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mexican manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 12 Meador Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1925) Andrew Cunningham, British admiral (b. 1883) June 17 Alan Brooke, 1st Viscount Albanbrook, British Field Marshal (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] June 18 - Pedro Armendáriz, actor (b. 1912) June 24 - María Guadalupe García 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. 1876) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of Oman (d. 1952) July 2 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 2 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) July 4 - Du Bois Georges Braque August 1 - Theodore Roethlis, American poet (b. 1908)[109] August 4 - Tom Kenne, American actor (b. 1899) August 5 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1963) August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Bevens, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 14 - Clifford Odets, American dramatist (b. 1906)[111] August 15, Eddie Lee Mays (executed) (b. 1929) August 17 - Richard Barthelmess, American actor (b. 1895) August 22 - William Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, British businessman and philanthropist (b. 1877) August 23 Mary Gordon, Scottish actress (b. 1882)[112] Larry Keating, American actor (b. 1889) August 24 - James Kirkwood, Sr., American film director (b. 1875) August 27 W. E. B. Du Bois, American civil rights activist (b. 1868)[113] Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, Indian founder of the Khaksar Movement (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies - September 2 - Tikiri Bandara Panabokke II, Ceylonese colonial-era legislator, lawyer and diplomat (b. 1883) September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 9 - Edwin Linkomies, 25th Prime Minister of Finland (b. 1894) September 11 Suzanne Duchamp, French painter (b. 1899) Richard Oswald, Austrian director, producer and screenwriter (b. 1880) September 15 - Oliver Wallace, English film composer (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger, German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1862) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Soubirous, French devout unionist and communist activist (b. 1879) September 25 Alexander Sakharov, Russian dancer and choreographer (b. 1886) Kim Zetterler, German Army officer (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1877) September 26 - George Eastman, American photographer (b. 1854) September 27 - Josephine Baker, French entertainer (b. 1897) September 28 - Louis L'Amour, American writer (b. 1907) October 1 - Jean Cocteau, French filmmaker and film director (b. 1889)[115] October 15 - Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral (b. 1889) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral, Governor-General of French Indochina (1940-1945) (b. 1884) October 24 Burk Bühner, German psychologist and linguist (b. 1879) Beverly Hills, American actress (b. 1933) October 25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 29 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1890) October 30 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (b. 1888)[116] Donmahl Au Buachalla, Irish politician (b. 1866) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor (b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hô Chi Minh, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Army officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Ella Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) (assassinated) (b. 1901) Tân Kỳ Nhú, South Vietnamese politician, State Counsellor of South Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877) November 5 Ngộ Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) (assassinated) (b. 1901) November 12 Maria Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1924) John R. Hodge, United States Army general (b. 1893) November 15 - Fritz Reiner, Hungarian conductor (b. 1888) November 19 - Carmen Amara, Spanish dancer (b. 1918) November 21 - Robert Stroud, American prisoner, known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz" (b. 1890) November 22 - John R. Hodge, United States Army general (b. 1893) November 23 - John Baugarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1902) November 24 Clelia Lollini, Italian physician (b. 1890)[123] Leo Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)[24] November 24 - Amelia Galli-Curci, Italian opera singer (b. 1882) December 2 - Karýn Kupciet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuna, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Barker, American comedian and radio personality (b. 1896) December 1 - K. M. Panikkar, Indian scholar, diplomat and journalist (b. 1895) December 12 Theodor Heuss, German politician, 5th President of Germany (b. 1884) Yasujiro Ozū, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgium, leader of the Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 15 - Rikidōzan, Korean-born Japanese professional wrestler (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1896) [25] December 26 - Gorgeous George, American professional wrestler (b. 1915) December 28 Paul Hindemith, German composer (b. 1895) [25] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physicians - Eugene Wigner, Marie Goepfert-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 Religion - Pope Francis Music - Bob Dylan, The Beatles History - 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265,

