

Que hora es en omaha nebraska

Omaha es una ciudad en Estados Unidos (USA). Zona horaria es America/Chicago., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,242 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the War of the First Coalition, part of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French Army of Sambre and Meuse commanded by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Lower Rhine in the north. The Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean Victor Marie Moreau, fought the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle ...) that the Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ... that Belgian Resistance member Andrée Dumon was recommended for the US Medal of Freedom for "assisting directly in the recuperation and repatriation of about 100 Allied airmen"? ... that CBS received a membership to the exclusive Sebonack Golf Club when it bought a TV station on Long Island? ... that a 1924 derailment at Stoughton station was caused by two boys who wanted to "see a real train wreck"? ... that in 1959 many Americans refused to have cranberry sauce with their Thanksgiving dinner? ... that diver Ng Sui was the last Hong Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that diver Ng Sui was the last Hong Kong Olympian to compete for Britain in an Olympics? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? ... that CSS can be used to track and identify you? that CSS can be used to track and track and track and t Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder 1810 - The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong II as his designated successor. 2020 - George Floyd, a black American man, was murdered (memorial pictured) during an arrest by a white police officer in Minneapolis, sparking protests in the U.S. and other countries. Mary Magdalene de' Pazzi (d. 1607)Anna Maria Rückerschöld (d. 1805)Gustav Holst (d. 1934)Cillian Murphy (b. 1976) More anniversaries: May 24 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement have been created. These works are seen as a direct tribute to those who have died or more broadly to the movement. Often the pieces are created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiguoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFreecontent library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Century 21st centur Rail transport Radio Science Spaceflight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian British Scottish Canadian Danish Irish Italian By country Afghanistan Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany India Ireland Iran Israel Italy Japan Kuwait Luxembourg Malaysia New Zealand Norway Pakistan Philippines Portugal Singapore South Africa South Korea Sovereign states Disestablishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1963 in various calendar2913British Regnal year11 Eliz. 2 -12 Eliz. 2Buddhist calendar2507Burmese calendar1325Byzantine calendar7471-7472Chinese calendar3129Ethiopian calendar3129Ethiopian calendar1955-1956Hebrew calendar5723-5724Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat2019-2020 - Shaka Samvat1884-1885 - Kali Yuga5063-5064Holocene calendar1963-964Iranian calendar1382-1383Japanese calendar1894-1895Juche calendar52Julian calendar552Julian calendar552Julian calendar552Julian calendar555 solar calendar2506Tibetan calendar阳水虎年(male Water-Tiger)2089 or 1708 or 936 — to —阴水兔年(female Water-Rabbit)2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 963rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 63rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse is visible in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, and is the 56th lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 13 - 1963 Togolese coup d'état: A military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president.[3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the Romanian People's Republic, [4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the
Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated."[5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Élysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Court of Justice's ruling in Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen establishes the principle of direct effect, one of the basic tenets of European Union law. February 8 - Travel, financial and commercial transactions by United States citizens to Cuba are made illegal by the John F. Kennedy Administration. February 10 - Five Japanese cities located on the northernmost part of Kyūshū are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes leader of the opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom;[6] in October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and 375-500 injuries. February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 1963 March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspirator, Jean Bastien-Thiry, is executed by firing squad several days later. March 5 - Country music star Patsy Cline is killed in a plane crash along with country performers Cowboy Copas, Hawkshaw Hawkins, and manager Randy Hughes, during a flight from Kansas City, Missouri, back to Nashville. March 17 - Mount Agung erupts on Bali, killing approximately 1,500. March 23 - "Dansevise" by Grethe & Jørgen Ingmann (music by Otto Francker, text by Sejr Volmer-Sørensen) wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1963 (staged in London) for Denmark. March 30 - Indigenous Australians are legally allowed to drink alcohol in New South Wales.[7] Main article: April 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon, released in June.[8] April 7 - Yugoslavia is proclaimed to be a socialist republic, and Josip Broz Tito is named President for Life. April 8 - The 35th Academy Awards ceremony is held. Lawrence of Arabia wins Best Picture. April submarine Thresher sinks 220 mi (190 nmi; 350 km) east of Cape Cod; all 129 aboard (112 crewmen plus yard personnel) die. April 11 - Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty, [9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues histories (M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits) and the final severely damaged is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues histories (M/S Finnclipper in the Danish Straits) and the final severely damaged is established. 'Letter from Birmingham Jail''. April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Supreme Institution of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the first diet drink, Tab cola. May 2 - Berthold Seliger launches near Cuxhaven a 3-stage rocket with a maximum flight altitude of more than 100 km (62 mi) (the only sounding rocket developed in Germany). May 4 - The Le Monde Theater fire in Dioirbel, Senegal, kills 64 people. May 8 - Huế Phật Đản shootings: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam opens fire on Buddhists who defy a ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 22 - A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2-1 at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962-63 European Cup (football). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States threatens to cut off aid to the regime of Ngô Đình Diệm. June 4 - President of the United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức's self-immolation June 11 - In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thích Quảng Đức commits self-immolation to protest the oppression of Buddhists by Ngô Đình Diệm's government. June 13 The cancellation of Mercury-Atlas 10 effectively ends the United States' manned spaceflight Project Mercury. 15 - The AC Cobra makes its first appearance at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. It will go on to win its class the following year. June 17 - In Abington School District v. Schempp, the US Supreme Court ruled that compulsory prayer and Bible-reading violated the First Amendment. June 19 - Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space, returns to Earth, landing in the Soviet Union. June 20 Establishment of the Moscow-Washington hotline (officially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. [15] August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished,[16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diêm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam, arresting thousands and leaving an estimated hundreds dead. In the wake of the raids, the Kennedy administration by Cable 243 orders the United States Embassy, Saigon to explore alternative leadership in the country, opening the way towards a coup against Diệm. August 22 - American test pilot Joe Walker again achieves a sub orbital spaceflight according to international standards, this time by piloting the X-15 to an altitude of 67.0 miles (107.8 kilometers). August 24 - First games played in the Bundesliga, the primary professional Association football league in West Germany, replacing the Oberliga.[17] August 28 - Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to an audience of at least 250,000, during the March on Washington hotline (a direct teleprinter link) is inaugurated by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.[18] Main article: September 1963 September 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium. September 6
