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Orazi e curiazi storia

Persa nella leggenda, la storia degli Orazi e Curiazi racconta di due gruppi di fratelli, uno romano e l'altro di Alba Longa, che furono scelti per evitare di combattere una guerra empia, conflitto che alla fine si concluse con la vittoria di Roma. La guerra tra Roma e Alba Longa e un po' anche la rivalità tra queste due antiche città, affonda le radici nei suoi progenitori leggendari. Infatti la fondazione della Capitale dell'Impero e della futura Caput Mundi, è strettamente collegata con la storia della città che sorgeva, come riporta Tito Livio, sul monte Albano. Il tutto nasce all'epoca del Re Proca che regnava su Alba Longa, dominio posto a sud di Roma e che arrivava fino alle sponde del Tevere. Questo sovrano aveva due figli, Numitore e Amulio, tra questi il primo era il legittimo erede al trono. Come in tutte le storie però il fratello minore nun ce voleva sta e cacciò suo fratello dalla città, tenendo tutte per sé il titolo di Re di Alba Longa. Una profezia però lo mise in guardia dai discendenti di Numitore, il quale lo avrebbero deposto; saputo tutto ciò Amulio obbligò l'unica figlia di suo fratello, Rea Silvia, a diventare Vestale e quindi a fare voto di castità. La giovane però incontrò sulla propria strada Marte e dal rapporto tra la divinità romana e la mortale nacquero due gemelli Romolo e Remo. Appena scoperto del parto, suo zio, Re di Alba Longa, ordinò che i fanciulli fossero uccisi immediatamente, ordine che però venne disatteso, ponendo i due pargoli all'interno di una cesta e affidandoli alla corrente del Tevere. Una volta che i due gemelli, cresciuti da una lupa, divennero grandi e conobbero le loro origini, vollero vendicare la cacciata del nonno, perciò tornati ad Alba Longa cacciarono Amulio ponendo sul trono il loro nonno Numitore, legittimo erede del titolo di Re. Così i due giovani ottennero dal monarca il permesso per fondare una nuova città. Come prosegue la storia del resto, lo sappiamo tutti. L'epoca dei fatti e la guerra con Alba Longa Roma e Alba Longa convissero sullo stesso territorio per molto tempo, fino a che, durante il regno di Tullio Ostilio, terzo Re di Roma, le tensioni tornarono a farsi sentire e la rivalità cominciò a crescere. Ci furono alcuni spargimenti di sangue, sia da una parte che dall'altra e alla fine, il re di Alba Longa ebbe un'idea; pur di evitare una guerra ritenuta da tutti empia viste le origini comuni delle due città, per risolvere la questione una volta per tutte si sarebbero chiamati i tre guerrieri più forti di entrambe le città, per farli sfidare. Chi tra queste due squadre di combattenti avesse vinto il duello avrebbe dato alla propria città il diritto di sottomettere l'altra. La scelta, come raccontano gli storici antichi, ricadde per Roma su tre fratelli, figli di Publio Orazio, chiamati gli Orazi; dall'altra parte Alba Longa scelse tre gemelli, chiamati Curiazi. La sfida e la vittoria, con astuzia, degli Orazi Il luogo dell'incontro si suppone possa essere posto lungo la via Appia antica; in questo luogo i sei fratelli si incontrano e armati della sola spada iniziarono a sfidarsi. La situazione volse subito a favore dei guerrieri di Alba Longa che uccisero due dei fratelli romani; gli Orazi in precedenza erano riusciti solamente a ferire due dei Curiazi, perciò ora la situazione era di 3 contro 1. Data la netta inferiorità numerica il guerriero romano pensò di giocarla sull'astuzia, virtù molto cara e lodata dagli abitanti di Roma, iniziando così una finta ritirata verso la sua città. I Curiazi lo inseguirono e si distanziarono l'uno dall'altro dato che erano feriti in maniera differente. Il primo inseguitore venne ucciso con un colpo di sorpresa da parte dell'unico superstite romano, che fermata di colpo la sua corsa, lo trafisse con la sua spada. Ripresa la finta fuga attuò la stessa strategia con il secondo inseguitore, mentre l'ultimo a causa delle ferite riportate in precedenza e della sua stanchezza fu eliminato facilmente. In questo modo Roma si aggiudicò il predominio su Alba Longa, che da quel momento in poi fu sottomessa alla città fondata da Romolo e Remo. Un' antica leggenda storica raccontata da Tito Livio, Roma ed Albalonga entrarono in conflitto e lo scontro fu inevitabile (durante il regno di Tullo Ostilio nel 673-641 a.C.). I due sovrani condividendo la stessa sacra discendenza dal mito di Romolo, decisero di evitare spargimenti di sangue e di affidare a due gruppi di rappresentanti le sorti del conflitto. Furono scelti per rappresentare Roma gli Orazi, tre fratelli figli di Publio Orazio e per Albalonga i tre gemelli Curiazi, che si sarebbero affrontati in un duello alla spada. Il duello avvenne lungo le "Fossae Cluiliae" al confine con i loro territori (attuale via Appia Antica). Livio afferma che gli storici non erano concordi nello stabilire quale delle due triadi fosse quella romana; la maggior parte degli studiosi propende per gli Orazi così anche lui sceglie quella versione. Il combattimento ebbe inizio, ma i due Orazi furono subito uccisi, mentre due Curiazi riportarono lievi ferite. Il terzo Orazio, che non avrebbe potuto affrontare da solo i tre nemici, trovandosi in difficoltà pensò di ricorrere all'astuzia e finse di scappare verso Roma. Come aveva previsto, i tre Curiazi lo inseguirono, ma nel correre si distanziarono fra loro, perché feriti in modo differente inseguivano a velocità differenti. Così Orazio li uccise uno alla volta con facilità proclamando in tal modo la vittoria di Roma e la sottomissione di Albalonga. Camilla Orazia, sorella dell'Orazio superstite, era promessa sposa di uno dei Curiazi uccisi, e rimproverò violentemente il fratello per il delitto del suo promesso sposo, tanto che questi per farla tacere la uccise. Per purificarsi, di tale delitto fece un sacrificio alla dea Giunone, con la speranza di avere il perdono degli Dei. Inoltre per il processo al delitto di perduellio (delitto contro le libertà del cittadino, reato che in realtà fu istituito dopo la fase regia di Roma) di cui si era macchiato uccidendo Camilla Orazia, la cui vita (essendo ella estranea al duello pattuito) era sacra per legge, Tullo Ostilio istituì, secondo la leggenda rielaborata nel tempo, dei giudici appositi: i duumviri perduellionis (anch'essi da ricondurre, in realtà, alla successiva fase repubblicana). Nell'antica Roma si trovano testimonianze di età augustea attinenti alla leggenda, come una colonna del Foro alla quale sarebbero state appese le spoglie dei Curiazi ed il Mausoleo degli Orazi al sesto miglio della via Appia. All'altezza del V miglio la strada interrompe il suo rettifilo, assumendo un percorso leggermente curvilineo verso sinistra, per rispettare l'area delle Fossae Cluiliae. Sulla destra della via Appia, si conserva un sepolcro a tumulo, con fondazione circolare in calcestruzzo, sormontato da una torretta cilindrica in blocchetti di tufo, detto "Tumulo dei Curiazi". Questa tomba non risulta arcaica ma tardo repubblicana, con zoccolo circolare e il nucleo in calcestruzzo (il calcestruzzo si diffonde nel II sec. a.C.), un gran tumulo di terra e la torretta in alto. La torretta non medioevale ma antica, conduce direttamente alla camera funeraria in basso. Evidentemente in origine il tamburo era più alto di come appare oggi e il cono arrivava a coprire interamente la torretta. Circa 100 metri più avanti, sempre sulla destra, si trovano i cosiddetti "Tumuli degli Orazi".Sono due tombe caratterizzate da un cono basso di terra, simili ai tumuli etruschi che si trovano nella necropoli della Banditaccia a Cerveteri; non sono particolarmente monumentali, e sicuramente non sono arcaiche perché una ha la cornice di base in travertino e l'altra in peperino, pietre che si diffondono soltanto a partire dal II-III sec. a.C. Un tumulo è interamente di terra, l'altro ha invece lo scheletro a raggiera in calcestruzzo per contenere meglio la terra. Questi sepolcri a cono infatti, per contenere bene il terrapieno, avevano in genere una suddivisione interna fatta a spicchi, in modo da ridurre la spinta sul tamburo. Il secolo scorso, gli archeologi hanno esplorato questi mausolei per vedere se custodivano una tomba arcaica, per cercare conferme della famosa leggenda, ma hanno trovato solo un'urna vuota, quindi non sarebbero tombe vere e proprie ma cenotafi. Secondo una recente ipotesi, i tumuli furono costruiti o restaurati in età augustea probabilmente come "memoria" di questa tradizione del V miglio – del confine dello Stato Romano con quello di Albalonga e del duello degli Orazi e Curiazi – attribuibile alla politica di Augusto di valorizzare le tradizioni, rivitalizzare gli antichi culti, restaurare gli antichi templi, per riaffermare la supremazia della romanità contro politiche esterofili del tipo di quella di Antonio, visto come il corruttore che introduce i culti e i costumi orientali. Lo storico Tito Livio nel suo Ab Urbe condita (I,25) cita questi sepolcri come ancora esistenti, specificando che ogni combattente fu sepolto separatamente dagli altri e nel punto in cui cadde: "Sepulcra existant quo quisque loco cecidit, duo Romana uno loco propius Albam, tria Albana Romam uersus sed distantia locis ut et pugnatum est". Dal testo sembrerebbe però che i tre tumuli del V miglio siano da attribuire tutti ai Curiazi mentre i due Orazi sarebbero sepolti nei pressi di Alba Longa. Ed ecco che la storia ci riconduce alla nostra Albano Laziale, dove lungo l'attuale via della Stella, si trova un sepolcro tardo-repubblicano detto degli "Orazi e Curiazi", anche se si ipotizza che sia tomba di altri personaggi. Ma perché questo sepolcro è chiamato "degli Orazi e Curiazi"? Purtroppo la risposta è ancora un mistero, forse per ricordare quel cruento duello, oppure c' è un fondo di verità ancora da scoprire. Forse in futuro approfondendo le ricerche scopriremo che queste leggende erano verità custodite nei reperti archeologici delle nostre città, che sono lì in silenzio ad aspettare che qualcuno racconti la loro storia. Questa è la meraviglia dell'Italia, questa è la magia di Roma, ogni pietra, ogni rudere ogni, reperto antico custodisce un racconto di vita, tutto da scoprire e da ricostruire. Autrice: Dott.ssa Mariachiara Patriarca Fonte e fonti immagini Torna alla pagina iniziale Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Tullo Ostilio Secondo la tradizione romana i sette re di Roma avrebbero seguito uno schema ben preciso: Romolo sarebbe stato il padre fondatore, guerriero e combattivo, figlio di Marte, mentre Numa avrebbe incarnato la sacralità e la devozione verso gli dèi. Tutti i re successivi seguono alternativamente lo schema di assomigliare o all'uno o all'altro. Dunque non sappiamo se il racconto liviano sia vero, ma pare che alla morte di Numa Pompilio si decise di eleggere Tullo Ostilio, re guerriero, che incarnava lo spirito romuleo dell'Urbe. «Alla morte di Numa si tornò all'interregno. Quindi il popolo elesse re Tullo Ostilio, nipote di quell'Ostilio che si era distinto nella battaglia contro i Sabini ai piedi della rocca; il senato approvò la nomina. Questi non solo fu diverso dal predecessore, ma fu ancor più bellicoso di Romolo: sia l'età ed il vigore, sia la gloria dell'avo erano stimolo al suo animo. Ritenendo adunque che la città infiacchisse