Click to verify



Formula de fracciones

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Una fracción es un tipo de número que pertenece al conjunto de los números racionales (Q) y se usa para representar la cantidad de partes que se toman de un entero que ha sido dividido en porciones iguales. Una fracción es del tipo y está formada por varios elementos, estos son: Numerador: corresponde al número que está en la parte superior de la
 fracción e indica la cantidad de porciones iguales que se toman. Denominador: es el número que está en la parte inferior de la fracción e indica el número de porciones iguales en las que se divide el entero. Línea de fracción e indica el número de porciones iguales que se toman. Denominador. Por ejemplo, si se tiene la fracción , el denominador es el
7, que indica que el entero o la unidad se han dividido en 7 partes iguales y el 5 es el numerador, que representa el número de partes que se han tomado. De manera gráfica se representa como se muestra a continuación: Para graficar un número de partes que se han tomado. De manera gráfica se representa el número de partes que se han tomado. De manera gráfica se representa como se muestra a continuación: Para graficar un número de partes que se han tomado. De manera gráfica se representa como se muestra a continuación: Para graficar un número de partes que se han tomado.
 partes iguales. Ahora, qué sucede si se tiene la fracción : Esta fracción refiere que se debe dividir la unidad en 5 partes iguales y tomar 9 de ellas: Publicidad, continua debajo Se observa, que una sola figura no es suficiente para tomar las 9 partes iguales que indica el numerador. Para este caso, se hace necesario agregar otra figura, dividirla en la
 misma cantidad de partes que indica el denominador y tomar las 4 porciones que faltarían para completar el 9 que indica el numerador. Quedaría de la siguiente manera: Tipos Existen varios tipos de fracción el numerador es menor que el
denominador, donde. Por ejemplo, la fracción es una fracción e
número entero y por una fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Gráficamente se representa: Fracciones decimales: son aquellas fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la parte entera y es la fracción propia. Siendo de la forma siguiente: . Por ejemplo, , donde el número 2 es la p
Operaciones con fracciones Como en cualquier conjunto de números, con las fracciones matemáticas básicas, suma de fracciones consiste en combinar dos o más fracciones para obtener como resultado una
fracción equivalente. El método para sumar fracciones, dependerá de si estas son homogéneas o heterogéneas, es decir; si tienen igual o diferente denominador. Suma de fracciones de igual denominador: para sumar dos o más fracciones que tienen igual o diferente denominador. Suma de fracciones de igual denominador: para sumar fracciones de igual denominador: para sumar dos o más fracciones que tienen igual o diferente denominador.
denominador. Ejemplo. . Suma de fracciones de diferente denominador; existen varios métodos de sumar fracciones de diferente denominador, uno de ellos es el conocido como "multiplicación en cruz" y se expresa mediante la fórmula: . A través de un ejemplo, se puede entender el método. Supóngase la suma , aplicando la fórmula sería: . Realizando
 las operaciones quedaría: . En caso de tener tres o más fracciones, es conveniente aplicar la propiedad asociativa para resolver la suma utilizando este método. Resta de fracciones de igual o diferente denominador. Resta de
 fracciones de igual denominador: se coloca el mismo denominador, se puede seguir el método aprendido en la suma de fracciones de diferente denominador, pero en el último paso se restan los numeradores. A través
de un ejemplo se visualiza esta explicación de fracciones Artículo principal: Multiplicación de fracciones es una de las operaciones más sencillas. Se define de manera siguiente: . Sin embargo al multiplicación de fracciones, se debe tener en cuenta si estas son fracciones propias,
 impropias o mixtas. De ser fracciones mixtas se deben convertir a fracciones impropia. Veamos un ejemplo. División de fracciones es el de "multiplicación cruzada". Primero se multiplica el numerador de la primera fracción (dividendo) con el
denominador de la segunda fracción (divisor), el resultado se coloca como numerador del divisor, y lo que se obtenga ocupa el denominador del divisor, y lo que se obtenga ocupa el denominador del divisor, y lo que se obtenga ocupa el denominador del divisor, y lo que se obtenga ocupa el denominador del divisor, y lo que se obtenga ocupa el denominador del divisor, y lo que se obtenga ocupa el denominador del divisor, y lo que se obtenga ocupa el denominador del divisor, y lo que se obtenga ocupa el denominador del divisor, y lo que se obtenga ocupa el denominador del divisor.
 fracción, primeramente se nombra el numerador de la misma manera como está escrito (1, 2, 3, 8,...), como un número cardinal, luego se menciona el denominador está comprendido entre los número 2 y 10, se utiliza: Denominador Lectura Ejemplo 2 Medios = Siete medio 3 Tercios = Dos
tercios 4 Cuartos = Once cuartos 5 Quintos = Nueve quintos 6 Sextos = Trece sextos 7 Séptimos = Cuatro séptimos 8 Octavos = Cinco octavos 9 Novenos = Catorce novenos 10 Décimos = Trece sextos 7 Séptimos = Cuatro séptimos 8 Octavos = Cinco octavos 9 Novenos = Catorce novenos 10 Décimos = Cuatro séptimos 8 Octavos = Cinco octavos 9 Novenos = Cinco octavos 
veinteavos. Por ejemplo:, se lee siete doceavos, se lee cinco veintidosavos. Ejemplos Algunos ejemplos de fracciones dadas. Fracción Representación gráfica Ver solución Tabla resuelta: Fracción Representación gráfica Ejercicio #2 Según la clasificación de las
 fracciones, indicar el tipo de fracción dada e indicar como se lee. Fracción Tipo de Fracción Se lee... Ver solución Fracción Se lee... Ver solución Fracción Se lee... Propia Un octavos Propia Un octavo Propia 
de clases hay 27 estudiantes que presentaron una actividad evaluativa, de los cuales 1/3 aprobó. ¿Cuál fue el número de aprobados? Ver solución Para este caso se realiza la operación de continuador de 27, aunque no está escrito, se supone es igual a 1, por tanto la multiplicación quedaría: El número de estudiantes que
aprobaron es de 9. Ejercicio #4 - Problema a resolver: para una fiesta se compró 1 kilo de dulces. ¿Cuánto quedó? Ver solución El problema a resolver: para una fiesta se compró 1 kilo de dulces. ¿Cuánto quedó? Ver solución El problema se resuelve aplicando la resta de fracciones es una herramienta gratuita en línea que le ayudará con las
 matemáticas relacionadas con las fracciones comunes. Con nuestra calculadora puede calculadora puede calculadora puede hacer las siguientes
cosas:Sumar fraccionesRestar fraccionesRestar fraccionesMultiplicando fraccionesDivisión de fraccionesUna fraccionesUna fracciones iguales. ¡Lea más y comprenda más sobre el maravilloso mundo de las fracciones!¿Qué son las
 fracciones?¡Usar nuestra calculadora es muy fácil! Simplemente complete sus dos factores en los campos de entrada equivalentes y elija qué tipo de cálculo desea hacer. Puede sumar, restar, multiplicar y dividir fracciones con nuestra calculadora. Después de completar las fracciones y elegir el tipo de cálculo, ¡simplemente presione calcular! Luego verá
el resultado del cálculo en el campo de resultado. Para calcular números de fracciones negativas. Una vez que haya ingresado los valores numéricos de las fracciones negativas. Una vez que haya ingresado los valores numéricos de fracciones negativas. Una vez que haya ingresado los valores numéricos de fracciones negativas. Una vez que haya ingresado los valores numéricos de las fracciones negativas. Una vez que haya ingresado los valores numéricos de fracciones negativas.
