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Revisado por Stephen Rhoton Graduado en Ingeniería de Sistemas Biológicos Una propiedad química altera la estructura interna o molecular de una sustancia al interactuar con otra sustancia, creando una nueva. Las propiedad química son observables o distinguibles cuando existe un cambio químico en la composición original, transformándose en
otra diferente. Este cambio provoca la modificación de los enlaces químicos al estar en contacto con otras sustancias reaccionantes. El nivel de oxidación y corrosión al que puede someterse un material depende de las propiedades químicas del mismo. Para identificar las propiedades químicas de una sustancia, es necesario tener conocimientos sobre su
reactividad o comportamiento químico frente a otros componentes. A pesar de que algunas son visibles, la característica principal reside en la modificación profunda de su estructura. Cuáles son las propiedades químicas y ejemplos Algunas de las propiedades químicas que podemos encontrar son: Reactividad química: es la forma en que una sustancia
reacciona con otra, denominada también como reacción química. Entre ellas podemos encontrar, por ejemplo, la reactividad con el agua, la reactividad con sustancia de no reaccionar químicamente con otros elementos o sustancias. Los
gases nobles como el helio, neón o xenón, por ejemplo, apenas participan en reacción de combustión: es la reacción de combustión de termina si una sustancia frente al oxígeno que produce energía en forma de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina si una sustancia frente al oxígeno que produce energía en forma de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina si una sustancia frente al oxígeno que produce energía en forma de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina si una sustancia frente al oxígeno que produce energía en forma de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina si una sustancia frente al oxígeno que produce energía en forma de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina si una sustancia frente al oxígeno que produce energía en forma de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina si una sustancia frente al oxígeno que produce energía en forma de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina si una sustancia frente al oxígeno que produce energía en forma de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina si una sustancia frente al oxígeno que produce energía en forma de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina si una sustancia frente al oxígeno que produce energía en forma de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de termina de luz o de calor. El nivel de combustión de te
ion. Determina la corrosión y la oxidación de diferentes sustancias frente a otros compuestos. El hierro, por ejemplo, puede presentarse en varias formas de oxidación, pero que pueden suceder simultáneamente, llamándose reacciones de oxidación.
reducción. Se definen ambos fenómenos como reacciones de transferencia de electrones. Corrosividad: es el desgaste o deterioro que sufre una sustancia en encenderse al superar su punto o temperatura de
inflamabilidad. Sustancias como la gasolina o el alcohol butílico son bastante inflamables. pH: conocido también como potencial de hidrógeno, mide la acidez o basicidad en una solución. En otras palabras, determina la variación en iones de hidrógeno, mide la acidez o basicidad en una solución. En otras palabras, determina la variación en iones de hidrógeno cuando ponemos un soluto (sustancia que se disuelve) en un solvente (sustancia que disuelve al soluto)
Por ejemplo, al poner un ácido en agua, estamos bajando el pH de la solución, es decir, haciéndola más ácida. Potencial de ionización: es la energía que hay que suministrar a un elemento para separar un electrón de uno de sus átomos. La energía que hay que suministrar a un elemento para separar un electrón de uno de sus átomos. La energía que hay que suministrar a un elemento para separar un electrón de uno de sus átomos. La energía que hay que suministrar a un elemento para separar un electrón de uno de sus átomos de sodio o potasio es baja, mientras que la del flúor o el neón es bastante más
alta, al ser elementos más estables. Electronegatividad: es la fuerza de atracción que un átomo ejerce sobre los electronegatividad. Si comparamos el titanio con el oxígeno, el primero es un elemento menos
electronegativo. Entalpía de formación: determina la variación de entalpía en la formación de entalpía en la formación de entalpía de formación de
sustancias. Vea también Propiedades de la materia, Materia y Reacción química. Características de las propiedades químicas son diferentes en cada sustancia, ya que su reacción o comportamiento como reactivo depende de su composición molecular y la del componente con el cual entra en contacto. Las propiedades químicas
de la materia se caracterizan por producir sustancias nuevas, siendo ellas generalmente permanentes e irreversibles. Son siempre acompañados de una modificación profunda en las propiedades de las sustancias en contacto. Además, se observa generalmente una variación de energía entre el producto original y producto creado. Conocer las
propiedades químicas nos permiten entender cómo un elemento o compuesto reaccionará con otro, y qué resultado podemos esperar de dicha interacción. Aunque en general las propiedades químicas no son visibles, sí podemos ver algunas de sus consecuencias. Por ejemplo, el proceso interno de la combustión o inflamabilidad sucede a escala atómica,
pero percibimos el resultado al ver fuego o una explosión. Propiedades químicas y físicas son observables y medibles sin necesidad de conocer su composición. Vea también: Cómo citar: (22/11/2023).