nell'ozio, cercava da ogni parte occasione per riaccendere la guerra. Accadde per caso che dei contadini romani traessero bottino dal territorio albano, e a loro volta gli Albani da quello romano. Regnava allora ad Alba Gaio Cluilio. Da ambo le parti quasi contemporaneamente furono mandati ambasciatori a chiedere soddisfazione. Tullo aveva ordinato ai suoi di non fare alcuna altra cosa prima di aver presentate le richieste; era certo che gli Albani avrebbero opposto un rifiuto, e così la guerra poteva essere dichiarata con sacrosanto diritto. Gli ambasciatori albani agirono con maggior lentezza: accolti da Tullo con ospitalità premurosa e benevola partecipano amichevolmente al banchetto del re. Frattanto i Romani li avevano preceduti nel chiedere soddisfazione, ed al rifiuto degli Albani avevano dichiarato guerra nel termine di trenta giorni. La notizia viene riferita a Tullo: allora egli concede agli ambasciatori facoltà di esporre le richieste per cui erano venuti. Essi, ignari di tutto, dapprima perdono tempo in scuse, affermando che a malincuore dovevano dire cose che sarebbero spiaciute a Tullo, ma erano costretti ad eseguire gli ordini ricevuti: erano venuti a chiedere riparazione, e se questa non fosse stata concessa avevano l'ordine di dichiarare guerra.»Tito Livio, Ab Urbe Condita I, 22 Storie Romane è totalmente gratuito. Nel caso volessi contribuire al progetto puoi donare qui: A queste parole Tullo rispose: «Annunziate al vostro re che il re di Roma invoca gli dèi a testimoniare quale dei due popoli abbia per primo licenziato gli ambasciatori respingendo la richiesta di riparazione, affinché essi facciano ricadere su quel popolo tutto il danno di questa guerra». Gli Albani riferiscono in patria questa risposta. Da ambo le parti si allestiva con grande sforzo la guerra, assai simile ad una guerra civile, svolgendosi quasi fra padri e figli, fra popoli entrambi progenie dei Troiani, in quanto Lavinio discendeva da Troia, Alba da Lavinio, e i Romani erano oriundi della stirpe dei re albani. Tuttavia l'esito della guerra rese meno deplorevole la lotta, perché non si combattè in battaglia campale, e distrutte soltanto le case di una delle città i due popoli si fusero in uno solo. Gli Albani per primi con un grande esercito invadono il territorio romano; pongono il campo a non più di cinque miglia da Roma, e lo circondano con una fossa, la quale per molte generazioni dal nome del comandante fu chiamata Cluilia, finché insieme alla fossa col tempo scomparve anche il nome. In questo accampamento muore Cluilio, re di Alba; gli Albani nominano dittatore Mezio Fufezio. Allora Tullo, reso ancor più baldanzoso dalla morte del re, dicendo che la grande potenza degli dèi, dopo aver cominciato dal re in persona, stava per far pagare il fio di quella empia guerra a tutto il popolo albano, di notte oltrepassati di fianco gli accampamenti nemici, si diresse con l'esercito in assetto offensivo verso il territorio albano. Questo fatto costrinse ad uscire dal campo Mezio, il quale condusse l'esercito nelle immediate vicinanze del nemico; quindi mandò avanti un messo ad annunziare a Tullo che era necessario un colloquio, prima di venire a battaglia: era certo che se si fosse incontrato con lui, avrebbe udito delle proposte che convenivano a Roma non meno che ad Alba. Tullo non si oppose, tuttavia, nel caso che le proposte fossero insoddisfacenti, schierò l'esercito in campo. Anche gli Albani si schierarono di fronte. Tito Livio, Ab Urbe Condita I, 22-23 Tullo era dunque estremamente bellicoso e colse immediatamente l'occasione per sfruttare i litigi tra i romani e gli abitanti di Alba Longa (secondo la leggenda Romolo discendeva dai re di questa città, che a loro volta discendevano da Enea). Le ambascerie tra i due popoli finirono in un nulla di fatto per il volere del re romano, che nonostante tutto aveva accolto con riguardo i legati di Alba. Furono gli abitanti di quest'ultima ad attaccare per prima, dopo la dichiarazione di guerra dei romani; arrivati a cinque miglia di Roma la circondarono con un'enorme fossa, ma poco dopo morì il re Cluilio (e infatti la fossa era chiamata Cluilia) e nominarono dittatore Mezio Fufezio. Tullo, baldanzoso e rinvigorito dalla morte del sovrano nemico, si diresse con l'esercito verso gli albani e mandò avanti dei messi a chiedere un colloquio. Il Giuramento degli Orazi di David «Quando dalle due parti gli eserciti furono allineati, i capi avanzarono nel mezzo con alcuni dignitari. Comincia allora l'Albano: «Mi pare di aver udito dal nostro re Cluilio che causa di questa guerra furono le offese patite e la mancata restituzione delle cose richieste in conformità dei patti, e son certo che anche tu, o Tullo, adduci gli stessi pretesti; ma se dobbiamo dire la verità anziché una bella menzogna, è la brama di dominio che spinge alle armi due popoli fratelli e vicini. Non mi domando chi abbia ragione o torto; questo toccava decidere a chi intraprese la guerra; gli Albani mi hanno nominato capo per condurla. Ma questo, o Tullo, vorrei ricordarti: tu sai meglio di me, perché sei più vicino, quanto grande sia la potenza degli Etruschi, che incombe su di noi e su di te in particolar modo. Grande è la loro forza per terra, grandissima per mare: tieni presente, quando darai il segnale della battaglia, che osserveranno attentamente questi due eserciti, nell'attesa di poter assalire stanchi e spossati sia il vincitore che il vinto. Pertanto, se gli dèi ci sono benigni, dal momento che non contenti di una sicura libertà affrontiamo una rischiosa alternativa di dominio o di servitù, cerchiamo una qualche via per cui si possa decidere senza grande rovina e spargimento di sangue dei due popoli quale dei due dovrà comandare all'altro». La proposta non dispiacque a Tullo, per quanto fosse più incline a dar battaglia, sia per l'indole naturale e sia per la speranza di vittoria. Postesi alla ricerca le due parti trovano una soluzione, di cui la sorte stessa offerse la possibilità.»Tito Livio, Ab Urbe Condita I, 23 Fufezio fece ragionare Tullo, paventandogli la più grande minaccia etrusca, che avrebbe beneficiato dello scontro fratricida tra romani e albani per impadronirsi di entrambi. Fu allora che Romani e Albani si decisero a risolvere lo scontro facendo affrontare tre fratelli gemelli che combattevano per gli uni e altrettanti che combattevano per gli altri. Non v'è certezza quali fossero Orazi e quali Curiazi, ma i più preferiscono attribuire ai romani gli Orazi. «Per avventura allora in entrambi gli eserciti vi erano tre fratelli gemelli, non diversi di età né di forze. È noto che si chiamavano Orazi e Curiazi, e si può dire che nessun altro fatto dell'antichità sia più famoso; tuttavia in così celebre evento rimane incertezza sui nomi, di quale popolo siano stati gli Orazi e di quale i Curiazi. Si trovano testimonianze nei due sensi; tuttavia maggiore mi risulta il numero degli autori che dicono romani gli Orazi, e questi preferisco seguire. I re propongono ai tre gemelli di combattere in duello per la loro patria: il dominio sarebbe spettato alla parte donde uscissero i vincitori. Non vien fatta la minima difficoltà: concordano il tempo e il luogo. Prima dell'inizio del duello fu stretto un patto fra i Romani e gli Albani a queste condizioni, che il popolo i cui campioni riuscissero vincitori in quel combattimento avrebbe imperato sull'altro popolo, senza opposizione da parte di questo. Nei trattati variano le condizioni, ma tutti vengono conchiusi con la stessa formula. Sappiamo che allora fu conchiuso nel modo seguente, né abbiamo testimonianza di alcun trattato più antico. Il feziale così domandò al re Tullo: «Mi autorizzi, o re, a stringere il patto col padre patrato del popolo albano?» Avuto l'assenso del re soggiunse: «O re, ti chiedo la sacra erba». Il re disse: «Prendila pura». Il feziale portò dalla rocca l'erba pura. Poi così domandò al re: «O re, proclami regi messaggeri del popolo romano dei Quiriti me e i sacri oggetti e i miei compagni?» Il re rispose: «Con l'augurio che ciò sia senza danno mio e del popolo romano dei Quiriti, vi proclamo». Era feziale Marco Valerio; egli nominò padre patrato Spurio Fusio toccandogli il capo e i capelli con la sacra erba. Il padre patrato viene incaricato di «patrare t il giuramento, cioè di sancire il patto, e ciò eseguisce recitando una lunga formula rituale, che qui non è il caso di riportare. Lette poi ad alta voce le condizioni disse: «Ascolta, o Giove, ascolta, o padre patrato del popolo albano, ascolta anche tu, o popolo albano: a quelle condizioni che oggi pubblicamente dalla prima parola all'ultima sono state lette da quelle tavolette e da quella cera senza inganno, e che oggi qui esattamente sono state intese, il popolo romano non verrà meno per primo. Se per primo verrà meno con colpevole inganno per pubblica deliberazione, allora in quel giorno, o Giove, colpisci il popolo romano così come io qui oggi colpirò questo porco, e tanto più fortemente colpiscilo, quanto più forte è il tuo potere e la tua forza». Come ebbe detto ciò, colpì un porco con una selce. Parimenti gli Albani pronunziarono la loro formula e il loro giuramento per bocca del loro dittatore e dei loro sacerdoti.» Tito Livio. Storie Vol. I 24 I tre fratelli Romani e Albani si preparano dunque a combattere. Si schierarono davanti i rispettivi eserciti, che osservavano il combattimento incitando gli uni o gli altri. Gli Albani ebbero fin da subito la meglio, uccidendo due dei tre romani, anche se rimasero tutti e tre feriti. L'ultimo Orazio era rimasto miracolosamente incolume e decise di sfruttare l'astuzia proprio vantaggio poichè contro i tre nemici non poteva nulla, ma poteva sconfiggerli facilmente prendendoli uno alla volta. Decise pertanto di fuggire, mentre i Curiazi lo inseguivano. Tuttavia i tre procedevano in ordine sparso per le ferite e alcuni erano più lenti di altri. Fu così che il romano si gettò contro il primo, isolato, uccidendolo, poi contro il secondo che seguiva e infine contro l'ultimo, il più lento, che venne massacrato senza neanche combattere. I romani ottennero la vittoria su Alba senza neanche combattere e con solo due perdite: «Conchiuso il patto i tre gemelli prendono le armi, come era stato convenuto. Fra gli incitamenti dei compagni, che ricordano come in quel momento gli dèi patrii, la patria, i genitori, e tutti i cittadini che vi sono nelle case e nell'esercito abbiano lo sguardo rivolto alle loro armi e alle loro braccia, i giovani, già fieri per la loro stessa indole, ed infiammati dalle parole di sprone, avanzano nel mezzo fra le opposte schiere. Dalle due parti gli eserciti si erano schierati davanti agli accampamenti, liberi da pericoli immediati ma non dall'ansia, poiché era in gioco la sovranità dei due popoli, sospesa al valore e alla fortuna di così pochi uomini; pertanto attenti e ansiosi protendono l'animo allo spettacolo minimamente grato. Vien dato il segnale, e con le armi pronte all'attacco quasi fossero un esercito i tre giovani dalle due parti corrono a scontrarsi, portando dentro di sé il coraggio di grandi eserciti. Né gli uni né gli altri pensano al pericolo personale, ma alla signoria o alla schiavitù della nazione, alla futura sorte della patria, che sarebbe dipesa dalle loro mani. Appena al primo scontro risonarono le armi e balenanti