una tarea difícil, pero con un poco de práctica se vuelve fácil. Las fracciones son un tipo especial de matemática que trata con números que se dividen entre otros números. Al multiplicar fracciones, debe recordar 3 reglas básicas: el orden de las operaciones, la propiedad distributiva y la regla de factorización. En la mayoría de los casos, es fácil dividir
 fracciones. Simplemente corte los numeradores (números superiores) de las fracciones por la mitad. Por ejemplo, si divides 3/4 entre 2, el resultado es 1/2. Esto siempre es cierto independientemente del tipo de fracción (decimal, porcentaje o fracción). Para que cualquier factor se considere una
 fracción adecuada, también debe ser un número adecuado. Estas fracciones tendrán un número menor en la parte superior que en la parte inferior de la sintaxis. Reglas son bastante simples! Al usar nuestra calculadora de fracciones gratuita,
trabajar con fracciones debería ser fácil y sin problemas. John es un estudiante de doctorado apasionado por las matemáticas y la educación. En su tiempo libre, a John le gusta ir de excursión y andar en bicicleta. Publicado: Wed Jul 28 2021 Última actualización: Fri Nov 19 2021 En la categoría Calculadoras matemáticas y la educación. En su tiempo libre, a John le gusta ir de excursión y andar en bicicleta. Publicado: Wed Jul 28 2021 Última actualización: Fri Nov 19 2021 En la categoría Calculadoras matemáticas y la educación. En su tiempo libre, a John le gusta ir de excursión y andar en bicicleta. Publicado: Wed Jul 28 2021 Última actualización: Fri Nov 19 2021 En la categoría Calculadora De Fracciones de la categoría catego
a tu propio sitio web Aquí te compartiremos todas las formulas, ejemplos, ejercicios resueltos y ejercicios resueltos ejercicios ejercicios ejercicio
de números enteros que resuelve la ecuación b.x = a, donde b ≠ 0. Notación: A los términos de una fracción como: "Fracción es el cociente indicado de dos números enteros, cuyo divisor es distinto de cero". Clasificación de las
 Fracciones Fracciones Propias: Son aquellas fracciones en las cuales el numerador es menor que el denominador. Ejemplo: Las fracciones propias son menores que la unidad. La interpretación de este tipo de fracciones propias son menores que la unidad. La interpretación de este tipo de fracciones propias son menores que la unidad. La interpretación de este tipo de fracciones propias son menores que la unidad. La interpretación de este tipo de fracciones propias son menores que la unidad. La interpretación de este tipo de fracciones en una relación entre la parte y el todo en la que se incluye esa parte. Podemos usar gráficos para representar este tipo de fracciones en una relación entre la parte y el todo en la que se incluye esa parte. Podemos usar gráficos para representar este tipo de fracciones en una relación entre la parte y el todo en la que se incluye esa parte. Podemos usar gráficos para representar este tipo de fracciones en una relación entre la parte y el todo en la que se incluye esa parte. Podemos usar gráficos para representar este tipo de fracciones en una relación en la que se incluye esa parte.
 En cada ejemplo que damos a continuación, determinaremos la fracción que representa la sección sombreada respecto de la figura total. Ejemplo 01: Cada cuadrado representa 1/8 del área total. La sección sombreada representa
los 5/8 del área total. Ejemplo 03: Cada cubito representa 1/27 del volumen total. Los cubitos sombreados representan los 2/27 del volumen total. Ejemplo: Toda fracción impropia es mayor que la unidad. Estas fracciones sólo pueden adoptar
 una interpretación como expresión de una medida. En el ejemplo que damos a continuación determinaremos la fracción que representa el área sombreada es 10/7 respecto de una de las figura tomada como patrón de medida. Número
número mixto a fracción impropia Ejemplo: Transformar tres enteros un quinto a una fracción e las fracciones en las cuales tanto el numerador como el denominador son iguales. Ejemplos: El valor de una fracción aparente es la unidad. Fracciones Heterogéneas: Diremos que el grupo de fracciones son heterogéneos,
cuando sus denominadores son todos diferentes. Ejemplo: Fracciones Homogéneas: Al grupo de fracciones Homogéneos, cuando sus denominadores son todos iguales. Ejemplo: Fracciones Homogéneos, cuando sus denominadores son todos iguales. Ejemplo: Como se observa, 5/8 y 10/16
representan el mismo valor, por lo tanto, estas fracciones son equivalentes. Representación Algebraica de Fracciones Equivalentes Sea "a/b" una fracción equivalente a "a/b", se haría de la siguiente manera: Donde: "k" es número entero k≠0 Nota Si se desea obtener fracciones
 equivalentes a una fracción dada cualquiera, esto se puede lograr multiplicando al numerador y al denominador por un mismo número entero distinto de cero. Fracción Irreductible: Diremos que una fracción es irreductible o irreductib
divisores comunes. Ejemplos: Fracción Reductible: A la fracción en la que su numerador y denominará "fracción reductible o reductible o
 Ejemplo: La fracción 18/66 es una fracción reductible Pues, 18 y 66 poseen divisores propios comunes (2 y 3), por lo tanto; Fracción cualquiera no nula. A toda fracción que al multiplicarla con la fracción dada resulte la unidad, se le
 denominará "fracción inversa". Una forma práctica de obtener una fracción inversa de la fracción inversa de la fracción se le denominador y el denomina como la fracción recíproca de la fracción inicial. Ejemplo: Dada la fracción Una fracción inversa
de dicha fracción es: Fracciones Ordinarias o Fracciones Ordinarias Ordinari
que tiene mayor numerador. Ejemplo 01: De la sucesión: La fracción mayor es equel que tiene menor denominador. Ejemplo 02: De la sucesión: La fracción mayor de los tres es: Si a los términos de una fracción propia, se les suma (o resta) un mismo número, la fracción
 resultante es mayor (o menor) que la fracción original. Ejemplo 03: Sea la fracción propia 5/12, agreguemos 2 al numerador y al denominador: Se tiene: Si a los términos de una fracción original. Ejemplo 04: Sea la fracción impropia 11/6, restemos 3 al
 numerador y al denominador: Tenemos que: Fracciones Decimales: Es toda fracción (o quebrado) que tiene por denominador potencias de 10. Ejemplos: Lectura de Fracciones Decimales 2/10: un decimo 1/100: un centesimo 1/100: un ce
fracción decimal. Ejemplos: Propiedad 01: El valor de un número decimal no se altera escribiendo a la derecha cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 02: Todo número natural puede considerarse como decimal, escribiendo a su derecha cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 02: Todo número natural puede considerarse como decimal, escribiendo a su derecha cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 03: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 04: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 05: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: Propiedad 06: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: El valor de cualquier número de ceros. Ejemplo: El valor de ceros. Ejemplo: El valor de ceros. Ejemplo: El valor de ceros de ce
03: Si en un número natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la derecha, el número queda respectivamente multiplicado por . Ejemplo: Propiedad 04: Si en un número natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda, el número queda respectivamente multiplicado por . Ejemplo: Propiedad 04: Si en un número natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda, el número queda respectivamente multiplicado por . Ejemplo: Propiedad 04: Si en un número natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda, el número queda respectivamente multiplicado por . Ejemplo: Propiedad 04: Si en un número natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda, el número queda respectivamente multiplicado por . Ejemplo: Propiedad 04: Si en un número natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda, el número queda respectivamente multiplicado por . Ejemplo: Propiedad 04: Si en un número natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda, el número queda respectivamente multiplicado por . Ejemplo: Propiedad 04: Si en un número natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda, el número queda respectivamente multiplicado por . Ejemplo: Propiedad 04: Si en un número natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda, el número natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda natural o decimal se corre el punto "n" lugares a la izquierda natural nat
presentamos la forma como se debe representa un número decimal en notación científica: Si un número es múltiplo de 10 Se coloca el número de ceros de derecha del número. Ejemplos: 10200 = 102 x 102 16000 = 16 x 103 10000 = 1 x
 104 Si un número es decimal menor que 1 Se escribe el número de la parte decimal. Ejemplos: 0,2 = 2 x 10-1 0,12 = 12 x 10-2 Si un número es decimal mayor que 1 Se toma todo el número sin la coma y se le multiplica con la potencia
de 10 elevado a la potencia negativa del número de cifras de la parte decimal. Ejemplos: 1,2 = 12 x 10-1 2,25 = 225 x 10-2 3,4618 = 34618 x 10-4 Fracción Generatriz Es la expresión fraccionaria del número decimal. Ejemplos: 1,2 = 12 x 10-1 2,25 = 225 x 10-2 3,4618 = 34618 x 10-4 Fracción Generatriz Es la expresión fraccionaria del número decimal. Ejemplos: 1,2 = 12 x 10-1 2,25 = 225 x 10-2 3,4618 = 34618 x 10-4 Fracción Generatriz Es la expresión fraccionaria del número decimal. Ejemplos: 1,2 = 12 x 10-1 2,25 = 225 x 10-2 3,4618 = 34618 x 10-4 Fracción Generatriz Es la expresión fraccionaria del número decimal.