 "Propiedades químicas". En: Significados.com. Disponible en: Consultado: La materia es todo lo que nos rodea, desde los objetos más pequeños hasta los más grandes. En química, la materia se define como cualquier cosa que tenga masa y ocupe un espacio. Cada tipo de materia tiene propiedades químicas únicas que lo distinguen de otros tipos de
materia. En este artículo, descubrirás algunas de las propiedades químicas más comunes de la materia a través de ejemplos. ¿Qué verás en este artículo? Las propiedades incluyen la capacidad de la materia para cambiar de forma, color, tamaño y
composición química cuando se expone a diferentes condiciones. A continuación, se presentan algunos ejemplos de la materia para reaccionar con otras sustancias y cambiar su composición química. Por ejemplo, el sodio es un metal muy reactivo que reaccionar
con el agua para producir hidrógeno y hidróxido de sodio. La reactividad es una propiedad importante en la química, ya que puede determinar la utilidad o el peligro de una sustancia. 2. Oxidación La oxidación es un proceso químico en el que una sustancia pierde electrones y se combina con oxígeno. Este proceso puede cambiar la composición química
de una sustancia. Por ejemplo, el hierro se oxida cuando se expone al oxígeno y se forma óxido de hierro (más combustibilidad La combustibilidad es la capacidad de una sustancia para quemarse o arder. Esta propiedad se relaciona con la reactividad y la
oxidación. Por ejemplo, la gasolina es altamente combustible porque contiene hidrocarburos que pueden quemarse fácilmente. Por otro lado, la piedra no es combustible porque no contiene hidrocarburos. 4. Acidez La acidez se refiere a la capacidad de una sustancia para reaccionar con otros compuestos y liberar iones de hidrógeno (H+). Esta
propiedad se mide en la escala de pH, que va de 0 a 14. Las sustancias con un pH menor que 7 son ácidas, mientras que las sustancias con un pH mayor que 7 son básicas. Por ejemplo, el jugo de limón es ácido debido a su alto contenido de ácido cítrico. 5. Solubilidad La solubilidad La solubilidad de una sustancia para disolverse en otra sustancia. Por
ejemplo, la sal se disuelve fácilmente en agua y forma una solución salina. La solubilidad depende de muchos factores, como la temperatura, la presión y la composición químicas de las propiedades químicas más comunes incluyen la
reactividad, la oxidación, la combustibilidad. Estas propiedades son importantes en la química porque pueden ayudarnos a comprender cómo interactúan las sustancias y cómo podemos utilizarlas en diferentes aplicaciones. Preguntas frecuentes 1. ¿Por qué es importante conocer las propiedades químicas de la materia? Es
importante conocer las propiedades químicas de la materia porque nos ayudan a comprender cómo interactúan las sustancias y cómo podemos utilizarlas en diferentes aplicaciones. Además, las propiedades químicas también pueden determinar la utilidad o el peligro de una sustancia. 2. ¿Cómo se mide la acidez? La acidez se mide en la escala de pH
que va de 0 a 14. Las sustancias con un pH menor que 7 son ácidas, mientras que las sustancias con un pH mayor que 7 son básicas. 3. ¿Por qué la solubilidad depende de la temperatura y la composición química porque estos factores pueden afectar la interacción entre las moléculas y
los iones que componen las sustancias involucradas. Por ejemplo, la temperatura puede aumentar la energía cinética de las moléculas, lo que puede hacer que se disuelvan más fácilmente. La reactividad de los metales depende de su estructura atómica y su posición en la tabla periódica. Los metales que tienen menos electrones en su última capa son
más reactivos porque tienen una mayor tendencia a perder electrones y formar iones positivos. 5. ¿Por qué la gasolina es combustible? La gasolina es combustible porque contiene hidrocarburos que pueden quemarse fácilmente. Cuando la gasolina es combustible porque contiene hidrocarburos que pueden quemarse fácilmente.
energía., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,349 articles in English Capturing a redoubt by throwing rocks In the Rhine campaign of 1796, two First Coalition armies in the last campaign of the War of the First
Coalition, part of the French Revolutionary Wars. The French military intended to capture Vienna and force the Holy Roman Emperor to surrender. The French military intended by Jean-Baptiste Jourdan opposed the Austrian Army of the Rhine and Moselle, led by Jean-Wictor Marie
Moreau, fought the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine in the south. At the Battle of Amberg on 24 August and the Battle of Würzburg on 3 September, Charles defeated Jourdan's northern army. During the winter the Austrians forced Moreau's army back to France. Despite Charles's success in the Rhineland, Austria lost the war when the French Army of
Italy, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, advanced on Vienna, resulting in the Peace of Campo Formio. (Full article...) Recently featured: Chinese characters Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Archive By email More featured articles About Kajaani Castle (pictured) was the northernmost stone castle in Europe upon its completion? ...
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Nicuşor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States
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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) More anniversaries: May 24 May 25 May 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About Many
artworks related to the Black Lives Matter movement have been created in the pieces are created 
the United States, ending with George Floyd, whose murder on May 25, 2020 sparked global protests that raised the visibility of the Black Lives Matter movement. Mural credit: unknown; photographed by Rhododendrites Recently featured: Germanicus The Cocoanuts In the Loge Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for
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| Retrieved from 2 1963 January February March April May June July August September October November December This article is about the year 1963. For other uses, see 1963 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century 20th century
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Water-Rabbit)2090 or 1709 or 937 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1963. 1963 (MCMLXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1963rd year of the 20th century, and the 4th year of the 1960s
decade. Calendar year Main article: January 1963 January 1 - Bogle-Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientist Dr. Gilbert Bogle and Mrs. Margaret Chandler case: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation scientific and 
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 Élysée Treaty. January 25 - A large annular solar eclipse covers 99.5% of the
Sun and a narrow path (at most 19.6 km (12.2 mi)). It is visible in Chile, Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar, and is the 26th solar eclipse of Solar Saros 140. Gamma has a value of -0.48984. January 26 - The Australia Day shootings rock Perth; 2 people are shot dead and 3 others injured by Eric Edgar Cooke. January 29 - French President Charles
de Gaulle vetoes the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market. Main article: February 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 citizens to Cuba are merged and become the city of Kitakyūshū, with a population of more than 1 million. February 12 - Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 705 crashes in the
Florida Everglades, killing all 43 aboard. February 14 - Harold Wilson becomes leader of the opposition Labour Party in the United Kingdom; [6] in October 1964 he becomes prime minister. February 21 - The 5.6 Mw Marj earthquake affects northern Libya with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing 290-375 deaths and 375-500 injuries.
