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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 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...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle ... that the Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ...
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Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United
States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder 1810 -
The Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British
 Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong 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 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
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Centuries 19th century 20th 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
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7472Chinese calendar壬寅年 (Water Tiger)4660 or 4453 — to —癸卯年 (Water Rabbit)4661 or 4454Coptic calendar11963Igbo calendar963-5724Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat2019-2020 - Shaka Samvat1884-1885 - Kali Yuga5063-5064Holocene calendar11963Igbo calendar963-
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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 20th century,
and the 4th year of the 1960s decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 -
Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The Viet Cong win their first major victory. [2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse 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 10, 1963. January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 11, 1963. January 11, 1963. January 11, 1963. January 12, 1963. January 13, 1963. January 14, 1963. January 14, 1963. January 19, 1963
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 Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 1963 February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: February 5 - The European Common Market. Main article: Februar
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 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 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 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 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. Thich Quang Đức's self-immolation June 11 - In Saigon, Buddhist monk Thich Quang 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 "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 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 7 - Double Seven Day
scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of Preside
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 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 Nhu, brother of Presid
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 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 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. 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 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 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 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: Coup leader General Duong 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"). The star-studded movie It's a 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 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 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 vatican Council closes. December 5 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military use to military representatives of non-NATO-countries near Cuxhaven
Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in
Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States, killing 81 people. December 10 Zanzibar gains independence from the United Kingdom, as a constitutional monarchy under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF
104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for
high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles
(290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity and general 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 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and
screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American swimmer Petra Schneier, American figure skater (d. 2001) January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American swimmer Petra Schneier, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American figure skater (d. 2001) January 16 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 17 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 18 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 18 - Bruce Schneier, American figure skater (d. 2001) January 19 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film director[26] January 19 - Bruce Schneier, American film direct
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 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) 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 25 - Wijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Wijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Werab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anthony Albanese Rubin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anth
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 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 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 Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zimbabwean politician and First Lady of Zim
King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek 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 8 - 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 Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician 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 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 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, Prime Minister of France 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 actor [64] August 3 Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor Indian Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor Indian Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor Indian Bichir, Mexican-American actor Indian Bichir, Mexican-Bichir, Mexican-Bi
heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, 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 politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and politician and poli
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 actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 24 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 25 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 26 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 27 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 27 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 28 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 28 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 29 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 28 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 29 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 29 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 29 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 29 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 20 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 20 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 20 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 20 King Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Morocco August 20 King Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Mohammed VI of Moha
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 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 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 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 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 bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga 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 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 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 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer.
Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress October 28 - Lauren Holly, 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 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 11 - Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 15 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby league player
November 18 - Peter Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American 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 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 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 12 Juan Carlos Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens May Varela, Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of
 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 Rikiya Koyama, Japanese
voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Igbal 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
December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category: 1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93]
January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1919) January 9 - Erea 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 (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour Party (b. 1890) 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. 1809) Jázef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 26 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 27 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 28 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 29 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1898) January 20 - Marion Sunshine, American lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyricist and lyr
actress (b. 1894) January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born 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. 1890) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) January 30 January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis Poulenc, Francis
and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 2 - William Gaxton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893) 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 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. 1897) Eernando Tambroni, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese
politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1844) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 20 Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (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. 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. 1803) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1884) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1935) March 16 Archduchess
Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1893) William Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawley Wanda Hawl
(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. 1807) 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. 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. 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. 1886) 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, writer and scholar (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician, 2nd President of Israel (b. 1894) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1894) 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. 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 actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) Will
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. 1830) 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. 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 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 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. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, 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 actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 12 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 13 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 14 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 15 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 16 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 17 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, American actress and race-car driver (b. 1884) June 18 Medgar Evers, America
Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1872) 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. 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) W. E. B. Du
Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American poet (b. 1908) [109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist
monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American actor (b. 1895) August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1895) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 18 - Clifford Odets, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 19 - Richa
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. 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 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) 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 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. 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)[117] 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. 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 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diêm 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 Diêm, 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. 1877)[119] 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. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisone
Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 - John
Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1890)[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. 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) 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, League of Red Cross Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film and Sound Archive of Australia. Retrieved September 7, 2021. ^ "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1961-1963,
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Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century 1810 century 20th century 19th century 20th century 19th century 19th century 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 British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing influence of the British and Japanese empires along which are the growing and the growing and the growing and the growing and the growing and the growing and the growing and the 
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 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 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 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 in 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1881. 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 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.
century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many different parts of the world. Also, 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 Epoque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing 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. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic era. Napoleonic
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 victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austrian-Russia
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 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 Elba. Later that year, he escaped exile and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Elba.
national borders. The Concert of Europe attempted to preserve this settlement was established to preserve these borders, with limited impact. Main article: Spanish America and South America obtained
independence from colonial overlords during the 19th century. In 1804, Haiti gained independence 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 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. 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 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 throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Aurea 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 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:
the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian-Ottoman Empire Egyptian
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 The Taiping Rebellion The 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 Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Declared himself the younger brother of J
Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main
article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of
Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and established a strong central government, closely following European models. [20] Main articles: Western
imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria 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 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 Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to captured Phu Xuan, causin
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 Nepalese War betwe
(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 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.
Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta And Surakarta and Surakarta 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 1835-1848: 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 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 Confederace 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 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 Solution and the German Confederation and the Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 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. 1879-1881: 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 and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empire and the Wassoulou Empir
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 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, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals.
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. 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 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 electrical science.