luccicarono le spade, subito un grande affanno strinse il cuore degli spettatori, e finché le speranze erano in equilibrio mancavano la voce e il respiro. Quando si venne poi alla lotta a corpo a corpo, e già si offrivano agli sguardi non soltanto il movimento dei corpi e l'alterno agitarsi delle armi di offesa e di difesa, ma anche le ferite e il sangue, mentre i tre Albani erano feriti, due Romani l'uno dopo l'altro si abbatterono al suolo morenti. Alla loro caduta un clamore di gioia si levò dall'esercito albano, mentre le legioni romane, abbandonate da ogni speranza ma non ancora dall'ansia, trattenevano il respiro per la sorte di quell'uno che i tre Curiazi avevano circondato. Per caso egli era rimasto incolume, di modo che da solo non era pari di forze con gli avversari presi insieme, ma era superiore a ciascuno di essi preso singolarmente. Perciò per combatterli separatamente si dà alla fuga, pensando che l'avrebbero inseguito con diversa velocità, come a ciascuno l'avrebbero consentito le ferite ricevute. Già si era allontanato alquanto dal luogo del combattimento, quando volgendosi indietro scorge gli inseguitori a grandi intervalli; uno era a poca distanza da lui. Gli si rivolge contro con grande impeto, e mentre l'esercito albano grida ai Curiazi di portare aiuto al fratello, già l'Orazio, ucciso il nemico, vittorioso affronta il secondo duello. Allora i Romani incoraggiano il loro campione con alte grida, come sogliono fare i sostenitori ad un ritorno inatteso della speranza, e quello si affretta per spacciare il rivale; così prima che l'altro, che non era lontano, potesse raggiungerlo, uccide anche il secondo dei Curiazi. Ormai pareggiate le sorti, ne rimanevano in vita uno per parte, ma ben diversi per animo e per forze: l'uno spingevano baldanzoso al terzo duello il corpo non tocco dal ferro e la duplice vittoria; l'altro trascinando il corpo stanco per le ferite e per la corsa, già vinto dalla precedente strage dei fratelli, si offre ai colpi del nemico vincitore. Non fu vera lotta: il Romano imbaldanzito disse: «Due ne ho offerti ai Mani dei fratelli; il terzo lo offrirò alla causa di questa guerra, affinché i Romani comandino sugli Albani». Fattosi sopra l'avversario, che a stento reggeva le armi, gli piantò la spada nella gola, e ne spogliò il cadavere. I Romani acclamanti e festanti accolgono l'Orazio con gioia tanto maggiore quanto più la situazione era apparsa disperata. Quindi i soldati si dedicano alla sepoltura dei compagni caduti, in un opposto stato d'animo, poiché gli uni avevano accresciuto il loro dominio, gli altri erano caduti sotto l'altrui signoria. Nel luogo dove ciascuno cadde rimangono i sepolcri, due dei Romani, in un sol punto più vicino ad Alba, tre degli Albani in direzione di Roma, disposti ad intervalli, così come si era svolto il combattimento.» Tito Livio. Storie Vol. I 25 Infine Camilla Orazia, sorella dell'unico superstite, che era promessa in sposa a uno dei Curiazi, rimproverò veementemente il fratello e ne scoppiò una feroce lite che vide la morte di Camilla, nel tentativo del fratello di metterla a tacere. Per tale motivo i romani escogitarono un rito di purificazione, con l'Orazio che dovette passare sotto il Tigillum Sororium, un giogo che andava a perdonare il reo. Tale rito divenne poi una festa codificata che si svolgeva il primo ottobre e manteneva il medesimo nome e che andava a festeggiare la fine delle ostilità e la purificazione dagli atti di guerra. Vinta Alba Longa, venne presa e distrutta da Tullo Ostilio nel 673 a.C. La città era importantissima non solo per la discendenza da Enea ed Ascanio, ma anche perché sede delle importanti Feriae Latinae, in cui le città appartenenti alla confederazione latina si riunivano a sacrificare un toro bianco; in sostituzione i romani realizzarono un tempio sul Mons Albanus dedicato a Iuppiter Latiaris, Giove, al tempo di Tarquinio il Superbo. Probabilmente Alba, mai rinvenuta, si trovava nei pressi dell'attuale Monte Cavo, sulla sponda orientale del lago di Albano. Secondo la leggenda i sepolcri degli Orazi e dei Curiazi si trovano ad Albano, in dei tumuli circolari in peperino a forma di cono che poggia su una base circolare, intorno al quale è presente un grande recinto considerato luogo dello scontro, ma probabilmente era solo un luogo di incinerazione dei cadaveri. Anche la collocazione, all'incirca del V miglio della via Appia, ricorda lo scontro avvenuto a cinque miglia descritto da Livio, ma la struttura risale alla tarda epoca repubblica, attorno al II secolo d.C. La vicinanza con un altro Tumulo poco distante, quello degli Orazi, ricalca la descrizione di Livio, ma è possibile che la monumentalizzazione sia avvenuta in epoca successiva per commemorare l'evento, forse in epoca Augustea, dato che la struttura ricorda in parte il suo mausoleo. In ogni caso il monumento, nonostante un intervento di restauro del 1812 a opera del Valadier che però causò più danni che altro e un altro più recente partito nel 2011, vesta nell'abbandono più totale. Storie Romane è totalmente gratuito. Nel caso volessi contribuire al progetto puoi donare qui: Segui STORIE ROMANE su: SITO WEB: www.storieromane.it FACEBOOK: GRUPPO FB: INSTAGRAM: YOUTUBE: TWITTER: La leggenda degli Orazi e i Curiazi Antiche reminiscenze scolastiche ci riportano alla mente il duello fra gli Orazi e i Curiazi. Ma vi siete mai chiesti quanto di storia e quanto di leggenda ci fosse dietro queste figure leggendarie dell'antica Roma? Beh, non è facile a dirsi. Crediti foto: @Public domain Quanto c'è di vero nella leggenda? Perché è indubbio che qualcosa ci debba essere alla base, anche se poi la vicenda, come in molti di questi casi, è stata ingigantita e abbellita nel corso dei secoli. Effettivamente, ci sono testimonianze risalenti all'epoca di Augusto che sostengono come, su una colonna del Foro, fossero state appese le spoglie dei Curiazi (ops, spoiler: sì, vincono gli Orazi). Esiste poi un Mausoleo degli Orazi lungo la via Appia. E ancora: ad Albano Laziale c'è un sepolcro risalente al tardo periodo della Repubblica chiamato degli "Orazi e Curiazi", ma i ricercatori pensano che sia in realtà la tomba di altre persone. Quello che c'è di vero è che, durante la guerra fra Roma e Alba Longa, Tullo Ostilio, il re di Roma, catturò e condannò allo squartamento il re di Alba Longa, Mezio Fufezio. Quindi sappiamo per certo che Alba Longa perse e che il suo re defunse a seguito di cotale sconfitta. Per quanto riguarda la leggenda, invece, se stiamo a sentire la versione raccontata da Tito Livio, ecco che durante il regno di Tullo Ostilio, scoppiò una terribile guerra fra Roma e Alba Longa. Il problema, però, è che tramite Romolo, le due città avevano in comune la sacra discendenza. Dunque una guerra del genere era considerata empia. Così Tullo Ostilio, re di Roma e Mezio Fufezio, re di Alba Longa, decisero che le sorti del conflitto si sarebbero decise con un duello, con tre combattenti per parte. Crediti foto: @Rijksmuseum, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons Roma scelsero gli Orazi, tre fratelli che erano figlio di Publio Orazio. Alba Longa, invece, optò per i tre gemelli Curiazi. Il duello previsto era con la spada. Lo stesso Tito Livio, però, non è ben sicuro quale terzetto fosse romano. Gli storici dell'epoca, a volte, forniscono versioni discordanti, così Tito Livio decise di seguire la maggioranza: gli Orazi erano romani, i Curiazi no. Inizia così il duello e, praticamente subito, due Orazi sono uccisi. Non certo un inizio sfolgorante per Roma, visto anche che due dei Curiazi riportarono solo ferite leggeri. Il terzo Orazio si rese così conto che da solo non poteva affrontare tre rivali e decise di ricorrere all'astuzia. Fingendosi in difficoltà, scappò verso Roma. Il suo piano era semplice: i Curiazi, ovviamente, lo avrebbero inseguito, ma correndo a velocità diverse visto che due di loro erano feriti in maniera differente. Così un solo nemico per volta avrebbe raggiunto l'Orazio superstite. Il primo fu quello ancora in salute. Il Curiazio raggiunse l'Orazio in fuga, ma questi si voltò all'improvviso e lo trafisse a sorpresa. L'Orazio ricominciò così la sua corsa, raggiunto dai Curiazi superstiti che uccise uno per volta, visto che fra ferite e sfinimento dovuto all'improvvisa maratona non erano certo al top della forma. Quindi vittoria per Roma, con Alba Longa che fu costretta ad abbozzare e a sottomettersi a Roma e re della città condannato a morte per squartamento tramite cavalli. Ma la storia non finì certo qui. Crediti foto: @José Luiz Bernardes Ribeiro Tornato a Roma, l'Orazio superstite si trovò di fronte all'inferocita sorella Camilla Orazia. Costei avrebbe dovuto sposare uno dei Curiazi uccisi e dunque, inviperita come non poche per aver visto sfumare il matrimonio, iniziò a rimproverare il fratello con violenza, accusandolo dell'omicidio del futuro consorte (la sorella deve aver tralasciato convenientemente il fatto che il duello non era stato voluto né dagli Orazi, né dai Curiazi, ma bensì dai governanti delle rispettive città. E tralasciato anche il fatto che da un duello del genere o avrebbe perso il fratello o il futuro marito). A questo punto, però, l'Orazio decise di optare per una strategia che potremmo definire un tantinello estrema. Per far tacere la sorella sempre più infuriata, la uccise. Diciamo che, forse, la dinastia degli Orazi non brillava per affetto famigliare. L'Orazio dovette così purificarsi passando sotto il giogo del Tigillum Sororium. Da quel momento in poi si dice che i Romani, ogni 1 ottobre, festeggiarono ideando una sorta di rito di purificazione per i soldati. Un'ultima chicca. Alcune versioni successive della leggenda, probabilmente nel tentativo di creare una trama ancora più intricata di questa storia (forse per opera di qualche antenato degli sceneggiatori di Beautiful, ma questo non lo sapremo mai), decise che Sabina, una delle sorelle dei Curiazi, nativa di Alba Longa, ma romana poi d'adozione, dovesse essere la moglie di Marco Orazio. Orazi e Curiazi. - I tre campioni romani (Orazi) e i tre albani (Curiazi), trigemini gli uni e gli altri, eroi della guerra sorta tra Alba e Roma sotto Tullo Ostilio, scelti a decidere in tenzone diretta circa la supremazia delle due città rivali. In un primo momento ebbero la meglio i Curiazi che, pur feriti, uccisero due Orazi: il terzo Orazio, incolume, riuscì a separare i Curiazi con una finta fuga e li uccise. Sdegnato dei lamenti della sorella, fidanzata a un Curiazio, la uccise, e, condannato a morte, fu graziato a furor di popolo. La leggenda dovette essere elaborata nel 5° o nel 4° sec. a. C.; a essa erano collegati alcuni monumenti: le tombe degli Orazi e Curiazi sulla Via Appia, la pila Horatia nel Foro (una colonna alla quale si riteneva fossero state appese le spoglie dei Curiazi), il tigillo sororio (forse un'antichissima porta), presso il quale erano le are di Giano Curiazio e di Giunone Sororia. L'episodio trovò il suo poeta in P. Corneille con la tragedia Horace (1640), ma vale ricordare anche l'Orazia (1546) di P. Aretino. Vari libretti di opere musicali si ispirarono alla tragedia di Corneille, quali Gli Orazi (1786) di A. Salieri, Gli Orazi e Curiazi (1796) di D. Cimarosa. A. Honegger ha composto una sinfonia mimata dal titolo Horace victorieux (1921). © Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana fondata da Giovanni Treccani - Riproduzione riservata La storia narra che gli Orazi e i Curiazi sono stati delle figure leggendarie dell'antica Roma, e che il loro scontro, avvenuto durante l'età regia, rientrerebbe tra i miti romani. Lo scontro tra gli Orazi e i Curiazi secondo la versione di Tito Livio La versione di Tito Livio, narra che durante il regno di Tullo Ostilio, ossia il VII secolo a.C., Alba Longa decise di attaccare Roma, causando così lo scoppio di una guerra. Il conflitto avrebbe creato una sorta di guerra sacrilega, vista la loro comune discendenza, derivante per entrambe le città da Romolo. Decisero quindi, per evitare una guerra sacrilega, di limitarsi ad uno scontro, fra tre guerrieri romani contro tre campioni degli Albani. La scelta per i romani cadde sui tre gemelli romani, gli Orazi, decisione simile a quella che venne presa anche dagli Albani, che schierarono altri tre gemelli, i Curiazi. Lo scontro dei 6 giovani avvenne in un giorno prestabilito dinanzi allo schieramento dei due eserciti. Inizialmente, i Curiazi ebbero la meglio uccidendo due fratelli Orazi, mentre loro riportarono solamente delle ferite lievi. Fu allora che l'Orazio superstite ricorse all'astuzia, decidendo di iniziare a correre, ma non per fuggire bensì per riuscire a separare i suoi rivali. Il più veloce dei Curiazi lo raggiunse, trovandosi così separato dai suoi fratelli, finendo sconfitto dal romano. La stessa sorte venne subita dal secondo gemello, che non fu così in grado di salvare il fratello. L'ultimo dei Curiazi, per il grande dolore della perdita dei suoi fratelli decise di non combattere lasciandosi così uccidere. L'Orazio vincitore decise di tornare trionfante a Roma, dove però al suo rientro esplose un altro dramma. Infatti, Camilla Orazi, sua sorella, era promessa sposa di uno dei Curiazi che era caduto durante il combattimento. Quando ella riconobbe che tra le spoglie portate dal fratello si trovava il suo promesso sposo, rimase affranta scoppiando in alti lamenti e rampogne. Infatti, il dolore nel aver appreso la morte del promesso sposo, fu così grande da portare Camilla Orazi a lasciarsi andare alla disperazione. L'Orazio vide l'atteggiamento della sorella come una mancanza di amore fraterno e patrio, decise così di trafiggerla con la spada. A causa dell'uccisione l'ultimo degli Orazi fu condannato a morte, ma decise di appellarsi al popolo che decise di assolverlo. Nel frattempo Alba Longa fu distrutta e i vincitori squartarono il re sconfitto Mezio Fufezio. Gli abitanti non vennero fatti schiavi ma portati a vivere sul colle Celio, uno dei sette colli di Roma, in una nuova zona di abitazione costruita appositamente per loro, in modo da incrementare la componente latina della popolazione romana. La realtà storica Probabilmente durante il regno di Tullo Ostilio, nel VII secolo a. C., Roma è entrata in conflitto con Alba Longa, con una data tradizionale stimata intorno al 673-642 a. C., guerra che volse al termine con la sconfitta e la distruzione di quest'ultima. La leggenda narra che l'esito della guerra fu stabilito con un duello avvenuto tre guerrieri di ciascuno dei due popoli, uno scontro che avrebbe deciso la supremazia dell'una o dell'altra delle due città. L'episodio avvenuto tra gli Orazi e i Curiazi troverebbe conferma nei dati archeologici, che documentano proprio in questo periodo un brusco arresto delle deposizioni nella zona tra Castel Gandolfo e Grottaferrata, dove era insediata la comunità Albana. Il tradizionale scontro avvenuto tra gli Orazi e i Curiazi viene riferito in maniera concorde anche da Livio e da Dionisio, fu noto a Cicerone ed esposto anche da Ennio nei suoi "Annali". Nonostante queste conferme sappiamo da Livio che esistevano dei presupposti divergenti tra gli annalisti per quanto riguarda la leggenda. Non solo, erano molti gli antichi che narravano di una leggenda greca di un combattimento avvenuto tra trigemini di Tegea e di Feneo ad Arcadia, di cui qualche storico moderno l'ha riconduce a quella degli Orazi e dei Curiazi, mentre altri ritengono che siano i greci ad aver preso il racconto dell'antica leggenda romana. La storia dell'epico scontro avvenuto tra gli Orazi e i Curiazi e il supplizio del re Albano Mezio Fufezio rimane un fatto leggendario, una delle leggende più belle della tradizione romana, nonostante sia da ricondursi alla fantasia o alle poesie epiche nazionali in un periodo compreso tra il V e il IV secolo a.C.. Probabilmente la leggenda è stata creata per sopperire al ricordo delle lotte cruente, che certamente hanno preceduto la distruzione di Alba. La leggenda e il collegamento con alcuni monumenti Il primo monumento che si può ricollegare alla leggenda sono le   tombe attribuiti agli Orazî e Curiazî sulla via Appia, da non confondersi con quell'antico monumento sepolcrale che si voleva designare con questo nome tra Albano e Ariccia. Il secondo è un luogo nel Foro che portava il nome di Pila Horatia. Si trattava, nell'età augustea, di una colonna situata all'estremità della basilica Giulia, o basilica Emilia, in cui si riteneva fossero state appese le spoglie dei vinti Curiazî. Il terzo ed ultimo monumento è il cosiddetto "tigillo sororio", una trave lignea orizzontale sovrapposta a due stipiti verticali, presso cui erano presenti due are, l'una di Giano Curiazio, e l'altra di Giunone Sororia. Questa opera probabilmente era un'antichissima porta da cui passava l'esercito cittadino. Indubbiamente tutti questi monumenti hanno fornito alla leggenda qualche spunto etiologico, ma anche con queste conferme come accade in questo tipo di narrazioni, non ci sono dati storici che possano suffragare la veridicità di questo mito romano. Orazi e Curiazi, lo scontro – leggenda e realtà 28Enciclopedia-Italiana%29/ roccioso.it/roma/orazicuriazi.htm Jacques Louis David, Il giuramento degli Orazi, 1784, Parigi, Museo del Louvre Orazi e Curiazi sono figure leggendarie della Roma antica. Lo scontro tra gli Orazi e i Curiazi rientra infatti tra le leggende di Roma in età regia. Lo scontro tra gli Orazi e i Curiazi – la versione di Tito Livio Secondo la versione di Tito Livio, durante il regno di Tullo Ostilio (VII secolo a.C.), Alba Longa attaccò Roma. Scoppiò una guerra, ma la discendenza comune che entrambe le città vantavano da Romolo rendeva questa guerra sacrilega. Si decise allora di limitare il combattimento a tre campioni dei Romani contro tre campioni degli Albani. La scelta cadde su tre gemelli romani, gli Orazi, e tre gemelli albani, i Curiazi. Nel giorno stabilito, alla presenza dei due eserciti, i sei giovani iniziarono a battersi. Presto due Orazi caddero morti, mentre i tre Curiazi riportarono solo alcune ferite. L'Orazio superstite ricorse all'astuzia: si mise a correre, non per fuggire ma per dividere i suoi rivali. Ebbe ragione. Il più veloce dei Curiazi, infatti, si trovò isolato dai fratelli e fu sopraffatto dal romano. La stessa sorte subì il secondo albano, al quale il fratello superstite non riuscì a portare soccorso in tempo. Toccò infine anche a quest'ultimo che, affranto, si lasciò uccidere senza nemmeno combattere. Quando l'Orazio superstite tornò trionfante a Roma, esplose però un altro dramma. Camilla Orazia, sorella degli Orazi, era promessa sposa di uno degli Curiazi uccisi. Appresa la notizia della morte del fidanzato, si lasciò andare alla disperazione. L'Orazio lesse in questo atteggiamento una mancanza di amore fraterno e patrio e così la trafisse con la spada. Alba Longa intanto fu distrutta; i vincitori squartarono il re sconfitto Mezio Fufezio; i suoi abitanti furono portati a Roma, non come schiavi ma come abitanti, e collocati sul colle Celio, uno dei sette colli di Roma. La realtà storica Durante il regno di Tullo Ostilio (VII secolo a.C.) Roma probabilmente entrò in conflitto con Alba Longa, la sconfisse e la distrusse. Leggendario è invece l'epico scontro tra gli Orazi e i Curiazi e il supplizio del re albano Mezio Fufezio. RODOLFO LANCIANI "Una lettera di Filippo Strozzi a Giovanni di Poppi, scritta da Roma, dà la prima notizia del ritrovamento di certe statue, che il Brunn ha riconosciuto essere copie, minori del vero, di quelle donate da Attalo I agli Ateniesi. Filippo prega il suo corrispondente di dire al cognato Lorenzo de Medici « che sua madre è la più fortunata donna mai fusse, che li danari che dà per Dio li fruttono più perchè se li prestassi a usura: et questo perchè murando a certe monache una cantina vi hanno trovate 5 figure sì belle quante ne sien altre in Roma. Sono di marmo, di statura manco che naturale, e sono tutti chi morti et chi feriti, pure separati. Evi chi tiene che sian la historia delli Horatii et Curiatii ». Questo era pure il sentimento di Claude Bellièvre di Lione, il quale dice aver visto: « apud edem divi Eustachii in domo mulieris cuinsdam de Ursinorum familia » il combattimento degli Orazii e Curiazii. La donna in questione è l'Alfonsina Orsini, vedova di Piero de Medici che abitava il palazzo (poi detto) Madama « nel luogo dove già furono le Therme di Alessandro, come vi si veggono i vestigi ». LA STORIA Tullo Ostilio (... - 641 a.c.), il successore sul trono di Roma, buon re e condottiero valoroso, volle conquistare Albalonga, perchè pericolosamente vicina e concorrenziale nei commerci. Siccome però i due re desideravano aumentare e non ridurre la popolazione, in quanto più gente c'era e più guerrieri c'erano, decisero di ridimensionare la guerra a un duello: tre fratelli di Roma, gli Orazi, contro tre fratelli di Albalonga, i Curiazi. Evidentemente era rimasto un certo ricordo della madrepatria, visto che Romolo e Remo, e molti altri romani, erano di Albalonga, per cui ai due popoli di combattersi tra loro non avevano voglia. In un certo senso si consideravano parenti, e siccome all'epoca i popoli avevano, nonostante la monarchia, molta voce in capitolo, i due re capirono che non era il caso di fare una guerra che avrebbe decimato due popolazioni già scarse; insomma avevano più voglia di unirsi che di combattersi. Forse tenevano ancora in mente la battaglia, poi interrotta, tra romani e sabini, che alla fine avevano preferito unirsi. GENS HORATIA La gens Orazia, ovvero Horatia, fu un'antichissima famiglia romana, compresa tra le cento gentes originarie ricordate dallo storico Tito Livio, e pertanto patrizia. Anche Theodor Mommsen, il grande studioso della romanità, la annovera tra le più antiche famiglie romane, tanto più che esistè un'antica tribù rustica, di nome Horatia, che si era diffusa ad Aricia nel Lazio, a Venosa in Basilicata, a Spoleto in Umbria, e a Falerii in Etruria. Questa nobile famiglia di ceto consolare (ascese 8 volte al consolato) produsse vari personaggi famosi, alcuni dei quali leggendari, altri storicamente certi. Fra quelli leggendari, ma non troppo, si ricordano i tre gemelli Orazi, che sfidarono e vinsero a duello i tre gemelli Curiazi di Alba Longa che dovette passare sotto il dominio romano. GENS CURIATIA La gens Curiatia era una famiglia distinta a Roma, con rami patrizi e plebei. I primi membri menzionati sono in connessione con il regno di Tullo Ostilio, durante il VII secolo a.c. Il primo dei Curiatii a raggiungere un ufficio significativo fu Publio Curiatius Fistus, soprannominato Trigemino, che tenne il consolato nel 453 a.c. Continuarono ad esistere in tutta la Repubblica, e forse nei tempi imperiali, ma raramente i suoi membri raggiunsero un qualsiasi rilievo. L' esistenza di una gens patrizia di questo nome è attestata da Livio, che cita espressamente i Curiatii tra i nobili gentiluomini albanesi, che, dopo la distruzione di Alba, furono trapiantati a Roma, e lì accolti tra i Patres. Anche se nel 401 a.c. e 138 a.c. incontriamo Curiatii che erano tribuni del popolo e quindi plebei, potevano essere i discendenti dei liberti dei patrizi Curiatii, o che alcuni membri dei geni patrizi fossero passati a difendere i plebei, come fece d'altronde Giulio Cesare. "Prima di procedersi al combattimento in presenza dei due eserciti Tullo e Suffezio stabilirono il trattato e solennemente si convenne che quello dei due popoli il quale avesse avuto l'atleta vincitore comanderebbe sopra dell altro in buona pace. Tito Livio riferisce alcune sagre ceremonie eseguite dal Sacerdote Feciale e dal Padre Patra prima che i prescelti combattenti venissero alle mani e riporta il giuramento che sanzionò il trattato.   