February 27 - Juan Bosch takes office as the 41st president of the Dominican Republic. Main article: March 4 - In Paris, six people are sentenced to death for conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle De Gaulle De Gaulle pardons five, but the other conspiring to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle De 
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 6 - The Kingsmen record their influential cover of "Louie Louie" in Portland, Oregon, released in June.[8] April 7 -
- Pope John XXIII issues his final encyclical, Pacem in terris, entitled On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty,[9] the first papal encyclical addressed to "all men of good will", rather than to Roman Catholics only. April 12 - The Soviet nuclear powered submarine K-33 collides with the Finnish merchant vessel M/S Finnclipper
in the Danish Straits. Although severely damaged, both vessels make it to port. April 14 - The Institute of Mental Health (Belgrade) is established. April 16 - Martin Luther King, Jr. issues his "Letter from Birmingham Jail". April 20 - In Quebec, Canada, members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb a Canadian Army recruitment
center, killing night watchman Wilfred V. O'Neill. April 21-23 - The first election of the 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
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 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 mission (on Juneau Nations).
12 NASA Administrator James E. Webb tells Congress the program is complete). May 22 - A.C. Milan beats Benfica 2-1 at Wembley Stadium, London and wins the 1962-63 European Cup (football). May 23 - Fidel Castro visits the Soviet Union. May 25 - The Organisation of African Unity is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Main article: June 1963
continue issuing silver certificates. June 5 - The first annual National Hockey League Entry Draft is held in Montreal, Canada. Thich Quang Đức commits self-immolation for 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. War film The
Great Escape (starring Steve McQueen and Richard Attenborough) is premiered in London.[13] June 21 - Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) succeeds Pope John XXIII as the 262nd pope. June 26 John F. Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech in West Berlin, Germany.[14] David Ben-Gurion is replaced by Levi Eshkol as prime minister of
Israel. Main article: July 1963 July 1 - ZIP codes are introduced by the United States Postal Service. July 7 - Double Seven Day scuffle: Secret police loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Diệm, attack American journalists including
Peter Arnett and David Halberstam at a demonstration during the Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam. July 11 - South Africa: police raid Liliesleaf Farm to the north of Johannesburg, arresting a group of African National Congress leaders. July 19 - American test pilot Joe Walker, flying the X-15, reaches an altitude of 65.8 miles (105.9 kilometers), making it
a sub-orbital spaceflight by recognized international standards. July 26 An earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia (present-day North Macedonia) leaves 1,800 dead. NASA launches Syncom 2, the world's first geostationary (synchronous) satellite. July 30 - The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reports that British diplomat and double agent Kim Philby has been given
asylum in Moscow. Main article: August 1963 August 28: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom August 5 - The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The United Kingdom and Soviet Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Union Sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[15] August 8 - The Unio
Republic of Vietnam Special Forces loyal to Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brother Ngô Đình Nhu, brother of President Ngô Đình Nhu, brothe
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
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
University of Petroleum and Minerals is established by a Saudi Royal Decree as the College of Petroleum and Minerals. September 24 - The United States Senate ratifies the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. September 29 - The
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
when a large landslide behind the Vajont Dam causes a giant wave of water to overtop it. October 10 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed on August 5, takes effect.[15] October 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 30 - The car manufacturing firm Lamborghini is founded in Italy. October 31 - 1963 Indiana State
assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese President. November 7 11 German miners are rescued from a collapsed mine after 14 days in what becomes known as the "Wunder von Lengede" ("miracle of Lengede"). The
star-studded movie It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World premieres in Los Angeles. November 8 - Finnair aircraft OH-LCA crashes before landing at Mariehamn Airport on Åland. November 9 - Two disasters in Japan: Milke 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 22: Assassination of John F. Kennedy November 20 - Assassination of John F. Kennedy: In
a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President John F. 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
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 War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue supporting South Vietnam War: New U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue support the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue support the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue support the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue support the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue support the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the United States intends to continue support the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms that the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson confirms the U.S. Pres
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
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 3 - The Seliger Forschungs-und-Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH
demonstrates rockets for military use to military use to military use to military representatives of non-NATO-countries near Cuxhaven. Although these rockets land via parachute at the end of their flight and no allied laws are violated, the Soviet Union protests this action. December 7 - The first instant replay system to use videotape instead of film is used by Tony Verna, a CBS-TV
director, during a live televised sporting event, the Army-Navy Game of college football played in Philadelphia, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States. December 8 - A lightning strike causes the crash of Pan Am Flight 214 near Elkton, Maryland, United States.
under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah. Chuck Yeager narrowly escapes death while testing an NF-104A rocket-augmented aerospace trainer when his aircraft goes out of control at 108,700 feet (nearly 21 miles up) and crashes. He parachutes to safety at 8,500 feet after vainly battling to gain control of the powerless, rapidly falling craft. In this incident he
becomes the first pilot to make an emergency ejection in the full pressure suit needed for high altitude flights. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister. December 12 - Kenya gains independence from the United Kingdom, with Jomo Kenyatta as prime minister.