 necesariamente es distinto de cero. Ejemplos: La Generatriz de una Fracción Decimal Exacta Para hallar la fracción generatriz, se coloca en el número decimal sin considerar la coma y en el denominador la unidad seguida de tantos ceros como cifras tenga la parte decimal. Ejemplo: Hallar la fracción generatriz de Fracción generatriz:
 Nota: Si la fracción que se forma es una fracción reducible, se procederá a simplificar para obtener una fracción irreductible. Fracción Decimal Periódica Pura Son aquellas fracciones decimales que en su parte decimal están formadas por bloques de dígitos que se repiten indefinidamente y periódicamente a partir del punto decimal. Ejemplos:
 Generatriz de un Decimal Periódico Puro Para hallar la fracción generatriz, se toma como numerador la diferencia entre el número decimal (sin considerar la coma) y la parte entera; en el denominador, tantos nueves como cifras tenga el periodo. Ejemplo 01: Hallar la generatriz de: Fracción generatriz de: Fracción generatriz de: Fracción
generatriz: Fracción Decimal Periódica Mixta Son aquellas fracciones decimales que tienen cierto número de dígitos a la derecha del punto decimal Periódico Mixto Para hallar la fracción generatriz, se pone en el numerador la diferencia
 entre el número decimal sin considerar la coma y la parte no periódica y, como denominador, tantos nueves como cifras tenga la parte no periódica seguida de tantos ceros como cifras tenga la parte no periódica seguida de tantos ceros como cifras tenga la parte no periódica. Ejemplo 01: Hallar la fracción generatriz de: Fracción generatriz d
 Fracciones El M.C.D. de varias fracciones es igual al M.C.D. de los numeradores entre el M.C.M. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 01: Hallar el M.C.M. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 02: Hallar el M.C.M. de varias fracciones es igual al M.C.D. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 01: Hallar el M.C.M. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 02: Hallar el M.C.M. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 01: Hallar el M.C.M. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 01: Hallar el M.C.M. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 01: Hallar el M.C.M. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 02: Hallar el M.C.M. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 01: Hallar el M.C.M. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 02: Hallar el M.C.M. de los denominadores. Ejemplo 01: Hallar el M.C.M. de los denominadores. E
siguiente: Ejemplos de Fracciones Ahora veremos algunos ejemplos de fracciones. Ejemplo 01: Cuánto le falta a 4/11 para ser igual a los 2/3 de los 5/7 de los 4/9 de
los 6/11 de 7. Solución: Sea "x" lo que le falta, del enunciado establezcamos la siguiente ecuación: Resolviendo: Ejemplo 03: Al retirarse 14 personas que habian al inicio. ¿Cuántas personas que daron? Solución: Sea "n" el número de personas al inicio, como se
retiran 14 personas, éstas equivalen a decir que: Resolviendo: El número de personas que quedaron: Ejemplo 04: ¿Cuál es la fracción, del enunciado que dice: "Resulta triplicada si se agrega a sus dos términos, su denominador", tenemos:
Resolviendo: Identificando valores tenemos: Luego, la fracción original es: Ejemplo 05: ¿Cuánto debemos quitar a los 2/3 de los 5/7 de los 6/5 
ser lavada 2/9 de su largo y 1/5 de su ancho. Cuántos metros de lavada debe ser 224 m2, si el ancho de la tela después de lavada debe ser 224 m2, si el ancho de la tela después de lavada debe ser 224 m2, si el ancho de la tela después de lavada debe ser 224 m2, si el ancho de la tela después de lavada debe ser 224 m2, si el ancho de la tela después de lavada debe ser 224 m2, por lo tanto: Resolviendo, tenemos: Ejemplo 07: Se tienen 15 botellas llenas de
gaseosa cada una con capacidad de 4/3 de litro. Si se derraman los 3/5 de las 15 botellas, ¿cuántos litros quedan? Solución: La cantidad de gaseosa que se tiene en las 15 botellas, quedan los 3/5 de las 15 botellas, quedan los 2/5 de 20 L, entonces quedarán: Reducción a la Unidad (Rendimientos) En este tipo de problemas, se homogeneiza lo
 hecho por cada objeto (caños, grifos) o personas a "un día", "1 minuto", etc., para poder solucionar el problema dado. Por ejemplo, si nos dicen que en 1 hora la piscina tendra aqua hasta 1/8 parte. Ejemplo 01: Un tanque puede ser llenado
 un segundo caño en 4 horas. ¿En cuánto tiempo se llenará el tanque, si los 2 caños funcionan abiertos simultáneamente? Solución: Homogeneicemos los datos: En una hora, cada caño llena: 1er. caño: 1/3 del tanque 2do. caño: 1/4 del tanque En una hora, cambos caños hacen: Es decir: El tanque completo lo hace en: Ejemplo 02: Ana hace un trabajo en
 15 días y Mary lo hace en 30 días. ¿En cuánto tiempo harán dicho trabajo En un día, ¿qué parte del trabajo En un día, ¿qué parte del trabajo En un día, ambas chicas harán del trabajo Es decir: El trabajo completo lo harán: Otro Método Para este tipo de
problema es recomendable aplicar la siguiente fórmula: Donde: P: Parte de la tarea a desarrollar. t: Tiempo que tardan en hacer toda la tarea. t1, t2, t3, ..., tn: Tiempos que demoran en hacer toda la tarea individualmente. Apliquemos este método en el ejercicio anterior Datos: P = 1 (es todo el trabajo) t = ? Ana: t1 = 15 dias Mary: t2 = 30 dias , the free
 encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,184 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of the War of the First Coalition, part of the First Coalition, part of the War of the First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the War of the First Coalition, part of the First Coalition, part of the First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the War of the First Coalition, part of the First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies in the last campaign of the War of the First Coalition, part of the First Coalition armies under the overall command of Archduke Charles of Austria defeated two French Republican armies are considered to the First Coalition are considered to the First Coa
 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? ... that Belgian
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 Nicuşor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States
Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Nominate an article May 25: Africa Day (1963); Independence Day in Jordan (1946) A memorial to George Floyd following his murder 1810 - The
 Primera Junta, the first independent government in Argentina, was established in an open cabildo in Buenos Aires, marking the end of the May Revolution. 1940 - Second World War: German troops captured Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, forcing British forces to evacuate via Dunkirk. 1955 - Joe Brown and George Band, members of the British
 Kangchenjunga expedition, made the first ascent of the world's third-highest mountain but deliberately did not set foot on the summit. 1967 - Having purged a group of rivals, Supreme Leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung delivered the "May 25 teaching", entrenching his son Kim Jong 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. Often the pieces are created in the streets as to be more publicly visible. This mural in Greenpoint, Brooklyn lists the names of African Americans killed by law
enforcement officers in the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures Community portal
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 lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית ברות Εωβαγα Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לפנט Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לפנס אוערות ברות Ευσιανία בערית Ευσιανία Ε
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 21st century Decades 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s Years 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 vte 1963 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Comics Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Country Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Spaceflight Sports Football Television American Belgian Brazilian British
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1342Islamic calendar1382-1383Japanese calendarShōwa 38(昭和 3 8 年)Javanese calendar1894-1895Juche calendar52Julian calendar4296Minguo calendar42506Tibetan calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar495Thai solar calendar42506Tibetan calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar4296Minguo calendar495Thai solar calendar4296Minguo cal
 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 45rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960st he 1960st year of the 20th century.
 decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1963 January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler are found dead (presumed poisoned), in bushland near the Lane Cove River, Sydney, Australia.[1] January 2 - Vietnam War - Battle of Ap Bac: The
Viet Cong win their first major victory.[2] January 9 - A total penumbral lunar eclipse of Lunar Saros 114. Gamma has a value of -1.01282. It occurs on the night between Wednesday, January 9 and Thursday, January 10, 1963. January 13 - 1963 Togolese coup d'état: A
military coup in Togo results in the installation of coup leader Emmanuel Bodjollé as president.[3] January 17 - A last quarter moon occurs between the penumbral lunar eclipse and the annular solar eclipse, only 12 hours, 29 minutes after apogee. January 19 - Soviet spy Gheorghe Pintilie is removed from his position as Deputy Interior Minister of the
 Romanian People's Republic, [4] as a step in ensuring Romania's political independence; the Workers' Party Politburo discusses way of neutralizing "Soviet intelligence networks [...] which Gheorghe Pintilie had coordinated. "[5] January 22 - France and West Germany sign the Elysée 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 29 - French President Charles
de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: 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 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
 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 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 Finnclippen
in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment
 center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the Supreme Institution of the Bahá'í Faith (known as the Universal House of Justice, whose seat is at the Bahá'í World Centre on Mount Carmel in Haifa, Israel) is held. April 22 - Lester Bowles Pearson becomes the 14th Prime Minister of Canada. April 28 - 1963
general election is held in Italy.[10] April 29 - Buddy Rogers becomes the first WWWF Champion. Main article: May 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 Buddhist flag on Vesak, the birthday of Gautama Buddha, killing 9. Earlier, President Ngô Đình Diệm allowed the flying of the
Vatican flag in honour of his brother, Archbishop Ngô Đình Thục, triggering the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. May 13 - A smallpox outbreak hits Stockholm, Sweden, lasting until July. May 14 - Kuwait becomes the 111th member of the United Nations. May 15 - Project Mercury: NASA launches Gordon Cooper on Mercury-Atlas 9, the last Mercury
mission (on June 12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main
article: June 1963 June 3 - Huế chemical attacks: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam rains liquid chemicals on the heads of Buddhist protestors, injuring 67 people. The United States John F. Kennedy signs Executive Order 11110, authorizing the Secretary
of the Treasury to continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thích Quảng Đức 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 20 Establishment of the Moscow-
 Washington hotline (officially, the Direct Communications Link or DCL; unofficially, the "red telephone"; and in fact a teleprinter link) is authorized by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Geneva by representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.[11][12] Swedish Air Force Colonel Stig Wennerström is arrested as a spy for the
Soviet Union. War film The Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi
 Eshkol as prime minister of Israel. Main article: July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level. July 5 - Diplomatic relations between the Israeli and the Japanese governments are raised to embassy level.
American journalists including Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8
miles (105.9 kilometers), making it a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and
double agent Kim Philby has been given asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Great Train Robbery takes place in Buckinghamshire, England. August 14 - A huge
and devastating forest fire hits the region around Paraná State, Brazil. According to government documents, two million hectares (4.94 million acres) are lost to burning and 110 persons perished. [16] August 15 - Trois Glorieuses: President Fulbert Youlou is overthrown in the Republic of Congo after a three-day uprising in the capital, Brazzaville.
August 21 - Xá Lợi Pagoda raids: The Army of the Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm, vandalise Buddhist pagodas across South Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đìn
 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 1 - Establishment of language areas and facilities in Belgium comes into effect. This will become the foundation for further state reform in Belgium.
 September 6 - The Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) is founded. September 10 - Sicilian Mafia boss Bernardo Provenzano is indicted for murder (he is captured 43 years later, on April 11, 2006). September 15 - American civil rights movement: The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, in Birmingham, Alabama, kills 4 and
 injures 22. September 16 - Malaysia is formed through the merging of the Federation of Malaya and the British Embassy in Jakarta, to protest the formation of Malaysia. September 19 - Iota Phi Theta fraternity is founded at Morgan
 State College in Baltimore, Maryland September 23 - King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals. September 23 - In the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch is deposed by a coup d'état
led by the military with civilian support. September 29 - The second Vatican Council in Rome opens. Main article: October 1 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy toasts Emperor Haile Selassie at a luncheon in Rockville, Maryland. October 2 Nigeria becomes a republic; The 1st Republican Constitution is established. The
Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in the United States issues its final reports to President Kennedy. October 3 - 1963 Honduran coup d'état: A violent coup in Honduras pre-empts the October 13 election, ends a period of reform under President Ramón Villeda Morales and begins two decades of military rule under General Oswaldo López
Arellano. October 4 - Hurricane Flora, one of the worst Atlantic storms in history, hits Hispaniola and Cuba, killing nearly 7,000 people. October 7 - Buddhist crisis: Amid worsening relations, outspoken South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu arrives in the US for a speaking tour, continuing a flurry of attacks on the Kennedy administration
[19] October 9 - In northeast Italy, over 2,000 people are killed when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 14 - A revolution starts in Radfan, South Yemen, against British colonial rule. October 16 - Ludwig Erhard
 replaces Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany.[20] October 19 - Alec Douglas-Home succeeds Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.[21] October 24 - Fire at the Soviet Union's Baikonur Cosmodrome in an R-9 Desna underground missile silo; seven people are killed.[22] October 30 - The car manufacturing firm
 Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum gas explosion: 81 die in a gas explosion during a Holiday on Ice show at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indianapolis, United States. Main article: November 1963 November 1 - Arecibo Observatory, a radio telescope, officially begins operation in Puerto
 Rico. November 2 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 6 - 1963 South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Durong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Coup leader General Durong Văn Minh takes over as leader of South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese coup: Arrest and 
 known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. 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 10 - Malcolm X makes an historic speech in Detroit, Michigan ("Message to the Grass Roots").
