

WHEN I GET LIKE THIS

TIMELINE

Jaime Lutz, 2007

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- 1762 - Benjamin Franklin invents the Glass Harmonica, its "celestial voice" is praised by many, including Mozart, Goethe and Thomas Jefferson, who called it the "greatest gift offered to the musical world of this century."; Paganini said "Ah, quelle célestre voix! Cela est vraiment pour prier."
- 1769 - the renowned player Marianne Davies, who was later hospitalized for mental illness, performs a song on the Glass Harmonica for the marriage of the Duke of Parme and the Archduchess of Austria.
- 1777 - against the recommendation of Franklin and Louis XVI, Lafayette leaves Paris to fight in the American Revolution
- 1784 - Franklin is appointed by Louis XVI to investigate the medical practice of Franz Anton Mesmer (who used the Glass Harmonica to both prepare clients for treatments and to aid in their recuperation); Joseph-Ignace Guillotine is also member of this committee, the Faculty of Medicine.
- Immanuel Kant answers the title of his "What is Enlightenment" with the opening sentences, "Enlightenment is man's emergence from his self-incurred immaturity. Immaturity is the inability to use one's own understanding without the guidance of another."
- 1785 - Immanuel Kant introduces the Formula of Autonomy in his "Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals"
- 1792 - Tobias Schmidt, a German harpsichord maker, builds the first guillotine
- France declares war on Austria
- Louis XVI and his Austrian wife Marie Antoinette, (who was also an amateur Glass Harmonica player and friend of Mesmer) are taken prisoner
- Kant writes "Religion Within the Limits of Pure Reason"
- 1793 - Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are executed by the Guillotine

- 1803 - in his "Treaty on the Effects of Music on the Human Body," J.M. Roger says of the Glass Harmonica that "its melancholy tone plunges you into dejection... to a point the strongest man could not hear it for more an hour without fainting."
- 1815 - Beethoven composes a short melodrama to be read by a narrator who is accompanied by the Glass Harmonica
- 1822 - Auguste Comte publishes his "Plan of scientific studies necessary for the reorganization of society"
- 1829 - the Glass Harmonica is spoken of as a gadget, being described as "the fashionable accessory of parlors and sitting rooms.
- 1833 - 4,000 Glass Harmonicas built, over 400 songs composed for it
- the term "scientist" is coined
- 1835 - the Glass Harmonica is banned in certain villages in Germany due to the death of a child during a Glass Harmonica concert
- 1850 - the Haussmannization of Paris, commissioned by Napoléon III and led by the Seine prefect, Baron Georges-Eugène Haussmann, is begun
- 1863 - Henry Ford is born outside of Detroit, Michigan
- the Emancipation Proclamation is signed by Abraham Lincoln during the second year of the American Civil War making slavery's abolition in the rebel states an official war goal
- opponents of conscription begin three days of the violent rioting in New York City, the worst riots in the history of the United States
- 1870 - France declares war on Prussia
- the 15th Amendment is entered into the United States Constitution, giving blacks the right to vote.
- the first pneumatic-subway is opened in New York City
- 1871 - the Paris Commune controls Paris for two months after an uprising of the citizen's militia against the French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War and the growing discontent of workers

- 1872 - after fighting in the Franco-Prussian War, Nietzsche publishes his first book, "The Birth of Tragedy out of the Spirit of Music"
- 1873 - the first industrially useful electric motor is accidentally invented by Zénobe Gramme; earlier inventions were used as toys or laboratory curiosities
- 1877 - the first American car with a gasoline internal combustion engine is designed by George Selden of Rochester, New York
- 1882 - Frederick Engels writes on Bruno Bauer's critique of the Gospels
- 1885 - in Germany, Karl Benz builds the first automobile powered by a gas engine
- 1890 - Emile Levassor and Armand Peugeot begin producing vehicles with German-built Daimler engines in France
- 1896 - after three years of experiments with gasoline, Henry Ford builds his first self-propelled vehicle, the Quadricycle
- 1901 - Ransom Olds debuts the first large-scale, production-line manufacturing of affordable automobiles
- 1902 - several automobile prototypes are destroyed when an employee accidentally burns the entire Olds Motor Vehicle factory to the ground; the only surviving car, the Curved Dash prototype, was wheeled out of the factory by two workers while escaping the fire
- 1903 - Ford incorporates the Ford Motor Company
- 1904 - Helen Keller is the first deaf and blind person to graduate from a university
- 1913 - Ford introduces the moving assembly belts into his plants and his concept of "Welfare Capitalism," that shortens the work day and doubles worker's pay