Greek and Turkish Cypriots. December 22 - The cruise ship TSMS Lakonia burns 180 miles (290 km) north of Madeira, with the loss of 128 lives. December 25 - İsmet İnönü of the Republican People's Party (CHP) forms the new government of Turkey (28th government, coalition partners; independents, İnönü has served ten times as a prime minister,
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 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Slavery in Dubai is abolished.
smiley face symbol. The classic Porsche 911 is first produced. The Reformed Druids of North America is founded. Hergé's The Castafiore Emerald is published. Marvel releases their Superhero assembly team The Avengers. James May José Mourinho January 4 Dave Foley, Canadian actor and comedian Till Lindemann, German singer (Rammstein)[24]
January 5 - Jiang Wen, Chinese actor, film director and screenwriter January 6 - Paul Kipkoech, Kenyan long-distance runner (d. 1995)[25] January 10 - Kira Ivanova, Soviet Russian figure skater (d. 2001) January 14 - Steven Soderbergh, American film director [26]
January 15 - Bruce Schneier, American cryptographer, cyber security expert and writer[27] January 16 Simon Johnson, English-born economist[28] James May, English motoring journalist and television show host[29] January 17 - Kai Hansen, German power metal guitarist and singer January 18 - Efraín Alegre, Paraguayan politician January 21 -
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 14 Enrico Colantoni, Canadian actor and director Alex Perry, Australian fashion designer February 15 - Shoucheng Zhang, Chinese-American physicist (d. 2018) February 16 - Claudio Amendola, Italian actor, television presenter and director February 17 Jinggoy Estrada, Filipino politician, actor and film producer Michael Jordan, American
basketball player[35] Larry the Cable Guy, American actor and comedian February 18 - Rob Andrew, English rugby union player February 19 - Seal, English soul singer February 20 Charles Barkley, American basketball player[36] Jon Christensen (politician), American politician and member of the US House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999
February 21 - William Baldwin, American actor, producer and writer[37] February 22 - Vijay Singh, Fijian golfer February 25 - Merab Katsitadze, retired Georgian professional football player February 27 - Virginie & Fruto Proibido) Thomas Anders Anthony Albanese Rick Rubin Quentin Tarantino
 March 1 Thomas Anders, German singer Aydan Şener, Turkish actress, model and beauty pageant[38] March 3 - Martín Fiz, Spanish long-distance runner March 4 - Jason Newsted, American bassist March 8 - Juan Gilberto Funes
Argentine footballer (d. 1992) March 9 – Jean-Marc Vallée, Canadian filmmaker and screenwriter (d. 2021) March 10 Rick Rubin, American music producer Anna Maria Corazza Bildt, Italian politician March 11 Azem Hajdari, Albanian student leader (d. 1998) Alex Kingston, English actress David LaChapelle, American photographer[40] March 12
Farahnaz Pahlavi, Iranian princess Jake Weber, British actor Joaquim Cruz, Brazilian runner March 13 - Fito Páez, Argentine rock musician March 16 - Kevin Smith, New Zealand actor (d. 2002) March 17 - Alex Fong, Hong Kong actor March 18
politician, 67th President of Peru March 23 - Jose Miguel Gonzalez Martin del Campo, Spanish football player March 25 - Auxillia Mnangagwa, Zimbabwe an politician and First Lady of Zimbabwe March 27 Dave Koz, American jazz musician[42] Quentin Tarantino, American actor, director, writer and producer Xuxa, Brazilian television personality March
28 - Bernice King, American activist, lawyer and minister March 30 - Panagiotis Tsalouchidis, Greek footballer (d. 2020) Graham Norton Garry Kasparov Eric McCormack Conan O'Brien Jet Li April 3 - Sarah Woodward, English actress April 4 Siraj Raisani, Pakistani politician (d. 2018) Dale Hawerchuk
Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2020) Graham Norton, Irish comedian and talk show host Frank Yallop, Canadian soccer player and coach April 6 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 8 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 8 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 8 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 8 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 8 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Dean Norris, American actor April 8 - Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador April 8 - Rafael Correa, President of
Angela Hohmann, German politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician Doris Leuthard, Swiss politician April 11 - Mavis Agbandje-McKenna, Nigerian-born British biophysicist and virologist (d. 2021) April 13 - Garry Kasparov, Russian chess player[43] April 15 Beata Szydło, Prime Minister of Poland[44] Diosdado Cabello, Venezuelan politician April 16 - Jimmy Osmond,
Ali Ramazani Dastak, Iranian politician (d. 2020) April 24 - Tõnu Trubetsky, Estonian punk rock musician April 26 - Jet Li, Chinese martial artist and actor[47] April 27- Russell T Davies, Welsh television producer and writer[48] April 28 - Jim Aldred, Canadian ice hockey coach and player[49] April 29 - Mike Babcock, Canadian ice hockey coach April 30
Michael Waltrip, American race car driver and sportscaster Natasha Richardson Mike Myers Viktor Orbán May 8 - Anthony Field, Australian singer, musician and actor (The Wiggles) May 9 - Gary Daniels, British martial artist and actor May 10 Rich Moore, American film and television animation director, screenwriter and voice actor Lisa Nowak,
American naval flight officer and NASA astronaut May 11 - Natasha Richardson, British-American actress (d. 2009) May 16 - Mercedes Echerer, Austrian actress and politician May 21 - Kevin Shields, Irish-American singer (My Bloody Valentine) May 25 Mike
Myers, Canadian actor and comedian Eha Rünne, Estonian shot putter and discus thrower May 26 Clive Cowdery, English insurance entrepreneur Musetta Vander, South African actress Phil Pavlov, American politician and member of the Michigan Legislature from 2005 to 2018 May 29 - Débora Bloch, Brazilian actress May 31 - Viktor Orbán, Prime
Minister of Hungary[51] Bernard Cazeneuve Jason Isaacs Johnny Depp Anne-Sophie Mutter Helen Hunt George Michael June 2 - Bernard Cazeneuve, Prime Minister of France June 3 Alessandra Karpoff, Italian voice actress Andrée Taurinya, French politician June 4 - Sean Fitzpatrick, New Zealand rugby union player June 5 - Joe Rudán, Hungarian
heavy metal singer June 6 - Jason Isaacs, British actor[52] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor and film director[53] June 10 - Jeanne Tripplehorn, American actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor actor ac
Montenegrin singer-songwriter June 15 Helen Hunt, American actress Lourdes Valera, Venezuelan actress June 17 - Greg Kinnear, American television host[55] June 21 Tiger Huang, Taiwanese popular singer Jan Pinkava, Czech director and writer June 22 Randy