Anche Dionigi descrive le ceremonie del sagrificio e del giuramento prestato da ambe le parti ma non fa alcuna menzione nè del Feciale nè del Padre Patrato quali Sacerdoti era necessario che intervenir vi dovessero giusta la loro istituzione onde su questa parte ci atteniamo al parere dello Storico latino." (Annali di Roma - 1836) LA REALTA' Nell'antica Roma si trovano testimonianze di età augustea attinenti alla leggenda, come una colonna eretta nel Foro alla quale sarebbero state appese le spoglie dei Curiazi ed il Mausoleo degli Orazi al VI miglio della via Appia. Pila Orazia Con questo nome si designa il pilastro dove furono poste da Orazio per trofeo le spoglie dei Curiazi da lui uccisi. Lo testimonia Livio, mentre Dionigi riporta che ai suoi tempi esisteva ancora il pilastro ma non le spoglie. IL SEPOLCRO DEGLI ORAZI E CURIAZI AD ALBANO LAZIALE IL SEPOLCRO ORAZI E CURIAZI Ad Albano Laziale, lungo l'attuale via della Stella, si trova un sepolcro tardo-repubblicano detto degli "Orazi e Curiazi", ma alcuni ritengono che sia la tomba di altri personaggi. C'è inoltre chi indica San Giovanni in Campo Orazio, nel territorio di Poli, come luogo della battaglia. La leggenda dice che si trattasse di tre gemelli contro altri tre, il che sembra un po' forzata. Che si trattasse però di tre fratelli (alcuni autori li riportano solo fratelli) o almeno della stessa gens è possibile. Il nome Curiazi dovrebbe derivare dal nome delle Curie, che però erano di origine sabina. MEZIO FULGEZIO Mezio Fufezio fu l'ultimo re di Alba Longa, successore di Gaio Cluilio, leggendario re di Alba Longa della metà del VII sec. a.c., contemporaneo del re di Roma Tullo Ostilio (... - 641 a.c.). Secondo quanto riferisce Tito Livio, Mezio Fufezio, considerando sacrilego lo scontro tra Alba Longa e Roma, in quanto ambedue i popoli discendevano da Romolo, ma anche per evitare che la guerra indebolisse entrambe le città, finendo col favorire i comuni nemici Etruschi, propose il duello tra Orazi e Curiazi, per risolvere il conflitto. La sfida fu vinta dai Romani e Alba Longa si sottomise. Però Mezio soffrì dell'esito del duello e gli albani cominciarono a tramare contro i romani: Mezio, nonostante fosse alleato di Tullo Ostilio, condusse sul campo gli albani, senza prendere parte allo scontro durante una battaglia a fianco dei romani contro Fidenae e Veio. Dopo la vittoria dei romani, Tullo Ostilio invitò gli albani a condividere lo stesso accampamento, per i festeggiamenti. Ma quando gli albani vi entrarono disarmati, per assistere all'assemblea pubblica di ringraziamento, Tullo Ostilio li fece circondare dai propri soldati armati, e pronunciò un discorso, in cui accusò Mezio Fufezio di tradimento. « Mezio Fufezio, se tu fossi in grado di apprendere la lealtà e il rispetto dei trattati, ti lascerei in vita e potresti venire a lezione da me. Ma siccome la tua è una disposizione caratteriale immodificabile, col tuo supplizio insegna al genere umano a mantenere i sacri vincoli che hai violato. Pertanto, come poco fa la tua mente era divisa tra Fidene e Roma, ora tocca al tuo corpo essere diviso. » (Tito Livio, Ab Urbe Condita, I, 28.) Così Mezio Fufezio morì squartato, Alba Longa venne distrutta, e i suoi abitanti portati a Roma, sul colle Celio, però non come schiavi ma come abitanti romani coi relativi diritti della plebe. IL DUELLO La contesa sembrò sfavorevole ai Romani, infatti due di loro morirono subito uccisi dagli altri tre, e il terzo Orazio si trovò a sostenere da solo tre Curiazi. Allora escogitò un espediente. Poichè era particolarmente bravo nella corsa, si dette alla fuga correndo verso Roma, e corse così a lungo e così energicamente che gli inseguitori si distanziano tra loro. Come poi lo raggiunse uno dei Curiazi, ingaggiò il duello con lui e lo uccise con la sua spada. A piè fermo attese quindi il secondo Curiazio, in modo che ebbe tempo di riprendere fiato, come questi arrivò parimenti lo ingaggiò in duello e lo trafisse a morte. Ugualmente aspettò il terzo Curiazio sconfiggendo anche questi. Quindi corse a Roma per annunciare la vittoria. "Nel tempo di Tullo Ostilio, allorchè guerregiando con l'Albani, scelsero li tre fratelli Curiatij dalla lor parte e li tre fratelli Oratij de' romani acciò terminassero combattendo la differenza, ed avendo i Curiati uccisi due degli Oratii, il terzo fingendo fugire li colse tutti e tre separatamente, e l'uccise, entrando poscia vincitore e triunfante in Roma vennegli all'incontro la sua sorella, la quale come che ammogliata con uno delli Curiati, in vegiendo il fratello intriso nel sangue dello sposo, cominciò a piangere, ed urlare, del che offesosi il fratello, e mal ciò soffrendo la uccise. Finita così mestamente la pompa fu Orazio portato dal re per esser giudicato. Il re elesse a tale effetto due Giudici, il quale lo condannarono a morte, ma appellatosi Orazio al popolo fu assolto. Da indi in poi principiò la carica de' Duemviri Capitali li quali avevano il giudizio delle gravi cause, e la custodia delle carceri capitali." Tornato a casa però il vincitore si narra venisse rimproverato aspramente dalla sorella a cui aveva ucciso il promesso sposo, uno dei tre Curiazi. Il fratello, che non aveva un buon carattere, solo per questo la uccise. Venne pertanto portato in tribunale ma il padre si battè per lui facendolo assolvere. Per purificarsi, il fratello offrì poi un sacrificio a Giunone Sororia, (Giunone protettrice delle sorelle) divinità tutelare della sorella, divinità che però l'aveva mal tutelata. Ma la versione originaria è un po' diversa: "Orazio procedeva portando davanti a sè le triplici spoglie dei Curiazi. La giovane sorella, che era stata fidanzata di uno dei Curiazi, va incontro a lui davanti alla porta Capena, e riconosciuto sopra le amate spalle il mantello dello sposo, che lei stessa aveva fatto, scioglie i capelli e invoca flebilmente il nome del fidanzato ucciso. Il pianto della sorella durante la sua vittoria e in una così grande gioia pubblica turba l'animo dell'arrogante giovane. E così sguainata la spada, schernendo nello stesso tempo con le parole, trafigge la fanciulla:"Raggiungi quindi il fidanzato, incurante dei fratelli uccisi e di quello vivo, incurante della patria. La stessa sorte tocchi a ogni donna romana, chiunque piangerà un nemico". Subito fu mandato a chiamare per il sommo giudizio capitale davanti al re Tullio Ostilio, che, incerto su cosa fare, disse:"Nomino i duunviri che giudicheranno Orazio secondo la legge". Allora i giudici, esaminata la causa, secondo la severissima legge di alto tradimento, giudicarono Orazio colpevole e lo condannarono a morte." (Tito Livio) Roma però non volle strafare e stabilì un'alleanza con Albalonga. Finalmente Tullo Ostilio stava tranquillo su quel fronte e poteva tentare la conquista di Veio e Fidene.   Ma il re di Alba Longa, Mettio Fufezio, che evidentemente non aveva mandato giù i Curiazi morti, tradì e si schierò con gli Etruschi. La battaglia fu dura ma i Romani vinsero ancora e rasero al suolo Albalonga, poi deportarono i suoi abitanti e ammazzarono Fufezio squartandolo tra due carri in tiro. "Il Celio poi, già abitato dal tempo di Romolo, fu cinto di mura da Tullio Ostilio successore di Numa, allorché dopo di aver distrutta Alba condusse gli albani ad abitare la sua città; e perchè il monte fosse più frequentato, Tullio vi pose la reggia e vi fissò la sua dimora". Le fonti riferiscono infatti che Tullo Ostilio avesse la sua residenza sul Velia, corrispondente oggi alle pendici del Colle Oppio, accanto all'aedes deum Penatium, vale a dire il tempio dei Penati, tempio molto arcaico, ricostituito nel 167 a.c. perchè colpito da un fulmine. Però Ostilio aveva bisogno di gente e di guerrieri, per cui non rese schiavi gli albani ma li stabilì sul Celio, allargando il pomerio in modo da includerne il colle. Fece poi costruire la Curia Ostilia, la prima sede del Senato che non si riunirà più nel Comizio, ma avrà una sede tutta sua. Si sa che subito fuori le mura di Roma fece costruire un tempio intitolato al Pallore e al Timore, probabilmente divinità dell'Ade, visto che c'era anche un Vicus, il Vicus Pallor, intitolato a lui. Successivamente Ostilio combattè anche contro i Latini riportando un altro successo. La Curia Hostilia fu dunque il più antico luogo di riunione del Senato romano, costruito nel Comizio per ordine di Tullo Hostilio, nell'area del Foro Romano, che oggi si trova sotto la chiesa dei Santi Luca e Martina.L'ORAZIO VINCITORE TIGILLO SORORIO (Tigillum sororium "travicello sororale"). Veniva così chiamato un travicello sostenuto da due pali che sorgeva alle falde delle Carine presso il Colosseo, vicino al colosso di Nerone. In questo culto arcaico si compivano cerimonie espiatorie, per chi doveva purificarsi rientrando a Roma. Questo culto doveva essere gentilizio, della gens Horatia; perchè qui l'Orazio superstite venne purificato, dopo aver ucciso la propria sorella. Il carattere sacro-espiatorio, confermato da due are che sorgevano ivi presso, dedicate rispettivamente a Giunone Sororia e Giano Curiazio, rimase tale anche durante l'epoca imperiale. La confraternita degli Arvali infatti compie verso la fine del sec. II un sacrificio Tigillo sororio ad compitum Acili, il 1° ottobre (Henzen, Acta fr. Arv., p. CCXXXVIII). "Sostengono che non è consentito dagli dei, che contempli la luce del sole, chi confessa d'aver ucciso un uomo: ma in quale città degli uomini stoltissimi sostengono un tale principio? Nella città, per l'appunto, che vide come primo processo capitale quello contro Marco Orazio, uomo valorosissimo che, quando ancora Roma non era stata liberata, fu tuttavia assolto dai comizi del popolo romano, benché confessasse di aver ucciso di sua mano la sorella." (CICERONE - PRO MILONE) TUMULO DEI CURIAZI A SINISTRA APPIA ANTICA SVELATI I TUMULI DEGLI ORAZI da la Repubblica 31 luglio 2012. Sta per essere svelata la vera natura dei Tumuli degli Orazi sull'Appia Antica. È stata scoperta la "porta" dei monumenti attribuiti dalla tradizione attribuisce agli eroici fratelli romani che sotto Tullio Ostilio, a metà VII secolo a. C., affrontarono i Curiazi per affermare la supremazia di Roma su Albalonga. E ne cambia l'interpretazione: non si tratterebbe