- The Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British crown colony of Singapore, North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. September 18 - Rioters burn down the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 25 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 29 - The second Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration.[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany.[20] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.[21] October 24 - Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum gas explosion during a Holiday on Ice show at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 6 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 6 - 1963 South - Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on Åland. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Miike coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion: A coal mine explosion kills 458 and sends 839 carbon monoxide poisoning victims to the hospital. Tsurumi rail accident: A triple train disaster in Yokohama kills 161. November 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots"). November 14 - A volcanic eruption under the sea near Iceland creates a new island, Surtsey. November 22 - Assassination of John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically. November 25 - State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day.[23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article: December 1963 December 3 - The Warren Commission begins its investigation into the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military representatives of non NATO-countries near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity). The TAT-3 transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] James May, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 18 - Kai Hansen, German power metal
guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and television show host[29] January 18 - Kai Gail O'Grady, American actress[31] January 25 - Fernando Haddad, Brazilian academic and politician January 26 José Mourinho, Portuguese football manager[32] Andrew Ridgeley, English pop musician[33] Michael Jordan Larry the Cable Guy Seal William Baldwin February 2 - Eva Cassidy, American vocalist (d. 1996) February 3 - Gretel Killeen, Australian journalist February 4 - Pirmin Zurbriggen, Swiss alpine skier February 6 David Capel, English cricketer (d. 2020) Cláudia Ohana, Brazilian actors and singer February 9 - Brian Greene, American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] February 14 Enrico Colantoni, Canadian actor and director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and comedian February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player[36] writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Sener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 – Jason Newsted, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 9 – Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer[40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American beauty queen, actress and singer March 20 Kathy Ireland, American actress and model David Thewlis, British actor March 21 - Ronald Koeman, Dutch football player and manager March 22 Marty Natalegawa, Indonesian diplomat Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuban middle-distance runner[41] Martín Vizcarra, Peruvian engineer and politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 - Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer March 31 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - 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Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tonu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 20 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27 - Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 28 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 28 - 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Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 14 - Wouter Bos, Dutch politician July 15 - Brigitte Nielsen, Danish actress July 16 Phoebe Cates, American actress Mikael Pernfors, Swedish tennis player Srečko Katanec, Slovenian football manager and player July 17 Suha Arafat, widow of Yasser Arafat King Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen, Finnish ski jumper (d. 2019) July 18 - Martín Torrijos, President of Panama July 19 - Sándor Wladár, Hungarian swimmer July 20 Alexander Zhulin, Russian ice dancing coach and competitor Gbenga Aluko, Nigerian politician Roy Cheung, Hong Kong actor July 21 - Giant Silva, Brazilian national basketball player, mixed martial artist and professional wrestler July 22 Joanna Going, American actress Emilio Butragueño, Spanish football player July 23 - Slobodan Živojinović, Serbian tennis player[61] July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player[62] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime min of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 3 Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2013)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress [69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actress (d. 2014) August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor[70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer[71] August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chanwook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 24 - Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game producer August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 27 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 26 - Liu British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, John Powell September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian sprinter (d. 1992) September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer and voice actor[73] September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 - Tate Donovan, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia,
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Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American Surrealist painter December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comediane and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rockation of the screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rockation of the screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rockation of the screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rockation of the screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rockation of the screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rockation of the screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rockation of the screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - 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Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category: 1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American actor (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1919) January 6 -Frank Tuttle, American film director (b. 1892) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1888) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 13 Sonny Clark, American jazz pianist (b. 1931) Sylvanus Olympio, Togolese politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, 1st President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 - 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Lighton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 8 - George Dolenz, American actor (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1932)[100] February 15 Edgardo Donato, Uruguayan tango composer and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1875) Bump Hadley, Major League Baseball pitcher (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1897) Louis J. 