Scottish golfer June 24 - Sükhbaataryn Batbold, Mongolian politician June 25 Yann Martel, Canadian novelist[57] George Michael, British singer-songwriter (d. 2016)[58] June 26 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russian businessman, activist and oligarch Farukh Ruzimatov, Russian ballet dancer June 28 - Wisit Sasanatieng, Thai film director and screenwriter
June 29 Anne-Sophie Mutter, German violinist Rupert Graves, English actor Judith Hoag, American actress June 30 Vladimir Vermezović, Serbian football player and coach Yngwie Malmsteen, Swedish guitarist[59] Brigitte Nielsen Phoebe Cates Letsie III of Lesotho Matti Nykänen Martín Torrijos Lisa Kudrow July 1 Naser Khader, Danish-Syrian politician
 Igor Zhelezovski, Belarusian speed skater Zhang Zhicheng, Chinese fencer Roddy Bottum, American musician, keyboardist for the band Faith No More July 4 Henri Leconte, French tennis player R.S. Thanenthiran, Malaysian politician and businessmar
 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
Rinna, American actress July 12 Bertus Servaas, Polish entrepreneur Aleksandr Domogarov, Russian actor Andrés Roemer, Mexican diplomat July 13 Kenny Johnson, American 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 Zivojinović, Serbian tennis player[61]
July 24 - Karl Malone, American professional basketball player[62] July 27 - Donnie Yen, Hong Kong actor and martial artist July 28 - Beverley Craven, British singer-songwriter July 29 Jim Beglin, Irish football commentator Alexandra Paul, American actress, activist and health coach, previously model July 30 Lisa Kudrow, American actress[63] Anton
 Martí, prime minister of Andorra (d. 2023) Chris Mullin, American basketball player, coach and executive Gisèle Meygret, French fencer (d. 1999) Mandakini, Indian Bollywood actress July 31 Fatboy Slim, English DJ, musician and record producer Martin H. Wiggers, German economist, editor, author and businessman James Hetfield Whitney Houston
Sridevi Emmanuelle Béart Glória Pires Mohammed VI of Morocco Hideo Kojima Miro Cerar August 1 Coolio, American actor John Carroll Lynch, American actor and film director[64] August 5 Mark
Strong, English actor Doris Schröder-Köpf, German journalist August 6 - Kevin Mitnick, American computer hacker (d. 2023)[66] August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 8 - Kevin Mitnick, American actor August 8 - Kevin Mitnick, American actor August 7 - Harold Perrineau, American actor August 8 - Kevin Mitnick, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 8 - Kevin Mitnick, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houston, American actor August 9 - Whitney Houst 9 - Whitney Ho
American writer and spy novelist August 14 - Emmanuelle Béart, French actress (69) August 15 Alejandro González Iñárritu, Mexican film director, producer and screenwriter Valery Levaneuski, entrepreneur, politician and political prisoner August 16 - Christine Cavanaugh, American actress and voice actress (d. 2014) August 18 - Heino Ferch, German
actor August 19 Marcos Palmeira, Brazilian actor John Stamos, American actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 22 - Tori Amos, American actor John Stamos, American actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 21 King Mohammed VI of Morocco August 22 - Tori Amos, American actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 23 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 24 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 25 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 26 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 27 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 28 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 29 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Swedish singer (Europe) August 20 Glória Pires, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] Joey Tempest, Brazilian actor [70] 
Park Chan-wook, South Korean film director and screenwriter August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 21 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 21 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 21 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 21 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 21 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 21 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 22 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 23 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 25 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 26 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 27 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 28 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 28 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 28 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 28 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 28 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 29 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 29 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 29 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 29 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 29 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 29 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10th Prime Minister of Slovenia August 20 - Miro Cerar, 10
Todd Carty, British-Irish actor Geert Wilders John Powell September 6 Betsy Russell, American actress Geert Wilders, Dutch politician and critic of Islam September 10 Randy Johnson, American baseball player Gabriel Tiacoh, Ivorian
sprinter (d. 1992) September 11 - Gabriela Goldsmith, Mexican actress September 12 - Michael McElhatton, Irish actor and writer September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 14 - Robert Herjavec, Canadian businessman, investor and television personality September 17 - Masahiro Chono,
Japanese professional wrestler September 18 Christopher Heyerdahl, Canadian actor John Powell, English-American composer, conductor, pianist and record producer 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 bassist (Primus) Elisabeth Shue Tom
Cavanagh Farin Urlaub Lauren Holly Johnny Marr Rob Schneider Dunga October 1 Mark McGwire, American baseball player [74] Iriana Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Joko Widodo, 7th First Lady of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, wife of Indonesia, 
model October 5 - Dame Laura Davies, English golfer October 6 - Elisabeth Shue, American actress October 10 Anita Mui, Hong Kong singer (d. 2003)[75] Daniel Pearl, American journalist (d. 2002) Jolanda de Rover, Dutch swimmer Vegard Ulvang, Norwegian cross-country skier[76] October 11 - Ronny Rosenthal, Israeli footballer[77] October 12 -