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 (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodi
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, 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 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 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 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 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 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 successful blimp is invented 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph in Romania 1858: Invention of the Invention of the Invention of the Invention of the Invention of the 
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 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 invented in United States on 10 May. 1870: Rasmus Malling-Hansen's invention the Hansen Writing Ball becomes the first commercially sold typewriter. 1873: Blue jeans and
barbed wire are invented. 1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph 1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. c. 1875/1880: Introduction of the widespread use of electric lighting systems by 1880.[27]
1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric powered Machine
gun, the Maxim gun. 1885: Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle'. which would become the most popular model of sewing machine. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invented. 1892: John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline/petrol-powered tractor.
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 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 articulators.
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 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 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 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 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 published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle published. 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 photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List of photography, List o
photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American West notably Native American Schuis Daguerre, inventor of daguerre process of photography, chemist Thomas Eakins,
 pioneer motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of roll film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photographer, chronophotographer Badweard 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 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
William Turner Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic music, and Romantic music, and 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 by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented.
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 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
                               apore 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 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 Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire.
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 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 Kingdom, 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.
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: 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 Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed, via the process of Canada is formed.
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, and Graveurs, better known as the
Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory
for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States 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. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Chicago celebrating the 400th anniv
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: Philippines free from Spanish rule. 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 Livingstone 1864, left
Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord
Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric
Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth century theatre International relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-
1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. ISBN 978042949502. ISBN 9780429402. ISBN 9780429402. ISBN 9780429402. ISBN 9780429402. ISBN 9780429402. ISBN 978042
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 society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century.
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
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(links | edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1948 (significados dependendo do contexto em que é utilizado. No entanto, neste glossário, estaremos nos referindo ao levante como um movimento social ou político de resistência popular. O levante é caracterizado por uma revolta ou rebelião contra uma autoridade estabelecida, geralmente em busca de mudanças sociais, políticas ou econômicas. Origem histórica do levante O levante tem raízes profundas na história da humanidade. Desde os tempos antigos, as pessoas se levantaram contra governantes opressivos, sistemas injustos e desigualdades. Um exemplo notável de levante tem raízes profundas na história da humanidade. Desde os tempos antigos, as pessoas se levantaram contra a monarquia absolutista e lutou por liberdade, igualdade e fraternidade. Características do levante é características do levante é características do levante o levante e monarquia absolutista e lutou por liberdade, igualdade e fraternidade. Características do levante descontentamento em relação à situação atual e estão dispostas a lutar por mudanças. Além disso, o levante geralmente envolve ações diretas de resistência, como protestos, manifestações, greves e até mesmo confrontos violentos. Essas ações diretas de resistência, como protestos, manifestações, greves e até mesmo confrontos violentos. Essas ações diretas de resistência, como protestos, manifestações, greves e até mesmo confrontos violentos. levanteOs objetivos de um levante podem variar dependendo das circunstâncias e demandas específicas do movimento. No entanto, em geral, os levantes buscam promover mudanças significativas na sociedade ou no sistema políticos, a iqualdade social e econômica, entre outros. Exemplos de levantes famosos que tiveram um impacto duradouro na sociedade. Um exemplo notável é a Revolução Russa de 1917, na qual o povo russo se revoltou contra o regime czarista e estabeleceu um governo socialista. Outro exemplo é a Revolução Cubana, liderada por Fidel Castro, que resultou na derrubada do ditador Fulgencio Batista e na instauração de um regime socialista em Cuba. Levantes contemporâneosOs levantes não são eventos exclusivos do passado. Na verdade, eles continuam a ocorrer em todo o mundo até os dias de hoje. Um exemplo recente é a Primavera Árabe, uma série de levantes populares que ocorreram em vários países do Oriente Médio e do Norte da África em 2010 e 2011. Esses levantes foram impulsionados por demonstraram o poder do povo quando se unem em busca de mudanças. O papel da internet nos levantes de mobilização e organização para os movimentos de resistência. Essas plataformas permitem que as pessoas compartilhem informações, coordenem ações e amplifiquem suas vozes. Além disso, a internet também permite que os levantes sejam acompanhados em tempo real por pessoas ao redor do mundo, aumentando a conscientização e a solidariedade internacional. Desafios enfrentados pelos levantes Embora os levantes sejam poderosos e capazes de gerar mudanças significativas, eles também enfrentam vários desafios. Um dos principais desafios é a repressão por parte das autoridades estabelecidas. Governos autoritários muitas vezes respondem aos levantes com violência, detenções arbitrárias e outras formas de repressão. Essa repressão pode dificultar a continuidade do movimento e colocar em risco a segurança dos manifestantes. O futuro dos levantes o futuro dos le comunicação evoluem, é possível que os levantes se tornem ainda mais eficazes e difundidos. No entanto, os desafios enfrentados pelos movimento de resistência popular que busca mudanças sociais, políticas ou econômicas. É caracterizado por ações diretas de resistência, como protestos e manifestações, e tem como objetivo promover mudanças significativas na sociedade. Os levantes têm raízes históricas profundas e continuam a ocorrer em todo o mundo até os dias de hoje. A internet desempenha um papel importante nesses movimentos, permitindo a mobilização e organização dos manifestantes. No entanto, os levantes também enfrentam desafios, como a repressão por parte das autoridades estabelecidas. O futuro dos levantes é incerto, mas é provável que eles continuem a desempenhar um papel importante na luta por justiça e igualdade.

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