 F. Kennedy November 22 - Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President John F. Kennedy is fatally shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Governor of Texas John Connally is seriously wounded at 12:30 CST. Upon Kennedy's death, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes the 36th president of the United States. A few
 hours later, President Johnson is sworn in aboard Air Force One, as Kennedy's body is flown back to Washington, D.C. Stores and businesses shut down for the next four days, in tribute. November 23 The Golden Age Nursing Home fire kills 63 elderly people near Fitchville, Ohio, United States. The long-running sci-fi television series Doctor Who
 premieres on BBC TV in the United Kingdom. November 24 Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of John F. Kennedy, is shot dead by Jack Ruby in Dallas, an event seen on live national television. Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam militarily and economically
November 25 - State funeral of John F. Kennedy: President Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Schools around the nation cancel classes that day; millions watch the funeral on live international television. Lee Harvey Oswald's funeral takes place on the same day. [23] November 29 U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson establishes the Warren
Commission to investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight 831, a Douglas DC-8 crashes into a wooded hillside after taking-off from Dorval International Airport near Montreal, killing all 118 on board, the worst air disaster for many years in Canada's history. Foundation stone for Mirzapur Cadet College is laid in East
 Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). November 30 - 1963 Australian federal election: Robert Menzies' Liberal/Country Coalition Government is re-elected with an increased majority to an unprecedented eighth term in office, defeating the Labor Party led by Arthur Calwell. (This would be the final lower house election won by Menzies, who would retire
 from office during the term as the longest-serving Prime Minister in Australian history; he would be replaced by Harold Holt.) Main article; December 1963 December 4 - The second period of the Second Vatican Council closes
December 5 - The Seliger Forschungsquesellschaft mbH demonstrates rockets for military use to military representatives of non-NATO-countries near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay
system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States, 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 20 - The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trials begin.
December 21 - Cyprus Emergency: Inter-communal fighting erupts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - Ismet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey (28th government,
coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister, this is his last government). December 31 - Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolves. David H. Frisch and J.H. Smith prove that the radioactive decay of mesons is slowed by their motion (see Einstein's special relativity and general relativity). The TAT-3
transatlantic communications cable goes into operation. Ivan Sutherland writes the revolutionary Sketchpad program and runs it on the Lincoln TX-2 computer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished. Construction of Moscow's Ostankino Tower begins. The IEEE Computer Society is founded. The Urdu keyboard is
standardised by the Central Language Board in Pakistan. Harvey Ball invents the ubiquitous smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4
Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24] January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 11 Tracy Caulkins, American swimmer Petra
Schneider, East German swimmer January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director [26] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer [27] January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer [27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist [28] 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 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 9 - Brian Greene
American physicist. February 12 - John Michael Higgins, American actor and voice actor[34] 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 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television presenter and television pr
17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American basketball player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician),
American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999 February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie Boutaud, Brazilian singer and actress (Metrô,
Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Sener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 2 Anthony Albanese, 31st Prime Minister of Australia Tuff Hedeman, American PRCA World Champion Bull Rider[39] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish
long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes, Argentine footballer (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 12 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 12 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 12 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 12 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 12 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 13 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 13 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 13 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 13 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 14 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music producer Anna March 14 Azem Hajdari, Albanian music 
1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer[40] March 12 Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 14 - Bruce Reid, Australian cricketer March 15 - Bret Michaels, American rock singer (Poison) March 16 - Kevin
 Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18 - Vanessa Williams, American beauty queen, actress and 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 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 27 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 27 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwean politician, 67th President of Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, 70th Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, 70th Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, 70th Peru March 28 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, 70th Peru March 29 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, 70th Peru March 29 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, 70th Per
American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March 28 - Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 31 - Stephen Tataw, Cameroonian footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah
Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk, Canadian soccer player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 9 Marc Jacobs, American
fashion designer Erdal Tosun, Turkish actor (d. 2016) April 10 Jean-Luc Bourgeaux, French politician Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician and lawyer April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło,
Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond, American drummer Eric McCormack, Canadian actor Conan O'Brien, American television entertainer and talk show host[46] April 21 - Roy Dupuis,
Canadian actor April 22 - Blanca Fernández Ochoa, Spanish ski racer (d. 2019) April 23 - Mohammad Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 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 actress (d. 2009) May 16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May
24 Michael Chabon, American fiction writer Joe Dumars, American basketball player [50] May 25 Mike Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan
Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve, Jernard 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 actor solution for 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 actor solution for June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor solution for June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor solution for June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor solution for June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor solution for June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor solution for June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 9 - Johnny Depp, American actor solution for June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer June 6 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian heavy metal singer heavy metal singer heavy metal singer
 leader (d. 2021)[54] June 13 - Bettina Bunge, German tennis player June 14 - Rambo Amadeus, Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actor June 18 - Rumen Radev, President of Bulgaria June 19 - Laura Ingraham, American television host[55] June 21
Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy Couture, American mixed martial arts fighter and actor Hokutoumi Nobuyoshi, Japanese sumo wrestler (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 July 3 - Zainudin Nordin, Singaporean p
 July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician July 5 Edie Falco, American actress Zbigniew Hoffmann, Polish politician July 6 - Sorin Matei, Romanian high jumper July 7 Vonda Shepard, American pop/rock singer-songwriter and actress Fermín Alvarado Arroyo, Mexican politician Janni Larsen
 Danish female darts player Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra, Indian filmmaker and screenwriter July 8 Michael Cuesta, American film and television director Luis de Jesús Rodríguez, Dominican attorney, businessman and entrepreneur Dmitry Pevtsov, Russian actor July 10 Fatemeh Goudarzi, Iranian actress Ian Lougher, British motorcycle racer July 11 Al
MacInnis, Canadian ice hockey player Manuel Marrero Cruz, Cuban politician; Prime Minister of Cuba Lisa Rinna, American actors 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 July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American
actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Antoni Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer
Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American rapper (d. 2022) Demián Bichir, Mexican-American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor and film director [64] August 3
Tasmin Archer, English singer James Hetfield, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2012)[67] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American singer (d. 2012)[67] August 5 Mark Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2012)[67] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 8 - Kevin Mitnick, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 8 - Kevin Mitnick, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 8 - Kevin Mitnick, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 8 - Kevin Mitnick, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 8 - Kevin Mitnick, American heavy metal guitarist (Metallica)[65] August 8 - Kevin Mitnick, American heavy metallican heavy m
13 Sridevi, Indian actress (d. 2018)[68] Édouard Michelin, French businessman (d. 2006) Valerie Plame, American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress[69] August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August
16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actors (d. 2014) August 18 - Heino Ferch, German actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American singer (Furope) August 22 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American singer (Furope) August 28 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 29 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 29 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 29 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 29 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 29 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 29 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, American singer (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, Amore (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, Amore (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, Amore (Furope) August 20 - Tori Amos, Amore (Furope) August 20 - T
 actress Hans-Henning Fastrich, German field hockey player Laura Flores, Mexican actress, hostess and singer Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director, screenwriter, video game designer and video game producer August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Liu
Huan, Chinese singer August 30 Michael Chiklis, American actor Phil Mills, Welsh racing driver August 31 - Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 8 - Li Ning, Chinese gymnast September 9 Markus Wasmeier, German alpine-
skier Chris Coons, US Senator September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 16
Andréa Beltrão, Brazilian actress Richard Marx, American pop/rock singer[72] September 17 - Masahiro Chono, Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer Dan Povenmire, American animator, producer and voice actor[73]
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September 19 Jarvis Cocker, English rock musician (Pulp) David Seaman, English football goalkeeper September 21 Cecil Fielder, American baseball player Angus Macfadyen, Scottish actor Mamoru Samuragochi, Japanese impostor September 23 - Michiru Yamane, Japanese composer September 25 - Tate Donovan, American actor and director September 29 Dave Andreychuk, Canadian hockey player Les Claypool, American bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 2 - Maria Ressa, Filipina

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American campaigning journalist, Nobel Prize laureate October 4 - Marcelo Buquet, Uruguayan-Mexican actor, previously model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch
swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 - Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trades
unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer 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 Arzte[83] Marla Maples, American actor, comedian and filmrus footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor, comedian and filmrus footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor, comedian and filmrus footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and filmrus footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and filmrus footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor, comedian and filmrus footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor, comedian and filmrus footballer Johnny Marr, English alternative rock musician Dermot Mulroney, American actor, comedian actor, comedian actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, Ameri