Satoshi Kon, Japanese anime director (d. 2010)[78] October 13 - Ha Seung Moo, Korean poet and theologian October 14 - Alan McDonald, Northern Irish footballer October 19 Elsa Castillo, Venezuelan teacher and trade unionist[79] Prince Laurent of Belgium[80] Sinitta, Anglo-American singer October 20 Domingos Simões Pereira, 16th Prime Minister
of Guinea-Bissau Julie Payette, Canadian astronaut and Governor General of Canada October 21 - Marisa Orth, Brazilian actress, singer and TV host October 22 - Brian Boitano, American figure skater October 25 - John Levén,
Swedish bassist (Europe) October 26 Tom Cavanagh, Canadian actor and director[81] Natalie Merchant, American singer-songwriter[82] October 27 Sergey Smiryagin, Russian freestyle swimmer (d. 2020) Feyyaz Uçar, Turkish footballer Farin Urlaub, German singer, band Die Ärzte[83] Marla Maples, American actress and television personality[84]
October 28 - Lauren Holly, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American actor Rob Schneider, American 
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 7 - John Barnes, Jamaican-
born English footballer November 10 Hugh Bonneville, British actor Mike Powell, American long jumper[85] November 11 - Billy Gunn, American professional wrestler[86] November 19 - Terry Farrell, American actress
November 20 - Ming-Na Wen, Macanese-American actress, TV host and singer November 23 - Erika Buenfil, Mexican actress, TV host and singer December 2 - Ann Patchett, American
novelist[88] December 4 - Sergey Bubka, Ukrainian pole vaulter December 7 - Mark Bowen, Welsh footballer December 9 Empress Masako, Japanese consort of Emperor Naruhito[89] Bárbara Palacios, Miss Universe 1986 December 12 Juan Carlos Varela
Panamanian politician and 37th President of Panama Ai Orikasa, Japanese voice actress[90] December 13 Uwe-Jens Mey, German speed skater Jake White, South African rugby coach December 15 - Helen Slater, American actress and
singer- songwriter December 16 Benjamin Bratt, American actor Jeff Carson, American actor Jeff Carson, American basketball player Brad Pitt, American actor and film producer, co-founder of Plan B
Entertainment December 19 Jennifer Beals, American actor December 20 Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, Spanish princess Iqual Theba, Pakistani actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian professional boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Jamaican Canadian Boxer Govinda Ahuja, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Indian actor December 21 Donovan Ruddock, Indian actor 
22 Vladimir Flórez, Colombian cartoonist Bryan Gunn, Scottish footballer Luna H. Mitani, Japanese-American Surrealist painter December 23 - Donna Tartt, American novelist December 26 - Lars Ulrich, Danish rock drummer
(Metallica) December 29 Graciano Rocchigiani, German professional boxer (d. 2018) Francisco Bustamante, Filipino billiard player Ulf Kristersson, 35th Prime Minister of Sweden Sean Payton, American football coach December 31 - Azalina Othman Said, Malaysian politician Further information: Category:1963 deaths Dick Powell Sylvanus Olympio
Hugh Gaitskell Avra Theodoropoulou Robert Frost January 2 Jack Carson, Canadian actor (b. 1910)[91] Dick Powell, American baseball player (b. 1896)[92] January 5 Rogers Hornsby, American baseball player (b. 1896)[94] Erik Strandmark, Swedish film actor (b. 1919) January 6 - Frank Tuttle,
American film director (b. 1892) January 7 - Erik Lundqvist, Swedish athlete (b. 1908) January 9 - Enea Bossi, Sr., Italian-born American aerospace engineer and aviation pioneer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinematographer (b. 1894) January 10 - Franz Planer, Austrian film cinemato
President of Togo (assassinated) (b. 1902)[95] Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Spanish writer (b. 1888) January 15 - Cesare Fantoni, Italian actor and voice actor (b. 1905) January 18 - Hugh Gaitskell, British politician, leader of the Labour
Party (b. 1906) January 20 Fyodor Terentyev, Soviet Olympic cross-country skier (b. 1925) Avra Theodoropoulou, Greek suffragist (b. 1880)[97] January 21 - Al St. John, American actor (b. 1892) January 23 Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistani statesman, politician and diplomat, 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan (b. 1909) Józef Gosławski, Polish sculptor and
medallic artist (b. 1908) January 24 Otto Harbach, American lyricist and librettist (b. 1892) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1894) January 25 - Marion Sunshine, American actress (b. 1895) Ole Olsen, American actress (b. 1892) January 27 - John Farrow, Australian-born
American film director (b. 1904) January 29 Anthony Coldeway, American screenwriter (b. 1894) Isaías de Noronha, 13th President of Brazil (b. 1873)[99] January 30 Jane Gail, American silent movie and stage actress (b. 1890) Francis Poulenc, French composer
(b. 1899) January 31 - Alasgar Alakbarov, Azerbaijani actor (b. 1910) Abd al-Karim Qasim Sylvia Plath Fernando Tambroni Rajendra Prasad February 1 Louis D. Lighton, American screenwriter and producer (b. 1895) Wyndham Standing, English actor (b. 1880) February 2 - William Gaxton, American vaudeville, film and theatre performer (b. 1893)
February 6 Abd el-Krim, Riffian political and military leader (b. 1882) Piero Manzoni, Italian artist (b. 1933) February 9 - Abd al-Karim Qasim, Iraqi general, 24th Prime Minister of Iraq (executed) (b. 1914) February 11 - Sylvia Plath, American poet and novelist (b. 1932)[100] February 15 Edgardo
Donato, Uruguayan tango composer, and orchestra leader (b. 1897) Louis J. Gasnier, French film director (b. 1892) February 16 Else Jarlbak, Danish film actress (b. 1911) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1891) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1891) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1891) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1891) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1892) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1893) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1893) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1893) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1893) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1893) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1893) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1893) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1893) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1893) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1893) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1893) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1893) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1893) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1893) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b. 1893) László Lajtha, Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and conductor (b. 1893) February 18 Monte Blue, American actor (b.
