

I'm not a robot



and others laid the groundwork for electromagnetism. Thermodynamics led to a deeper understanding of heat and energy, with discoveries about atomic structure and quantum chemistry. In astronomy, Neptune was discovered, and in mathematics, complex numbers matured and led to analytical theory. Karl Weierstrass and others developed the arithmetization of analysis for real and complex variables. Additionally, geometry beyond classical theories saw progress, as did logic after a period of stagnation. The creators of electrical science had a profound impact on physics, enabling new technologies and accelerating their adoption, including widespread use of electricity in the late 19th century. 1846: Michael Faraday's discovery of electromagnetic induction leads to major breakthroughs in electrical power and communication. 1831–1836, Charles Darwin explores the world aboard HMS Beagle, laying the groundwork for his groundbreaking theory on species development. In 1859, Charles Darwin publishes "On the Origin of Species," a foundational work that shapes modern evolutionary thought. 1843-1877 These years saw major milestones in various fields including science, technology, religion, politics, and art. 1850s literature timeline The 19th century was a time of great creativity, marked by the emergence of numerous iconic writers and artists who shaped the literary and artistic landscape of their respective nations. Scottish author Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle, and the creator of Sherlock Holmes, Arthur Conan Doyle, were among the notable figures alongside Oscar Wilde from Ireland and Edgar Allan Poe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mark Twain from America. French masters Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, Jules Verne, Alexandre Dumas, and Charles Baudelaire also made significant contributions. Meanwhile, American literary talents included Walt Whitman, Herman Melville, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joel Chandler Harris, and Emily Dickinson, among others. This era was also notable for the pioneering work of photographers such as Nicéphore Niépce, who produced one of the first photographs in 1826, and Mathew Brady, who documented the American Civil War. The invention of photography led to advancements by Louis Daguerre, George Eastman, and Auguste and Louis Lumière. Artists like Francisco Goya, Eugène Delacroix, Vincent van Gogh, and Claude Monet were part of the major movements in art during this period, including Impressionism and Post-Impressionism. Musical geniuses such as Ludwig van Beethoven and Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky created some of their most iconic works, contributing to the evolution of music with sonata form becoming a staple throughout the 19th century. This era was associated with the Romantic style, a period characterized by notable composers such as Ludwig van Beethoven and Frédéric Chopin. Notable figures in this era include Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky and Richard Wagner. Among them were Mily Balakirev, Hector Berlioz, Georges Bizet, Alexander Borodin, Johannes Brahms, Anton Bruckner, Claude Debussy, Antonín Dvořák, Mikhail Glinka, Edvard Grieg, Scott Joplin, Alexandre Levy, Gustav Mahler, Felix Mendelssohn, Modest Mussorgsky, Jacques Offenbach, Niccolò Paganini, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, Gioachino Rossini, Anton Rubinstein, Camille Saint-Saëns, Antonio Salieri, Franz Schubert, Robert Schumann, Alexander Scriabin, Arthur Sullivan, Giuseppe Verdi. The late 19th century was marked by several significant events. In 1858, the Melbourne Football Club was formed, marking the beginning of Australian Rules Football. The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing were published in 1867. The first international football match between England and Scotland took place in 1872. In 1877, the first test cricket match between England and Australia occurred. New sports emerged during this period, including basketball (invented by James Naismith in 1891) and volleyball (invented in 1895). The modern Olympic Games were revived in Athens in 1896. Key historical events of the 19th century include the formation of the United Kingdom in 1801. Muhammad Ali modernized Egypt from 1805 to 1848. In 1819, Stamford Raffles established a trading post for the British East India Company in Singapore. The University of Berlin was founded in 1810, becoming a model for research universities worldwide. Other significant events include the invention of the Flintlock Revolver by Elisha Collier in 1814 and the eruption of Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island in 1815. This volcanic eruption had a profound impact on global climate patterns, creating what is known as “volcanic winter.” 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declares independence from Portugal on September 7. 1823: US President James Monroe declares the Monroe Doctrine. 1825: The Decembrist revolt occurs at the Senate Square. Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service in 1829, marking the establishment of the first modern police force. Between 1830 and 1914, almost five million Irish people emigrate to the U.S. The Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan begins in 1830 and concludes in 1895. The November Uprising ends with a crushing defeat for Poland in 1831. The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act in 1832. Imam Shamil's rebellion in the Russian-occupied Caucasus lasts from 1834 to 1859. The Texas Revolution results in the short-lived Republic of Texas in 1835–1836. Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company in 1836. Rebellions occur in Canada from 1837 to 1838. 46,000 Native Americans are forcibly relocated during the Trail of Tears by 1838. France, the U.K., U.S., and Russia gain concessions from China, starting the decline of the Qing dynasty, between 1839 and 1860. The 1835–1836. Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company in 1836. Rebellions occur in Canada from 1837 to 1838. 46,000 Native Americans are forcibly relocated during the Trail of Tears by 1838. France, the U.K., U.S., and Russia gain concessions from the world's first cooperative in 1844. The Great Famine of Ireland leads to the Irish diaspora, lasting from 1845 to 1849. The Communist Manifesto is published in 1848. Seneca Falls Convention marks the first women's rights convention in the U.S. in 1848. California Gold Rush occurs from 1848 to 1855. Austria employs balloons for an air raid against Venice in 1849. The Little Ice Age ends around this time, in 1850. Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution in 1850. Great Exhibition in London is held in 1851 as the world's first international Expo or World Fair. Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in 1852. Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle in 1857. Indian Rebellion of 1857 occurs from 1857 to 1858. Construction of Big Ben is completed in 1858. Suez Canal construction begins and concludes with its first vessels sailing through it in 1859-1869. Giuseppe Garibaldi launches the Expedition of the Thousand in 1860. Russia abolishes serfdom in 1861. Muslim Rebellion in north-west China occurs from 1862 to 1877. International Red Cross is formed, followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. Reconstruction in the U.S. concludes with slavery banned in the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1865-1877. Canada is formed through Canadian Confederation in 1867. Michael Barrett becomes the last person with a specific title in 1868. The late 19th century was a time of great change and upheaval across the globe. In England, public hangings were still a common practice. The Suez Canal opened in 1869, linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, but this brought new challenges. The Paris Commune erupted in violence, resulting in the deaths of over 30,000 Parisians and thousands more executions. In Europe and North America, the Long Depression gripped the economies, while a famine in Persia killed an estimated 2 million people between 1871-1872. The first national park, Yellowstone, was established in 1872, but it would be years before other countries followed suit. Artistic movements began to gain momentum, with the Impressionists holding their first public exhibition at Nadar's studio in Paris in 1874. The Home Rule Movement emerged in Ireland around the same time, seeking greater autonomy for the region. Major events continued throughout the decade: the HMS Challenger surveyed the deepest point in the ocean, the Challenger Deep; General Custer died in battle against the Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho; and the United States entered its Gilded Age of rapid growth and industrialization. Labor movements began to gain traction, with the Great Railroad Strike in 1877 marking one of the first nationwide labor strikes. Pogroms swept through the Russian Empire, while Jules Ferry's laws introduced free education in France. Natural disasters struck, including the massive Krakatoa eruption and the extinction of the quagga. The Statue of Liberty was constructed, along with the first electric chair, which would soon become a method of execution. Women's suffrage was granted in New Zealand, and fingerprinting became an official tool for law enforcement. In Asia, the Philippine Revolution ended Spanish rule, while the United States gained control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. China underwent significant changes, with Empress Dowager Cixi engineering a coup d'état that marked the end of the Hundred Days' Reform. The 20th century began with the Exposition Universelle in Paris, showcasing Art Nouveau's growing influence on the art world. Nations invade China, ransacking the Forbidden City. Japanese Jiroemon Kimura was born on April 19, 1897, and passed away on June 12, 2013, marking the end of the 20th century's last verified individual. He remains the oldest verified man in history to this day. In a subsequent event, Japanese Nahi Tajima died on April 21, 2018, as the last person born in the century. A list of notable individuals includes Carl Friedrich Gauss, Charles Darwin, Victor Hugo, Dmitri Mendeleev, Louis