the course toward an inevitably twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to restore tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The First Telephone Call". www.americaslibrary.gov. Archived from the original on 2015-10-22. Retrieved 2015-10-25. ^ "Dec. 18, 1878: Let There Be Light — Electric Light". WIRED. 18 December 2009. Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. Retrieved 4 March 2017. ^ Encyclopædia Britannica's Great Inventions. Encyclopædia Britannica. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". Americanhistory.about.com. 2012-09-18. 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Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 19th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) - See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Andy Warhol (links | edit) Century (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) December 6 (links | edit) Flag of the United States (links | edit) Geologic time scale (links | edit) Lavandula (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Stock exchange (links | edit) Thuggee (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 1960s (links | edit) 2000 (links | edit) 1977 (links | edit) 1964 (links | edit) 1999 (links | edit) 1970s (links | edit) 1990s (links | edit) 1980s (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1950s (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1952 (links | edit) 1984 (year) (links | edit) 1940s (links | edit) 1947 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1818 (links | edit) 1918 (links | edit) 1917 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1993 (links | edit) 1908 (links | edit) 1997 (links | edit) 1951 (links | edit) 1949 (links | edit) 1911 (links | edit) 1957 (links | edit) 1931 (links | edit) 1926 (links | edit) 1969 (links | edit) 1948 (links | edit) 1930s (links | edit) 1939 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/19th century" La química es una ciencia fundamental que nos permite entender cómo interactúa la materia en nuestro mundo. Al estudiar las propiedades químicas de la materia, podemos comprender mejor cómo las sustancias reaccionan entre sí y cómo se pueden utilizar en diferentes aplicaciones prácticas. En este artículo, exploraremos algunos ejemplos prácticos de las propiedades químicas de la materia y cómo se pueden aplicar en nuestra vida diaria. ¿Qué verás en este artículo? Las propiedades ácido-base son una de las características más importantes de la química. Los ácidos tienen un pH menor a 7, mientras que las bases tienen un pH mayor a 7. Esto se debe a que los ácidos liberan iones de hidrógeno (H+) cuando se disuelven en agua, mientras que las bases liberan iones de hidróxido (OH-). Los ácidos y las bases se utilizan en una variedad de aplicaciones, como la limpieza, la fabricación de productos químicos y la industria alimentaria. Por ejemplo, el ácido acético es el principal componente del vinagre y se utiliza para dar sabor y conservar los alimentos.2. Propiedades de oxidación y reducciónLa oxidación y la reducción son procesos químicos fundamentales que implican la transferencia de electrones de una sustancia a otra. La oxidación es cuando una sustancia pierde electrones, mientras que la reducción es cuando una sustancia gana electrones.Estas propiedades se utilizan en muchas aplicaciones, como la fabricación de baterías, la producción de metales y en la industria química en general. Un ejemplo práctico es la galvanización, donde se utiliza la oxidación y la reducción para recubrir un metal con otro para protegerlo de la corrosión.3. Propiedades de solubilidadLa solubilidad se refiere a la capacidad de una sustancia para disolverse en otra. La solubilidad es importante en muchas aplicaciones, como la fabricación de medicamentos, la producción de alimentos y la purificación de agua.Por ejemplo, la sal es muy soluble en agua y se utiliza para deshielar las carreteras en invierno. También se utiliza en la producción de alimentos, como conservante y para realzar el sabor.4. Propiedades de reactividadLa reactividad se refiere a la capacidad de una sustancia para reaccionar con otras sustancias. Las sustancias pueden ser reactivas de diferentes maneras, como la combustión, la oxidación o la reducción.La reactividad se utiliza en muchas aplicaciones, como la producción de explosivos, la fabricación de productos químicos y en la industria de la construcción. Por ejemplo, el cloro es una sustancia altamente reactiva que se utiliza para desinfectar el agua.5. Propiedades de polaridadLa polaridad se refiere a la distribución de cargas eléctricas en una molécula. Las moléculas pueden ser polares o no polares, lo que afecta su capacidad para disolverse en otros líquidos.La polaridad se utiliza en muchas aplicaciones, como la producción de plásticos, la fabricación de medicamentos y en la industria alimentaria. Por ejemplo, el ácido oleico es una molécula polar que se utiliza en la producción de jabones y detergentes.ConclusiónLa química es una ciencia fundamental que nos permite entender cómo interactúa la materia en nuestro mundo. Al estudiar las propiedades químicas de la materia, podemos comprender mejor cómo las sustancias reaccionan entre sí y cómo se pueden utilizar en diferentes aplicaciones prácticas.Esperamos que estos ejemplos prácticos de las propiedades químicas de la materia hayan sido útiles para entender cómo se aplican estas propiedades en nuestra vida diaria.Preguntas frecuentes1. ¿Qué son las propiedades químicas de la materia?Las propiedades químicas de la materia son las características que describen cómo las sustancias reaccionan entre sí. Estas propiedades incluyen la acidez, la solubilidad, la reactividad, la polaridad y otras.2. ¿Cuál es la importancia de las propiedades químicas de la materia?Las propiedades químicas de la materia son importantes porque nos permiten entender cómo las sustancias interactúan entre sí y cómo se pueden utilizar en diferentes aplicaciones prácticas.3. ¿Cómo se utilizan las propiedades químicas de la materia en la industria alimentaria?Las propiedades químicas de la materia se utilizan en la industria alimentaria para conservar los alimentos, realzar el sabor y mejorar la textura. Por ejemplo, los ácidos se utilizan como conservantes y los emulsionantes se utilizan para mejorar la textura.4. ¿Cómo se utilizan las propiedades químicas de la materia en la producción de medicamentos?Las propiedades químicas de la materia se utilizan en la producción de medicamentos para crear sustancias activas y para mejorar la biodisponibilidad de los medicamentos. Por ejemplo, la solubilidad se utiliza para asegurar que los medicamentos se disuelvan adecuadamente en el cuerpo.Las propiedades químicas de la materia se utilizan en la producción de metales para controlar la oxidación y reducción de las sustancias. Por ejemplo, la galvanización es un proceso químico que utiliza la oxidación y la reducción para recubrir un metal con otro para protegerlo de la corrosión.