1887) Beppe Fenoglio, Italian fiction writer and partisan (b. 1887)[101] Fernando Tambroni, Italian politician and 36th Prime Minister of Italy (b. 1901) Tokugawa Iemasa, Japanese politician, 17th head of the Tokugawa shogunate (b. 1884) Zareh I, Armenian Catholicos of Cilicia (b. 1915) February 19 - Benny Moré, Cuban singer (b. 1919) February 20
Ferenc Fricsay, Hungarian conductor (b. 1914) Jacob Gade, Danish violinist and composer (b. 1879) Bill Hinchman, American baseball player (b. 1883) February 22 - Arthur Guy Empey, American anthropologist (b. 1895) February 28
 Rajendra Prasad, Indian politician, 1st President of India (b. 1844) Eppa Rixey, American baseball player (Cincinnati Reds) and a member of the MLB Hall of Fame (b. 1893) March 4 - William Carlos Williams, American poet (b
1883)[102] March 5 Patsy Cline, American singer (b. 1932) Ludde Gentzel, Swedish film actor (b. 1885) Cyril Smith, Scottish actor (b. 1880) March 6 - Robert E. Cornish, scientist (b. 1903) March 7 - Joachim Holst-Jensen, Norwegian film actor (b. 1880) March 11 Ignat
Bednarik, Romanian painter (b. 1882) Joe Judge, American baseball player (b. 1894) March 15 Victor Feguer, convicted murderer (executed) (b. 1895) March 17 Thomas Lennon, screenwriter (b. 1896) Lizzie Miles, American blues singer (b. 1895)
March 18 Sir Hubert Gough, British general (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 21 - Felice Minotti, Italian film actor (b. 1887) March 22 Cilly Aussem, German tennis champion (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1870) Wanda Hawley, American actress (b. 1895) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1897) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1897) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1897) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1897) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1897) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1897) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt, Cuban Roman Catholic cardinal (b. 1897) March 20 - Manuel Arteaga y B
Székely, Hungarian bass singer (b. 1901) March 23 - Thoralf Skolem, Norwegian mathematician (b. 1887) March 25 - Felix Adler, American screenwriter (b. 1892) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1894) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1894) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1894) March 27 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1894) March 28 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1894) March 28 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1894) March 28 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1894) March 28 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1894) March 28 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1894) March 28 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter and film producer (b. 1894) March 28 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, German actor, film director, screenwriter (b. 1894) March 29 - Harry Piel, film director, screenwriter (b. 189
pioneer (b. 1869) March 31 Harry Akst, American songwriter (b. 1894) Sir Harold Franklyn, British army general (b. 1885) Alma Richards Saint Gaetano Catanoso, Italian
Roman Catholic priest and saint (b. 1879) Jason Robards Sr., American stage and screen actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 5 - Mario Fabrizi, English comedian and actor (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 7 - Amedeo Maiuri, Italian archaeologist (b. 1892) Oskari Tokoi, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finland (b. 1873) April 8 - Osta Party of Finla
1886) April 8 - Irena Káňová, Slovak politician (b. 1893)[103] April 19 Benno Moiseiwitsch, Jewish-Ukrainian pianist (b. 1895) April 12 Nicolette Bruining, Dutch theologian and humanitarian (b. 1886)[104] Felix Manalo, 1st Executive Minister,
Iglesia ni Cristo (b. 1886) Herbie Nichols, American jazz pianist and composer (b. 1919) April 14 Abdel Messih El-Makari, Egyptian Coptic Orthodox monk, priest and saint (b. 1893) April 23 Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Israel historian and politician,
2nd President of Israel (b. 1884) Ferruccio Cerio, Italian film writer and director (b. 1904) Paul Fejos, Hungarian film director (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American baseball player (b. 1895) Don C. Harvey, American television and film actor (b. 1897) Harry Harper, American film actor (b. 1894) William Lewis Moore, American postal worker (b. 1927)
April 24 Rino Corso Fougier, Italian air force general (b. 1894) Leonid Lukov, Soviet film director and actor (b. 1888) April 27 - Kenneth Macgowan, American film producer (b. 1888) April 30 Giovanni Grasso, Italian film actor (b. 1888) William C. Mellor,
American cinematographer (b. 1903) Bryant Washburn, American film actor (b. 1889) Herbert Spencer Gasser Mehdi Frashëri May 1 - Lope K. Santos, Filipino writer, Father of Philippine National Language and Grammar (b. 1879) May 2 - Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic and writer (b. 1886) May 5 - Mohamed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign
Affairs of Algeria (assassinated) (b. 1880) May 12 Robert Kerr, Canadian Olympic athlete (b. 1882) A. W. Tozer, American Protestant pastor
