were Future Simple: was/were Future Simple: was/were being Present Simple: was/were Future Simple: was/were Future Simple: was/were being Present Simple: was
Combine the form of "to be" with the past participle of the main verb. Example: "The meal is cooked" Add "by" followed by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the sentence receives the action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the sentence receives the action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the sentence receives the action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the sentence receives the action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the sentence receives the action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the sentence receives the action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the sentence receives the action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the sentence receives the action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the sentence receives the action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the action is action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the subject of the action is action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the action is action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the action is action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the action is action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the action is action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the action is action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the action is action. Example: "The meal is cooked by the chef." Passive voice occurs when the action is action. Example: "The meal is action." Passive voice 
 her." Use passive voice to emphasize the action, when the doer is unknown or unimportant, or to create an objective tone. Form passive voice by using the appropriate form of "to be" + past participle of the main verb. Example: "The results have been published."
 Passive voice is used in scientific writing to maintain objectivity and focus on the action or results rather than the researcher. Look for a form of "to be" + past participle, and check if the subject is receiving the actions, creating an objective
 tone, and when the doer is unknown or irrelevant. Yes, passive voice can be used in various tenses: present, past, future, continuous, perfect. Example: "The letter is being written." Swap the object to the subject position, use the correct form of "to be," and add the past participle of the verb. Example: "She writes a letter" becomes "A letter is written."
by her." "The house is being cleaned by the maid." Add Tone Friendly Formal Casual Instructive Professional Empathetic Humorous Serious Optimistic Neutral 10 Examples of Public speaking 20 Examples 20 Example
 wording in the source texts. The second construction (active) is provided for illustrative purposes and in each case the author's choice of the passive construction was sound for the reasons given in the explanations. It's a good idea to click on the links in order to see these sentences in their original context and see why the choice of the passive in each
case contributed to coherence and clarity in the text. There are a number of reasons for choosing the passive voice: Elimination of Agent We wish to highlight what was the object in the active construction and eliminate the agent (or place it in a less prominent position in a by-phrase) "A more sustainable solution is required" is the last sentence in a
paragraph outlining possible solutions to a particular problem (Bansah 2022). The emphasis is on the agent so the passive voice with no by-phrase is a good choice. Where the agent is easily understood, irrelevant or unknown it can be omitted. This is common in academic writing. There are other reasons for omitting the agent. For
 example where blame might be assigned: "Mistakes were made" (but don't blame me!). We don't need an agent in this example; the short passive is the title of the article (Jeeson-Daniel 2013) which contains this example, and
 'stars' are mentioned twice in the two brief paragraphs before this sentence, so we know what the subject is. By now this is not new information; it's given. So apart from the principle of end-focus (new information tends to be placed towards the
end of a sentence). So the passive construction (long passive) is a good choice here. We tend to place given information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of a sentence and new information towards the beginning of the beginning of the beginning of the beginning of t
the whole section concerns light and how it is controlled by the pupil. The word "brain" is mentioned here for the first and only time, so this is new information. The active version follows the given/new convention and this is the best
 choice because placing pronouns like "it", "this", "these" at the beginning tells us immediately that the subject is not new information; it is something already mentioned and probably recoverable from the previous sentence. Some verbs, especially in academic writing, are more commonly used in the passive. These are verbs which concerned with
 logical relations, analysis, belief, and process. If, when you are writing an active sentence or converting a passive to an active, you are struggling to find a plausible agent and process. If, when you are writing an active sentence or converting a passive to an active, you are struggling to find a plausible agent and end up with "we" or "people" as in this example (Dallman 2022), it's a good sign that the passive construction is the best choice. In this example (Ritchie 2022) in the active
 "dingoes" becomes the direct object and "apex predators" is a complement. In this example (Skilling 2020) the vague "We" in the active version is better. In this example (Moro and Stromberga 2020) it is difficult to construct a plausible active version (what could the agent be?); in fact "be
 positioned" is almost always used in the passive voice. In this example (Whittaker 2021) "Engineers" is more specific than "people" but unless the agent needs to be mentioned the passive construction is better. In this example (Doyle 2022) "Scientists" is more specific than "people" but unless the agent needs to be mentioned the passive construction is better. In this example (Doyle 2022) "Scientists" is more specific than "people" but unless the agent needs to be mentioned the passive construction is better. In this example (Doyle 2022) "Scientists" is more specific than "people" but unless the agent needs to be mentioned the passive construction is better. In this example (Doyle 2022) "Scientists" is more specific than "people" but unless the agent needs to be mentioned the passive construction is better.
better. In this example (Larson and Ogletree 2019) the by-phrase (prepositional phrase) is not the agent; it's an instrument adverbial. In this example (Barnett 2015) an agent is given in the passive construction - "some" (by some) meaning "some people". So we can use "Some" or "Some people" as the subject in the active construction. In this example
(Alexander 2022) we have two verbs: "were regarded as" (prepositional verb) and "dismissed". Here there is an example of ellipsis: the auxiliary "were" is not repeated for "dismissed". In the active version we need to insert the pronoun "them" referring to "tomatoes" because dismissed is a transitive verb and needs an object. You may have been told to
avoid using the passive for various reasons or you may have consulted a style guide which advises against its use. But there are sound reasons for using the passive as we have seen above. In academic writing it is essential, so you need to understand when to use it. One other criterion to consider is your audience. If you are writing for younger readers
you might have reason to avoid complex structures, including the passive. In this example (Dorssen, Ball, and Rigby 2021) the writer was responding to an eight-year-old. The text is short and is written in a very personal style so the choice of active including a personal pronoun is an acceptable one. There are only two short passive constructions in the
text; all the others are active. Passives are also used in a non-finite form. See examples of these on the non-finite passive constructions page. You can also test your understanding of passives on the passives exercise page. Previous Next
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