director Gabby Concepcion Ming-Na Wen November 1 Rick Allen, British rock drummer (Def Leppard) Mark Hughes, Welsh football player & manager Katja Riemann, German actress November 2 Brian Kemp, American politician, 83rd Governor of Georgia Craig Saavedra, American filmmaker Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia November 4 - Lena
Zavaroni, Scottish entertainer (d. 1999) November 5 - Tatum O'Neal, American actress and author November 1 - John Barnes, Jamaican-born English footballer November 10 - Benny Elias, Australian rugby
league player November 18 - Peter Schmeichel, Danish-born football goalkeeper November 21 - Nicollette Sheridan, English 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 9 Empress
                panese 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 December 14 Cynthia Gibb, American actress Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panamanian politician and 37th Presi
Vytautas Juozapaitis, Lithuanian baritone, professor and television host December 15 - Helen Slater, American actor Jeff Carson, American actor Serman television presenter and talk show host December 18 Pauline Ester, French singer Rikiya Koyama, Japanese
voice actor Charles Oakley, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B Entertainment December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Iqbal Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican
Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor and politician Jacques Simonet, Belgian politician (d. 2007) December 22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 24 Caroline Aherne, English actress,
comedienne and screenwriter (d. 2016) Sanjay Mehrotra, Indian entrepreneur December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer (Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach
 December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 3 - Shinobu Ishihara, Japanese ophthalmologist (b. 1879)[93]
January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) 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. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1904)[96] Gustav Regler, German socialist novelist (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh Greer, American basketball coach (b. 1888) January 14 Hugh 
1898) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 24 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 25 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 28 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 29 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 29 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 29 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 29 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 29 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 29 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 29 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 20 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 22 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 22 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 24 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 24 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 24 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 24 - Al St. John, America
Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and medallic artist (b. 1873) Kenneth Western, part of The Western Brothers (b. 1899) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894)
January 26 Hans Kopfermann, German physicist (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actor (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born American poet (b. 1874)[98] Lee Meadows, American baseball player (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th
President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer (b. 1899) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 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 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, Fran
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. 1808) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general,
24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 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. 1887) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the
Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1915) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 20 - Arthur Guy Empey, American soldier (in 1916) February 
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. 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. 1903) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1893) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Feduration (b. 1884) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1893) March 16 Archduchess Elisabeth Marie of Austria (b. 1883) William Feduration (b. 1884) March 17 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1894) March 1893) March 1893) March 1893 (b. 1884) March 1993 (b. 1894) March
Beveridge, British economist (b. 1879) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1879) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian
film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German tennis champion (b. 1909) Abraham Ellstein, American composer (b. 1907) Mihály Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1884) March 23 - 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. 1870) April 4 Gaetano Catanoso, Italian Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi,
English comedian and actor (b. 1840) April 6 - Otto Struve, Russian-American astronomer (b. 1897) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (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. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1892) Arthur Jonath,
German Olympic athlete (b. 1909) Rahul Sankrityayan, Indian historian, writer and director (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian film director (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C.
Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1911) Frederick Peters, American film actor (b. 1884) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1909) April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and screenwriter (b. 1909) April 26 - Roland Pertwee, English playwright, screenwriter, director
and actor (b. 1885) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor, American film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) April 30 Giova
Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 11 - Herbert Spencer
Gasser, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1888) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American physiologist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1887) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1939) May 24
Elmore James, American blues guitarist (b. 1918) May 25 - Mehdi Frashëri, Albanian politician, 15th Prime Minister of Albania (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. 1883) June 17 Alannager (b. 1885) June 17 Alannager (b. 1885) June 17 Alannager (b. 1885) June 17 Alannager (b. 1887) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1885) June 17 Alannager (b. 1887) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national football manager (b. 1887) First Indian national football manager (b. 1887) June 17 Alannager (b. 1888) June 1888) June 1888)
Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, British Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] 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) [107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1876) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American inventor (b. 1877) [108] July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethke, American inventor (b. 1877) [108] July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) [108] July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) [108] July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) [108] July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) [108] July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) [108] July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) [108] July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 28 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) [108] July 29 - Albertus Soeg
poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American
 dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1899) August 24 - James
Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies
September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film
composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1899) September 27 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1890) September 27 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 27 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 28 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist activist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist (b. 1891) September 29 - Bernadette Cattanéo, F
Zeitzler, German Army officer (b. 1893) Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1893) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1893) October 8 - Grace Darmond, Canadian-born American actress (b. 1893)[115] October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Édith
Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11 - Jean Cocteau, French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Karl Bühler, German psychologist and linguist
(b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1933) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) 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 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) 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 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 26 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1883) October 28 Björn Þórðarson, 9t
politician (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b.
 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam (South Vietnam) (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b.
1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b. 1902) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1883) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amaya, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known
as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 Wilhelm Beiglböck, German Nazi physician at Dachau concentration camp (b. 1905) Aldous Huxley, English-born novelist (Brave New World) (b. 1894)[120] John F. Kennedy, American politician, 35th President of the United States (assassinated) (b. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic,
novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American businessman and politician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)
[124] November 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1882) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) Cyril Newall, 1st Baron Newall, British Air Marshal and State servant, 6th Governor
German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-born Japanese
professional wrestler (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1895)[125] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1904) Physics - Eugene
Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace - International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies ^ "Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler mystery". National Film
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May, TV presenter, age 45". The Independent. London. September 27, 2008. Archived from the original on May 1, 2022. Retrieved January 16, 2018. AllMovie. Movie Highlights and Photos. AllMovie. Movie Highlights and Photos. AllMovie. Movie Highlights and Photos. AllMovie.
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Gorton (1993). The encyclopedia of world facts and dates. New York: HarperCollins. p. 827. ISBN 978-0-06-270012-4. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1801 to 1900 For other uses, see 19th century (disambiguation). An 1835 illustration of power loom weaving, as part of the Industrial Revolution Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries
18th century 19th century 20th century 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 confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and
the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and
social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked
the end of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as
the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction
with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Crown through the establishment of the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britannica, which ushered in unprecedented
globalization on a massive scale. Britain's overseas possessions grew rapidly in the first half of the century, 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 doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population doubled during the 19th century acceleration double
[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's
largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of 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 Abolish slavery was the British Royal Navy with ending the global slave trade.[9] The first colonial empire in the century to abolish slavery there in the century to abolish slavery was the British, who did so in 1834. America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth America's Thirteenth A
 1865, and in Brazil slavery was abolished in 1888 (see abolitionism). Similarly, serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of the two continents' largest cities
the United States.[10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation, development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports were developed during the 19th century, while the British Empire facilitated the rapid spread of sports such as cricket to many
different parts of the world. Also, women's fashion was a very sensitive topic during this time, as women showing their ankles was viewed to be scandalous. The boundaries set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815 It also marks the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which led to the creation of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania as a result of the
second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great Crimean War. Map of the world from 1897. The British Empire (marked in pink) was the superpower of the 19th century. Industrial Revolution European imperialism British Regency, Victorian era (UK, British Empire) Bourbon Restoration, July Monarchy, French Second Republic, Second
French Empire, French Third Republic (France) Risorgimento (Italy) Belle Époque (Europe) Edo period, Meiji period (Japan) Qing dynasty (China) Nguyen dynasty (Vietnam) Joseon dynasty (Korea) Zulu Kingdom (South Africa) Tanzimat, First Constitutional Era (Ottoman Empire) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era,
 American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article: Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic 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, Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France in 1799.