Pasteur, Marie Curie, Nikola Tesla, José Rizal, Jane Austen, Leo Tolstoy, Edgar Allan Poe, Jules Verne, Charles Dickens, Arthur Rimbaud, Mark Twain, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Émile Zola, Anton Chekhov, Fyodor Dostoevsky, John L. Sullivan, David Livingstone, Jesse and Frank James, Sitting Bull, Buffalo Bill, Geronimo, Billy the Kid, Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp, Mathew Brady, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Thomas Nast, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, Mikhail Bakunin, Søren Kierkegaard, Solomon Northup, Madam C. J. Walker, Claude Monet, Scott Joplin, Niccolò Paganini, and Frédéric Chopin. The article also touches on the long nineteenth century, which was characterized by tension between forces of continuity and change. It highlights the reformers who advocated for European institutions and technology, as well as those who sought to preserve tradition and retain values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society well. The following sources provide information on various historical events and topics from the 19th century to the present day: * A study on the life of industrial workers in 19th-century England * An article on population change during modernization, archived from Encyclopædia Britannica (2009) * A piece on liberalism in the 19th century, also from Encyclopædia Britannica (2009) * An excerpt from a book by Hector Perez-Brignoli on the history of Central America * A collection of articles on revolutions in Europe between 1848 and 1849 * Information on the Emancipation Proclamation and its impact * A transcript of the Emancipation Proclamation * Details on the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution, abolishing slavery * A historical account of Ottoman wars from 1700-1870 * An article on the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom rebellion in China * A book by W. G. Beasley on the Meiji Restoration in Japan * Information on the development of science and technology during the 19th century * Details on the history of arc lamps and electric power distribution * A comparative study on Western civilization and its rise to power * An anthology of world literature from the 19th century, edited by David Damrosch and David L. Pike Note: I've tried to preserve the original sources and dates mentioned in the text while condensing the information into a more readable format. The Tambora volcano in Indonesia erupted in 1815, causing significant environmental and human consequences. The eruption was the largest known historic event of its kind. It had a profound impact on the environment and led to changes in global climate patterns. In terms of human history, the Tambora eruption coincided with the emergence of new empires and the rise of international relations. The period from 1814 to 1919 saw the development of alliances and diplomatic efforts between European powers, as well as conflicts and wars. Some notable events and works related to this period include: * Jiroemon Kimura, a Japanese man, lived to be 116 years old, making him the oldest person ever recorded. * The last known person born in the 19th century died in Japan at the age of 117. * Various historical works and encyclopedias provide detailed information on this period, including "An Encyclopedia of World History", "Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World", and "The New Cambridge Modern History". These texts cover topics such as international relations, diplomacy, wars, and economic changes during this period. Merriman, J., & J. M. Winter, eds. Europe 1789 to 1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of Industry and Empire (5 vol. 2006) The 19th century was a significant period in world history, marked by major events and developments that shaped the modern era. Here are some notable historical works and documents related to this time period: * McPherson's "Battle Cry of Freedom" (1988) won a Pulitzer Prize for its comprehensive account of the American Civil War. * Parry's "A Short History of the West Indies" (1987) provides an insightful overview of the region's history during the 19th century. * Paxson's "History of the American Frontier" (1924) is a classic work that won a Pulitzer Prize for its detailed account of the expansion and settlement of the American West. * White's "The Republic for Which It Stands" (2017) explores the United States' transition from Reconstruction to the Gilded Age in the late 19th century. * De Bary's "Sources of East Asian Tradition" (2008) is a comprehensive collection of historical documents that showcase the cultural and philosophical developments in East Asia during this period. * Kertész's "Documents in the Political History of the European Continent" (1968) offers a rich selection of primary sources that reveal the complexities of 19th-century European politics. These works, along with many others, provide valuable insights into the significant events, social changes, and cultural developments that defined the 19th century. Due to copyright and usage restrictions, certain limitations apply to your ability to utilize this content.