solo di cenotafi commemorativi, ma di tombe vere e proprie. È stata la campagna di scavi guidata da due professori dell'università olandese di Nijmegen, Eric Moormann e Stephan Mols, appena conclusa, a riportare in luce un'imponente struttura in opera laterizia, con le sole fondamenta di 8 metri per 4, sul versante ovest del "tumulo nord". Merito dell'istituto olandese che ha ricevuto per otto anni, dalla soprintendenza, la concessione dell'area del V Miglio per uno studio sistematico con fondi propri. "La struttura sembra attaccata al tumulo nord, dove potrebbe trovarsi l'entrata della tomba monumentale - racconta Eric Moormann - La sua presenza suggerisce che siamo davanti a una vera tomba anziché a un cenotafio". Confermata la datazione alla seconda metà del I secolo a. C. "È evidente che si tratta di un luogo di memoria, come diceva Tito Livio - sottolinea Moormann - Se i tumuli sono tombe vere, i committenti hanno scelto questo luogo per evidenziare la propria importanza o per suggerire un legame, vero o mitico, con gli Orazi". TUMULI DEGLI ORAZI L'importanza del sito è forte: qui il rettifilo dell'Appia disegna una curva, tracciata, secondo Livio, per rispettare i tumuli più antichi. In autunno le indagini proseguiranno sulla superficie dei tumuli: "Con metodi geofisici possiamo rintracciare elementi di pietra fino ad una profondità di oltre un metro - avverte Moormann - Dovremmo stabilire se c'è qualcosa sotto il corpo di terra". Un'altra scoperta di rilievo riguarda il muro in tufo di età repubblicana immortalato già dal Piranesi nel '700: "La funzione non è ancora chiara - avverte Stephan Mols - Ma è troppo grande per essere il recinto di una pira funeraria dove si bruciavano i corpi di uomini illustri. Potrebbe invece essere un vero campo militare, connesso ai leggendari fratelli Orazi". Accanto allo scavo, l'équipe olandese con la direzione dell'Appia sta portando avanti il progetto "Mapping Via Appia": "Grazie ad un finanziamento del Cnr olandese - annuncia la direttrice Rita Paris - stiamo realizzando con sofisticate tecnologie di indagine una mappa archeologica del V Miglio, che vedrà una prima applicazione a ottobre". (di Laura Larcan) BIBLIO - George Dumezil - Horace et les Curiaces (Mythes romains I) - Parigi - Gallimard - 1942 - - Tito Livio - Ab Urbe condita libri - I, 48 - - "Il luogo della pugna e de' Sepolcri degli Orazi e de' Curiazi" - Investigazioni storiche del cav. Girolamo Torquati - manoscritto - 1897 - - Carlo Fea - Varietà di notizie economiche, fisiche, antiquarie sopra Castel Gandolfo, Albano, Ariccia, Nemo loro laghi ed emissarii, sopra scavi recenti di antiquità in Roma e nei contorni - 1820 - - Pino Chiarucci - La Civiltà Laziale e gli insediamenti albani in particolare - in Il Lazio Antico - Corso di Archeologia presso il Museo Civico di Albano - 1982-1983 - - AAVV - Alba Longa: Mito, Storia, Archeologia, Atti dell'Incontro di studio - a cura di A. Pasqualini - , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,998,102 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 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 Amberg on 24 August and 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...) 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Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake 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-il 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. 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Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century 20th century 21st century Decades 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s Years 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 vte 1963 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz 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 Soviet Union Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey United Kingdom United States Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1963 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1963MCMLXIIIAb urbe condita2716Armenian calendar1412ԹՎ ՌՆԺԲAssyrian calendar6713Bahá'í calendar119–120Balinese saka calendar1884–1885Bengali calendar1369–1370Berber calendar2913British Regnal year11 Eliz. 2 – 12 Eliz. 2Buddhist calendar2507Burmese calendar1325Byzantine calendar7471–7472Chinese calendar壬寅年 (Water Tiger)4660 or 4453   — to —癸卯年 (Water Rabbit)4661 or 4454Coptic calendar1679–1680Discordian calendar3129Ethiopian calendar1955–1956Hebrew calendar5723–5724Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat2019–2020 - Shaka Samvat1884–1885 - Kali Yuga5063–5064Holocene calendar11963Igbo calendar963–964Iranian calendar1341–1342Islamic calendar1382–1383Japanese calendarShōwa 38(昭和３８年)Javanese calendar1894–1895Juche calendar52Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4296Minguo calendarROC 52民國52年Nanakshahi calendar495Thai 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 1963 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 Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 – 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 1963 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 10 – The U.S. nuclear 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 of 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 his "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. April 22 – Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th Prime Minister of Canada. April 28 – 1963 general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 – Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 1963 May 1 – The Coca-Cola Company introduces its 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 Diệm allowed the flying of the Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop 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. The New York Commodity Exchange begins trading silver futures contracts. June 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 16 – Vostok 6 carries Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman into space. 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 Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, 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 Levi Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1963 July 1 – ZIP codes are introduced 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 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 Congo after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville. August 21 – Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, 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 for Jobs and Freedom. It is, at that point, the single largest protest in American history. August 30 – The Moscow–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 19 – Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland 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 period of the Second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1963 October 1 – U.S. 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 30 – The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 – 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum gas explosion: 81 die in a gas explosion during a Holiday on Ice show at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1963 November 1 – Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto Rico. November 2 – 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 6 – 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Dương Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnam. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 8 – 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 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 November 22 – Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President 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 becomes the 36th president of the United States. A few hours later, President 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. Schools around the nation cancel classes 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 4 – The second period of the Second Vatican Council closes. 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 20 – The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin. 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 of Turkey (28th 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 and general 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 classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The 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 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] 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 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra Schneider, East German swimmer 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 21 – Hakeem Olajuwon, Nigerian basketball player[30] January 23 – 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 actress 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 politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 – William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 – Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 – Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 – Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Şener, 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 – Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 – Jason Newsted, American bassist March 8 – Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 1992) 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 rock singer (Poison) March 16 – Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 – Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 – Vanessa Williams, 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 jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, 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 – Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 – Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 – Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 – Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 – Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 – Jimmy Osmond, American pop singer[45] April 18 Universo 2000, Mexican professional wrestler (d. 2018) Mike Mangini, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 – Roy Dupuis, Canadian actor April 22 – Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 – Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 – Tõnu 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 and player[49] April 29 – Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30 – Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 – Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 – Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak, American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 – Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 – Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 – Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American basketball player[50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 – Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 – Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 – Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 – Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 5 – Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 – Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 – Johnny Depp, American actor and film director[53] June 10 – Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actress June 12 Warwick Capper, Australian rules footballer T. B. Joshua, Nigerian Christian leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 – Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 – Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 – Greg Kinnear, American actor June 18 – Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 – Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler John Tenta, Canadian wrestler (d. 2006) June 23 Marianne Berglund, Swedish road racing cyclist Shin Ji-ho, South Korean politician Liu Cixin, Chinese science fiction writer[56] Márcio França, Brazilian lawyer and politician Colin Montgomerie, Scottish golfer June 24 – Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 – Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 2 – Faiq Al Sheikh Ali, Iraqi lawyer and politician July 3 – Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean politician July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician and businessman July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 – Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen, Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American actor, producer and model[60] Spud Webb, American basketball player 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 minister 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 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor and film director[64] 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 actor August 9 – Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[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 and voice 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 Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 24 – Hideo Kojima, Japanese director, screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 25 – Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 – Liu Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 – Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders John Powell September 6 Betsy Russell, American actress Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam 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 16 Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 – Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, 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 actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player[74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo October 2 – Maria Ressa, Filipina American campaigning journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 – Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model October 5 –Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 – Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 – Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 – Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 – Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 – Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 – Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 – Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 23 Gordon Korman, Canadian-American children's and young adult author Wilson Yip, Hong Kong actor and director October 25 – John Levén, Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television personality[84] October 28 – Lauren Holly, American actress October 31 Dunga, Brazilian footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and film director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 – Lena Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 – Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 7 – John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper[85] November 11 – Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 15 – Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player November 18 – Peter Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 19 – Terry Farrell, American actress November 20 – Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 21 – Nicollette Sheridan, English actress[87] November 23 – Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer November 25 – Holly Cole, Canadian jazz singer Empress Masako Juan Carlos Varela Brad Pitt Jennifer Beals Til Schweiger December 2 – Ann Patchett, American novelist[88] December 4 – Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 – Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 8 Greg Howe, American guitarist Toshiaki Kawada, Japanese professional wrestler December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 – Helen Slater, American actress and singer- songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American singer Bärbel Schäfer, German television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actress Til Schweiger, German actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 – Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress, comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 – Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 – Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American actor (b. 1904)[92] January 3 – Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (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 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1898) January 15 – Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 – Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1906) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1925) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 – Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1908) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 – Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 – John Farrow, Australian-born American film director (b. 1904) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1887) Robert Frost, American poet (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1899) January 31 – Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1910) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 2 – William Gaxton, 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. 1908) February 9 – Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (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. 1904) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887)[101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (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. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 – Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in British service), author, screenwriter and actor (b. 1883) February 25 – Melville J. Herskovits, American anthropologist (b. 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. 1891) Patsy Cline William Beveridge Thoralf Skolem Henry Bordeaux March 1 – Irish Meusel, American baseball player (b. 1893) March 4 – William Carlos Williams, American poet (b. 1883)[102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1932) Ludde Gentzel, Swedish film actor (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1892) Ahmed Lutfi el-Sayed, Egyptian intellectual and anti-colonial activist (b. 1872) March 6 – Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1903) 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. 1935) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) 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. 1901) March 23 – Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 – 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. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso Felix Manalo Yitzhak Ben-Zvi 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. 1873) 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. 1890) Xul Solar, Argentine painter, sculptor and writer (b. 1887) 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. 1904) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) 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 (b. 1909) April 26 – Roland Pertwee, English playwright, 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. 1930) May 6 Theodore von Kármán, Hungarian-American engineer and physicist (b. 1881) Monty Woolley, American actor (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 18 – Ernie Davis, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) 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. 1882)[105] May 29 – Netta Muskett, British novelist (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. 1912) June 7 – ZaSu Pitts, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 – Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1875) June 10 – Anita King, 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. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) 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. 1878) June 27 – John Maurice Clark, American economist (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 6 – George, Duke of Mecklenburg, head of the House of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) 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 inventor (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 – Theodore Roethke, 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 14 – Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) 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 actor (b. 1899) August 24 – James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, 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. 1882) Edwin Linkomies 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. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (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 19 – Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1891) September 22 – Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1899) 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 general (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)[117] October 15 – Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral (b. 1888) October 21 – Jean Decoux, French 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 Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) (assassinated) (b. 1901) Ngô Đình Nhu, South Vietnamese politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 – Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930–1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 – Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1902) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1925) John R. Hodge, United States Army general (b. 1893) November 15 – Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) 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 23 – John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) 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) November 30 Phil Baker, American comedian and radio personality (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 runner (b. 1875) December 5 – Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German composer (b. 1905) 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 lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 15 – Rikidōzan, Korean-born 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 professional wrestler (b. 1915) December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics – 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