In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French in 1805, the French victory over an Austrian-Russian army at the Battle of Austerlitz ended the War of the Treaty of Pressburg, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. Later efforts were less successful. In the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to
and began the Hundred Days before finally being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to Saint Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna was held to determine new national borders, with
limited impact. Main article: Spanish American wars of independence The Chilean Declaration of Independence from France. In Mexico, the
Mexican War of Independence was a decade-long conflict that ended in Mexican independence in 1821. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, the royal family of Portugal relocated to Brazil from 1808 to 1821, leading to Brazil having a separate monarchy from Portugal. The Federal Republic of Central America gained independence from Spain in 1821 and from
Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the federation had dissolved and the nations of Colombia (including modern-day Panama), Ecuador, and Venezuela took its place. Main articles
Revolutions of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure led to the European revolutions of 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848.
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 revolution began in France in February. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolution began in France in February.
factors were widespread dissatisfaction with political leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces.[12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician
and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade was abolished in the United States in 1808, and by the end of the century, almost every government had banned slavery. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833
banned slavery throughout the British Empire, and the Lei Áurea abolished slavery in Brazil in 1888. Abolitionism in the United States continued until the end of the American 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 United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the
Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary [13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free." [14] He did so. [15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the
entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833)[17] In 1817,
the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it passed a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire.
1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan during the Sultan 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 Faiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion Was
the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the deaths of around 20-30 million people. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and developed a new Chinese religion known as the God Worshipping Society. After proclaiming the establishment of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in 1851, the Taiping army
conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the
Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and established a strong central government. Further
reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company sign the Treaty of
Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819:
British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 1843 - 1849: Sikh Empire annexed Burma (now also called Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars. 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 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 and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the Second Barbary War and the 
captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1809-1809: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1809-1809: Russo-Turkish War
Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United
States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830
Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. 1825-1830: Java War begins. 1826-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to the near extinction of the Tasmanian aborigines 1830: July Revolution overthrew old line of
Bourbons. 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta exas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of
Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian
unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War, 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 and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Carlotan Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Empire, ruled by Maximilian I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico and his consort Empire I of Mexico a
of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War results in the dissolution of the German Confederation and the creation of the North German Confederation and the Austrian-
Hungarian Dual Monarchy. 1868-1869: Boshin War results in end of the shogunate and the founding the Japanese Empire. 1868-1878: Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain. 1870-1871: Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1870-
Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879-1883: Chilewan Empire. 1879-1883: Chilewan Empire. 1879-1883: Chilewan Empire. 1879-1880: Little War against the Ottoman Empire. 1879-1883: Chilewan Empire. 1879-1880: Little War against the Ottoman Empire. 1879-1883: Chilewan attles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Pacific. 1880-1881: First Boer War begins. 1881-1899: Mahdist War in Sudan. A depiction of the Battle of Omdurman, 1898. During the battle, Winston Churchill took part in a cavalry charge. 1882: Anglo-Egyptian War British invasion and subsequent occupation of Egypt 1883-1898:
Mandingo Wars between the French colonial empire and the Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1895-1896: Ethiopia
defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. 1895-1898: Cuban War for Independence from Spain. 1896-1898: Cuban War for Independence of Cuba. 1899-1901: Boxer Rebellion in China is suppressed by the Eight-Nation
Alliance. 1899-1902: Thousand Days' War in Colombia breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer War begins. 1899-1902: Philippine-American War begins. Distinguished Men of Science. [23] Use the cursor to see who is who. [24] Main article: 19th century in science
The 19th century saw the birth of science as a profession; the term scientist was coined in 1833 by William Whewell, [25] which soon replaced the older term of natural philosopher. Among the most influential ideas of the 19th century were those of Charles Darwin (alongside the independent researches of Alfred Russel Wallace), who in 1859 published
the book The Origin of Species, which introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the
asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri Mendeleey, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements, In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to the creation of electromagnetism as a new branch of
science. Thermodynamics led to an understanding of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers
finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years
The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science.
the use of electric illumination and power in the last two decades of the century and radio wave communication at the end of the 1890s. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin's journey on HMS Beagle. 1859: Charles Darwin
publishes On the Origin of Species. 1861: James Clerk Maxwell publishes On Physical Lines of Force, formulating the four Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism published. 1877: Asaph Hall discovers the
moons of Mars 1896: Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity; J. J. Thomson identifies the electron, though not by name. Robert Koch discovered the tuberculosis bacilli. In the 19th century, the disease killed an estimated 25% of the adult population of Europe. [26] 1804: Morphine first isolated. 1842: Anesthesia used for the first time. 1847: Chloroform
invented for the first time, given to Queen Victoria at the birth of her eighth child, Prince Leopold in 1853 1855: Cocaine is isolated by Friedrich Gaedcke. 1885: Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies for a young boy who had been bitten 14 times by a rabid dog. 1889: Aspirin patented. Thomas Edison was an American inventor.
scientist, and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the motion picture camera, phonograph and long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. Built for the Netphener bus company in 1895, the Benz Omnibus was the first motor bus in history. 1804: First steam locomotive begins operation. 1816:
Laufmaschine invented by Karl von Drais. 1825: Erie Canal opened connecting the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1825: First isolation of aluminium. 1827: First photograph taken (technique of heliography) by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. 1825: The Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first public railway in the world, is opened. 1826: Samuel Morey
patents the internal combustion engine. 1829: First electric motor built. 1837: Telegraphy patented. 1841: The word "dinosaur" is coined by Richard Owen. 1844: First publicly funded telegraph line in the world—between Baltimore and Washington—sends demonstration message on 24 May, ushering in the age of the telegraph. This message read "What
hath God wrought?" (Bible, Numbers 23:23) 1849: The safety pin and the gas mask are invented. 1852: The first successful blimp is invented 1855: Bessemer process enables steel to be mass-produced. 1856: World's first oil refinery in Romania 1858: Invention of the phonautograph, the first true device for recording sound. 1859: The first ironclad was
launched into sea by the French Navy. 1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863.