- 1914 - Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, is killed in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip
- Ford plants begin producing Liberty engine airplanes for WWI
- 1919 - Treaty of Versailles is signed, ending WWI exactly 5 years after the Archduke of Austro-Hungary was assassinated
- 1920 - Helen Keller meets with Henry Ford in Detroit
- Keller campaigns on behalf of socialist party presidential candidate Eugene V. Debs, who was imprisoned at the time for publicly opposing WWI
- 350 Black-owned businesses in Detroit's Paradise Valley neighborhood
- 1926 - auto trail systems replaced with the numbered U.S. Highway system, prompting Ernest McGaffey to say, "Logarithms will take the place of legends, and 'hokum' for history."
- 1927 - production of Model T stopped, replaced by Model A
- first department store built in downtown Detroit by J.L. Hudson, who also owned an automobile plant
- 1934 - campaign to replace cable cars with Ford buses begins in Detroit
- 1938 - the Munich Agreement is signed by Adolf Hitler, Neville Chamberlain, Benito Mussolini and Édouard Daladier
- 1939 - Hitler invades and occupies Czechoslovakia
- 1941 - Ford opens Willow Run plant, mass production of the B-24 Liberator bomber plays a pivotal role in the Allied victory
- President Franklin Roosevelt calls Detroit the "Arsenal of Democracy"
- Paradise Theater host's popular jazz acts in Detroit, including Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald, Bille Holiday and Sammie Davis Jr.
- 1942 - The 5 Royales begin their musical career as the Gospel group The Royal Suns

- 1944 - Max Horkheimer and Theodor W. Adorno write "The Dialectics of Enlightenment," describing the Enlightenment as a project to liberate oneself from forces, nature, destiny, and to pursue autonomy; they also critique modernity for being under the spell of instrumental rationality, i.e. goals and efficiency and trace its concept from ancient Greece to 20th century fascism
- 1945 - Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin negotiate post-war Europe at the Yalta Conference and create the United Nations
- 1954 - Detroit's largest department store, Hudson's, opens its first suburban location
- 1955 - The 5 Royales record "When I Get Like This"
- the city of Detroit hires Mies Van der Rohe to design Lafayette Park; Paradise Valley is razed to make room for the 78-acre urban renewal project
- 1956 - cable car to bus conversion completed throughout Detroit
- 1958 - Ford Motor Company starts the first systematic research on crash safety
- 1959 - Motown Records founded in Detroit by Berry Gordy Jr.
- musicians Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens and the Big Bopper die in a plane crash; Don Mclean refers to it as "The Day the Music Died"
- Billie Holiday dies at age 44
- 1960 - former Royal Suns member Clarence Paul begins working as a producer and songwriter at Motown
- 1961 - Hudson's loses its position as the world's tallest department store
- 1962 - construction is completed on the new urban community Lafayette Park
- the East German government readopts conscription
- a heavy smog develops over London
- a locust swarm threatens New Delhi

- 1967 - 5 days of rioting in Detroit; 43 people dead, 1189 injured, 7000 arrested
- 1972 - Motown Records leaves Detroit for Los Angeles
- 1975 - the era of the microcomputer begins with the release of the Altair 8800
 - Teamsters Union president Jimmy Hoffa is reported missing in Detroit
- 1983 - Hudson's department store in downtown Detroit closes
 - Gerhard Finkenbeiner is recalls seeing a Glass Harmonica in a Paris museum while he is blowing glass tubes for IBM and is inspired to manufacture his own Glass Harmonica
- 1998 - Hudson's department store is imploded with plastic dynamite
 - Ford Motor Company announces the buyout of Volvo Cars for \$6.45 billion
 - smoking is banned in all California bars and restaurants
 - the first euro coins are minted in Pessac, France
 - Cosmologists announce that the universe's expansion rate is increasing