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Gasnier, French fi American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887)[101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shoqunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1919) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1883) February 20 - Ar 1895) February 28 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1884) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883)[102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1892) Ludde Gentzel, Swedish film actor (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1880) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 11 Ignat Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1893) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1884) March 23 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1884) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1892) March 28 Antoine Balpêtré, French film actor (b. 1898) Frank J. Marion American motion picture pioneer (b. 1869) March 31 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1890) April 1 - Agnes Mowinckel, Norwegian actress and stage producer (b. 1875) April 3 - Alma Richards, American athlete (b. 1890) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1897) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1924) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1886) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1893) [103] April 9 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1897) April 11 - Nando Bruno, Italian film actor (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886) [104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister, Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari, Egyptian Coptic Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath, German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1884) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American film director (b. 1894) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1927) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter, director and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American cinematographer (b. 1903) Bryant Washburn, American film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 -Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1880) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American
engineer and physicist (b. 1888) May 11 - Herbert Spencer Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor (b. 1897) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 24 - Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1887) May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1807) Pope John XXIII (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1867) Pope John XXIII Pedro Armendáriz June 3 Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1902) June 5 - Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1880) June 6 - William Baziotes, American painter (b. 1875) June 7 - ZaSu Pitts, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897)

Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1809) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872) [106] June 18 - Pedro Armendáriz, Mexican actor (b. 1912) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1884) June 28 - Frank Baker, American baseball player (Philadelphia Athletics) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Zanzibar (b. 1910) July 4 - Bernard Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1963) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Bevans, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American civil rights activist (b. 1868)[113] Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, Indian founder of the Khaksar Movement (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1883) September 4 Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 9 - Edwin Linkomies, 25th Prime Minister of Finland (b. 1889) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1890) September 25 Alexander Sakharoff, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kurt Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens Édith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 4 - Lloyd Fredendall, American actress (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1899) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith Piaf French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889) October 15 - Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist (b 1879) Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1933) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1898)[118] Domhnall Ua Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) Nyô Đình Nhu, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1902) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1883) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939) [124] November 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1882) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1886) Theodor Heuss Dinah Washington December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks, American actor (b. 1975) December 10 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-borr Japanese professional wrestler (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1915) December 27 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1896)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American journalist (b. 1904)[125] December Eugene Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace - International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film and Sound Archive of Australia. Retrieved September 7, 2021. ^ "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1961-1963, Volume III". Office of the Historian. Retrieved September 11, 2021. ^ Virginia Thompson (1972). West Africa's Council of the Entente. Cornell University Press. p. 86. ^ Demetriade, Mihai (2015). "Istoricul Serviciului de contrainformații penitenciare (1949-1967)". Caietele CNSAS. VIII (2): 38. ^ Banu, Florian (2016). "Relațiile Securității cu serviciile omoloage din țările membre ale Pactului de la Varșovia". In Banu, Florian; Țăranu, Liviu (eds.). Securității cu serviciile omoloage din țările membre ale Pactului de la Varșovia". In Banu, Florian; Țăranu, Liviu (eds.). 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It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium and the Americas. century, expanded beyond its British homeland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern United
States. A few decades later, the Second Industrial Revolution led to ever more massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit, and prosperity, a pattern that continued into the 20th century. The Catholic Church, in response to the growing influence and power of modernism, secularism and materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. In the Middle East. 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Britain took France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century in Africa. By the end of the 19th century, the British controlled a fifth of the world's land and a guarter of the world's population. By the end of the century, Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had colonized almost all of Oceania. In East Asia, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century of humiliation by foreign powers that lasted until the first half of the 20th century. The last surviving man and woman, respectively, verified to have been born in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, both Japanese. Official portrait of Queen Victoria, 1859 The first electronics appeared in the 19th century, with the introduction of the electric relay in 1835, the telegraph and its Morse code protocol in 1837, the first telephone call in 1876,[2] and the first functional light bulb in 1878.[3] The 19th century was an era of rapidly accelerating scientific discovery and invention, with significant developments in the fields of the 20th century.[4] The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to continental Europe, North America, and Japan.[5] The Victorian era was notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and ith the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the world. Following a slave revolt in Haiti, Britain and France stepped up the battle against the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's Slavery Abolition Act 1833 charged the British, who did so in 1834 America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century. In the 19th century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States. [10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutiona
Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napole were a series of major conflicts from 1803 to 1815 pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. In the aftermath of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French. In 1805, the French Victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Third Coalition. As a result of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russia had massive French invasion of Russi the Sixth Coalition, Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish America and South America obtained independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved into the independence from Spain in 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848. and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolutions then spread across Europe after a separate revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contributing factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for more participation in government and the press, other demands for mo of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism movement to abolish the slave trade. The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century. The Atlantic slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American Civil War. Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were two of many American abolitionists who helped win the fight against slavery. Douglass was an articulate orator and incisive antislavery writer, while Tubman worked with a network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution,[16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the
Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping Rebellion A scene of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20–30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government. Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1848 - 1849: Sikh Empire is defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1862: France gained its first foothold in Southeast Asia and in 1863 annexed Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations.[21] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804–1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804–1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806–1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807–1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817 First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1828: After the final Russo-Persian War, the Persian Empire took back territory lost to Russia from the previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara Dutch seized. 27 September, Klaten Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1846: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon, nephew of Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861–1865: American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18–40 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico and his consort Carlota of the Paraguayan population for expansion and destroys much of the Paraguayan population 1866: Austro-Prussian War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868-1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868-1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870-1871: Franco Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870: Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1876: The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879-1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898 During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898: Mandingo wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan and grants Japan a free hand in Korea. 1895: Taiwan is ceded to the Empire of Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence results in
Cuban independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Philippine Revolution results in a Filipino victory. 1898: Spanish-American War results in the independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science.[23] Use the cursor to see who is who.[24] Main article: 19th century in science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell,[25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleev, following the asymmetry of crystals. discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of electromagnetism as a new branch of science. simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's equations. 1865: Gregor Mendel formulates his laws of inheritance. 1869: Dmitri Mendeleev creates the Periodic table. 1873: Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers the moons of Mars 1896: He 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe.[26] 1804: Morphine first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor, scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816: Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey patents the internal combustion engine. 1844: The worl dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844 First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1868: Safety bicycle invented. 1869: First transcontinental railroad completed in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1886: Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1890: The cardboard box is invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October 18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuguan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869–1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his
Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833–1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes Oliver Twist. 1841: Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes Self-Reliance. 1845: Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Bronte Sisters publish Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes Les Misérables. 1863: Jules Verne begins publishes Alice's Adventures ir Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876; Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876; Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle published. 1889: Woulin Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and premiere of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began.[30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of phot Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerre, inventor of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer inventor of photography Augusterian View Contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerre, inventor of photography Augusterian View Contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of contents and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Americans and the Am and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer, chrono inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographer William Fox Talbot, inventor of the negative / positive photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin
Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tissot Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era composers, Romantic music, and Romanticism Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Sonata form matured during the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Anton Rubinstein Camille Saint-Saëns Antonio Salieri Franz Schubert Robert Schumann Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football Club was formed, starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played. 1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played. 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Wahhabis of the 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 301: The 3 First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British Empire later in the century, 1805–1848: Muhammad Ali modernizes Egypt. 1819: 29 January, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farguhar to establish a trading post for the British Empire later in the century, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814 : February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The modern city of Singapore is established by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1821-1823 First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the start of the decline of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the world. 1845-1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal. 1861: Russia abolishes serfdom. 1862-1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is banned in the United States; Slavery is
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The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies.[33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The guagga is rendered extinct 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of Ilustrados in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Paris. Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International

relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of 19th-century Muslim histor doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. 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