First section of the London Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel 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. These included early crude systems in France and the UK and the introduction
of large scale outdoor arc lighting systems by 1880.[27] 1879: Thomas Edison patents a practical incandescent light bulb. 1882: Introduction of large scale electric power utilities with the Edison Holborn Viaduct (London) and Pearl Street (New York) power stations supplying indoor electric lighting using Edison's incandescent bulb.[28][29] 1884: Sir
Hiram Maxim invents the first self-powered Machine gun, the Maxim gun, 1885; Singer begins production of the 'Vibrating Shuttle', which would become the most popular model of sewing machine, 1890; The cardboard box is invented, 1892; John Froelich develops and constructs the first
gasoline/petrol-powered tractor. 1894: Karl Elsener invents the Swiss Army knife. 1894: First gramophone record. 1895: Wilhelm Röntgen identifies x-rays. Brigham Young led the LDS Church from 1844 until his death in 1877. 1818: The first permanent Reform Judaism congregation, the Neuer Israelitischer Tempel, is founded in Hamburg on October
18. Around the same time, through the development of Wissenschaft des Judentums, the seeds of Conservative Judaism are sown. 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is established. 1844: The Báb announces his revelation on 23 May, founding Bábism. He announced to the world of the coming of "He whom God shall make manifest". He
is considered the forerunner of Bahá'u'lláh, the founder of the Bahá'í Faith. 1850s-1890s: In Islam, Salafism grows in popularity. 1851: Hong Xiuquan, the leader of the Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto
is established amidst the Meiji Restoration. 1869-1870: The First Vatican Council is convened, articulating the dogma of papal infallibility and promoting a revival of scholastic theology. 1871-1878: In Germany, Otto von Bismarck challenges the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("Culture War") 1875: Helena Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical
Society and becomes the leading articulator of Theosophy. 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Watchtower, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses, releases its first issue. 1881: In the Sudan, Muhammad Ahmad claims to be the Mahdi, founding the Mahdist State and declaring war on the Khedivate of Egypt. 1889: Mirza
Ghulam Ahmad establishes the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. 1891: Pope Leo XIII issues the papal encyclical Rerum novarum, the first major document informing modern Catholic social teaching. The Great Exhibition in London. Starting during the 18th century, the UK was the first country in the world to industrialize. 1808: Beethoven composes his
Fifth Symphony 1813: Jane Austen publishes Pride and Prejudice 1818: Mary Shelley publishes Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. 1819: John Keats writes his six of his best-known odes. 1819: Théodore Géricault paints his masterpiece The Raft of the Medusa, and exhibits it in the French Salon of 1819 at the Louvre. 1824: Premiere of
Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. 1829: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's Faust premieres. 1833-1834: Thomas Carlyle publishes Sartor Resartus. 1837: Charles Dickens publishes 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 publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers
the speech "Ain't I a Woman?". 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of 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 published. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is 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 premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and première of his play The Importance of Being Earnest. 1897: Bram Stoker writes Dracula. 1900: L. Frank Baum publishes The
Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Main articles: Romantic poetry and 19th century in literature Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina On the literary front the new century opens with romanticism, a movement that spread throughout Europe in reaction to 18th-century rationalism, and it develops more or less along the lines of
the Industrial Revolution, with a design to react against the dramatic changes wrought on nature by the steam engine and the railway. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are considered the initiators of the new school in England, while in the continent the German Sturm und Drang spreads its influence as far as Italy and Spain. French
arts had been hampered by the Napoleonic Wars but subsequently developed rapidly. Modernism began. [30] The Goncourts and Émile Zola in France and Giovanni Verga in Italy produce some of the finest naturalist novels. Italian naturalist novels are especially important in that they give a social map of the new unified Italy to a people that until then
had been scarcely aware of its ethnic and cultural diversity. There was a huge literary output during the 19th century. Some of the most famous writers included the Russians Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Fyodor Dostoyevsky; the English Charles Dickens, John Keats, Alfred, Lord Tennyson and Jane Austen; the
Scottish Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Arthur Conan Doyle (creator of the character Sherlock Holmes); the Irish Oscar Wilde; the Americans Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain; and the French Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas and Charles Baudelaire.[31] Some American literary writers, poets
and novelists were: Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson to name a few. See also: History of photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first
photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826 Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native American Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native American Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis, documented the Edward S. Curtis S. Curtis S. 
motion photographer George Eastman, inventor of photographer, chronophotographer, chro
Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicephore Niepce, pioneer 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-
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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 S			
Edwin Church Thomas Cole Jan Matejko John Constable Camille Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Tho Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Augu	iste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer	Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Tisso	t Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec Joseph Mallord William Turner
Viktor Vasnetsov Eugène Viollet-le-Duc Mikhail Vrubel James Abbott McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic-era compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many green and the Romantic Style of t	eat composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Fra	nz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The lis	t includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector
Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka I 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, s	starting the sport of Australian Rules Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensber	ry 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 parent Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803	B: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first pract	tical steamboat". 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and	Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804:
World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British East India Company; 8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Te			
Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its model is copied around the world (see History of European resear recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000 people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate			
1816-1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa. 1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independent and Colonization Society for freed American slaves. 1820: Dissolution of the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexican Empire.	ndence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1819: The	modern city of Singapore is established by the British East India Company. 1820	: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the
President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist revolt. Decembrists at the Senate Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British	ce Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From	m 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-	Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game,
Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia gain many trade and associated concessions from Control of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets	firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebell	lions of 1837 in Canada. 1838: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been f	forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839–1860: After the
1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooper United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush. 1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria emp	rative in the world. 1845–1849: The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the	e Irish diaspora. 1848: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls C	onvention is the first women's rights convention in the
territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851: The Great Exhibition in London was the wo	orld's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass de	elivers 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: Cor serfdom. 1862-1877: Muslim Rebellion in north-west China. 1863: Formation of the International Red Cross is followed by the adoption of the	e First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the Un	nited States; Slavery is banned in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendmen	t to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed,
via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal of 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 crea photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth	n's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads t	to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne a	nd Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in
population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United State Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of L			
abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican milit execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival			
creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish			
prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden Ci in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been bor	ty. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 20	013, 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
Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 190 from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s De	O Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime,	c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank Ja	imes, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait
Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the natifilm 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814–1919) List of wars: 1800–1899	ame to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Jopl	in Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines	of modern history Long nineteenth century 19th century in
^ Cleveland, William L.; Bunton, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. So have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twenties	2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period	od of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advoca	ated the adoption of European institutions and technology,
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(links edit) 1826 (links edit) 1993 (links edit) 1908 (links edit) 1997 (links edit) 1951 (links edit) 1949 (links edit) 1911 (links edit) 1 WhatLinksHere/19th century" Una fracción es el cociente de dos números enteros a y b, que representamos de la siguiente forma: (b) denon			
ese todo. Ejemplo: Un depósito contiene 2/3 de gasolina El todo es el depósito. La unidad equivale a 3/3, en este caso. Suma resta multiplicac denominador Cómo sumar fracciones: Son las más sencillas de trabajar. Identificamos si todas las fracciones tienen el mismo denominador, e			
fracciones con diferente denominador Las reglas cambian cuando tenemos fracciones dónde existe dos o más denominadores, en este particu multiplicar de forma cruzada para obtener los numeradores y los sumamos o restamos, según corresponda. Lo siguiente es obtener la fracció	lar caso es necesario el mínimo común multiplo de los denominadores. E	El primer paso es multiplicar los denominadores para obtener el MCM, este será	el nuevo denominador del resultado, después tenemos que
números no puedan ser divididos entre el mismo factor, esa será el resultado final. Ejemplo suma de fracciones con diferente denominador Panumerador y denominador por denominador, esta misma regla se aplica hasta con más de dos fracciones, el resultado final o la fracción que o	ara la resta de fracciones con diferente denominador se opera de la misn	na manera. Multiplicación de fracciones Para poder resolver una multiplicación d	e fracciones se requiere multiplicar numerador por
denominador y obtendrías el resultado, así de sencillo es hacerlo. División de fracciones Es quizás, la operación que resulta un poco más com mencionar, son válidas para operaciones con dos fracciones. Lo primero es multiplicar el numerador de la primera fracción por el denominad	pleja del resto, con fracciones puede que se te complique un poco, pero	una vez que comiences a practicar, verás que no tiene nada de difícil este tipo de	operaciones. Cabe mencionar que las reglas que he de
final simplemente simplificamos. En el caso de que sean tres fracciones, se multiplica el numerador de la primera por el denominador de la se Finalmente os dejamos 10 Fichas sencillas con ejercicios de fracciones para trabajar en clase o en casa para niños de primaria, recomendad	egunda y el numerador de la tercera, así obtenemos el nuevo denominad	lor. El numerador lo obtenemos al multiplicar el denominador del primero por nu	merador del segundo y el denominador de la tercera.
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