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3One hundred years, from 1801 to 1900 For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Timelines 18th century 19th century 20th century State leaders 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1800s 1810s 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1880s 1890s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte The 19th century began on 1 January 1801 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and ended on 31 December 1900 (MCM). It was the 9th century of the 2nd millennium. It was characterized by vast social upheaval. Slavery was abolished in much of Europe and the Americas. The First Industrial Revolution, though it began in the late 18th century, expanded beyond its British homeland for the first time during the 19th century, particularly remaking the economies and societies of the Low Countries, France, the Rhineland, 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, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of France's status as the world superpower. 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 remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The 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 dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what 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 quarter 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 were Jiroemon Kimura (1897–2013) and Nabi Tajima (1900–2018), 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 mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, and metallurgy that laid the groundwork for the technological advances 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 for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization 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 with 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 successful 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 Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth Amendment following their Civil War abolished slavery there in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North 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 Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities 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. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th 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 (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional 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 era. Napoleon's retreat from Russia in 1812. The war is turning decisively against the French Empire. The Napoleonic Wars 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 casualties, and was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars.Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the First French EmpireIn 1814, after defeat in the War of 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 defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central 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 was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican 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 independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main article: Revolutions of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolution began in January in Sicily.[clarification needed] 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 freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759–1833) was a leader of the 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 Abolition Act 1833 banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. 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 a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever 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, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence 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 daimyō system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa 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 the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. 1823 – 1887: 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 to conquer native populations.[21] Motivations 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 the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was 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: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825–1830: 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 overthrew old line of Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: Belgian 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 Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria. 1831–1833: Egyptian–Ottoman War. 1832–1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835–1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839–1842: First Opium War begins. 1846–1848: 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 I, elected president. 1853–1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856–1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the 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 between the Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederate soldiers. In the 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. 1863–1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864–1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions 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 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. 1895–1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo–Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 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 The 19th century saw the birth of 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 atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and 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 energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry – and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex 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 period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs 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 radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe.[26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform invented for the 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. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 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. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "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. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction of large scale outdoor arc 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. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-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 Xiuquan, the leader of the God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds 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 publishes Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1847: The Brontë 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 Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe 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 publishing his collection of stories and novels, Voyages extraordinaires, with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in 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 publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin 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 photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native Americans Louis Daguerre, inventor of daguerreotype process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins, pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photography Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer film-makers, inventors Étienne-Jules Marey, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Eadweard Muybridge, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture 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 Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism 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 Burges Mary Cassatt Camille Claudel Paul Cézanne Frederic Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar 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. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being 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 Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy 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 Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 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 Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company; 8 February, 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 of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German 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 British East India Company. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821–1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence from Portugal on 7 September. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist revolt. 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. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 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: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights 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. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 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. 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand. 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 by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. 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, et 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: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 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 quagga 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 the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889–1890: 1889–1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 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: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 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 to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest 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. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, 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 19th 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 historic inventions

^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. 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. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. Retrieved 4 March 2017. ^ Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions. Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". Americanhistory.about.com. 2012-09-18. Archived from the original on 2012-07-28. Retrieved 2012-10-31. ^ Laura Del Col, West Virginia University, The Life of the Industrial Worker in Nineteenth-Century England Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Modernization – Population Change". Encyclopædia Britannica. 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