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(b. 1872) May 16 - Oleg Penkovsky, Soviet military officer & spy (b. 1919) May 24 - Elmore James, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1939) May 24 - Elmore James, American football player, first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy (b. 1872) May 28 - Ion Agârbiceanu, Romanian writer, journalist, politician and priest (b. 1882)[105] May 29 - Netta Muskett, British novelist (b. 1887) May 31 - Edith Hamilton, German-American classical scholar (b. 1887) Pope John XXIII (b. 1881) Nâzım Hikmet, Turkish poet (b. 1902) June 5 - Adrian Carton de Wiart, English general (b. 1880) June 6 - William Baziotes, American actress (b. 1894) June 9 - Jacques Villon, French painter (b. 1884) June 11 Thích Quảng Đức, Vietnamese Buddhist monk (suicide) (b. 1897) Syed Abdul Rahim, First Indian national

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football manager (b. 1909) Alfred V. Kidder, American archaeologist (b. 1885) June 12 Medgar Evers, American civil rights activist (b. 1883) John Cowper Powys, British novelist (b. 1872)[106] June 18 - Pedro Armendáriz,
Mexican actor (b. 1912) June 24 - Maria Guadalupe Garcia Zavala, Mexican Roman Catholic religious professed and saint (b. 1884) June 27 - John Maurice Clark, American economist (b. 1886) July 1 - Sultan Abdullah bin Khalifa of
Zanzibar (b. 1910) July 4 - Bernard Freyberg, British army general and Governor-General of New Zealand (b. 1889) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 7 - Frank P. Lahm, American aviator (b. 1877)[107] July 10 - Ezz El-Dine Zulficar, Egyptian filmmaker (b. 1919)[108] July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1899) July 8 - George (b. 1899) July 8 - George (b. 1899) July 8 - George (b. 1899) July 8 - George (b. 1899) July 8 - George (b. 1899) July 8 - George (b. 1899) July 8 - Ge
22 - Albertus Soegijapranata, Indonesian Jesuit priest (b. 1896) July 27 - Garrett Morgan, American inventor (b. 1877) W. E. B. Du Bois Georges Braque August 4 - Tom Keene, American actor (b. 1896) August 9 - Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, infant son of president John F. Kennedy (b. 1963)
August 10 - Estes Kefauver, American politician (b. 1903) August 11 Clem Bevans, American actor (b. 1880) Tanxu, Chinese Buddhist monk (b. 1875)[110] August 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 civil rights activist (b. 1868)[113] Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, Indian founder of
the Khaksar Movement (b. 1888) August 30 - Guy Burgess, British spy, one of the Cambridge Five (b. 1911) August 31 - Georges Braque, French painter (b. 1882) Edwin Linkomies September 4 - Robert Schuman, French statesman, a founding
father of the European Union (b. 1886) September 9 - Edwin Linkomies, 25th Prime Minister of Finland (b. 1887)[114] September 17 - Eduard Spranger,
German philosopher and psychologist (b. 1882) September 19 - Sir David Low, New Zealand cartoonist (b. 1891) September 22 - Bernadette Cattanéo, French trade unionist and communist activist (b. 1895) Gustaf Gründgens
Edith Piaf Jean Cocteau October 4 - Lloyd Fredendall, American general (b. 1883) October 7 - Gustaf Gründgens, German actor (b. 1893) October 9 - Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt (b. 1938) October 10 - Edith Piaf, French singer and actress (b. 1915)[116] October 11
Jean Cocteau, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 15 - Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French admiral (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1933) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1879) Beverly Wills, American actress (b. 1933) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 15 - Alan Goodrich Kirk, American admiral (b. 1884) October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French fiction writer and film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French film director (b. 1889)[117] October 21 - Jean Decoux, French film directo
25 Björn Þórðarson, 9th Prime Minister of Iceland (b. 1879) Karl von Terzaghi, Austrian civil engineer and "father of soil mechanics" (b. 1883) October 30 - Adolphe Menjou, American actor (b. 1883) October 31 - Henry Daniell, English actor
(b. 1894) Ngô Đình Diệm Ngô Đình Nhu John F. Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald November 1 Hồ Tấn Quyền, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1923) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1927) Lê Quang Tung, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell, American gossip columnist and hostess (b. 1883) November 2 Ngô Đình Diệm, South Vietnamese Navy officer (assassinated) (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1928) Elsa Maxwell (b. 1
politician, 1st President of the Republic of Vietnam (assassinated) (b. 1910) November 4 - Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican politician, substitute President of Mexico 1930-1932 (b. 1877)[119] November 5 - Luis Cernuda, Spanish poet (b.
 1902) November 12 José María Gatica, Argentine boxer (b. 1925) John R. Hodge, United States Army general (b. 1890) November 12 - 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. 1917)[121] C. S. Lewis, Irish-born British critic, novelist (The Chronicles of Narnia) and Christian
apologist (b. 1898)[122] J. D. Tippit, American police officer (b. 1924) November 23 - John Baumgarten, American businessman and politician (b. 1890)[123] Lee Harvey Oswald, American assassin of President John F. Kennedy (murdered) (b. 1939)[124] November 26 - Amelita Galli-Curci, Italian
opera singer (b. 1882) November 28 - Karyn Kupcinet, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1941) November 29 - Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban composer (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 Phil Baker, American actress (b. 1896) November 30 P
Heuss Dinah Washington December 2 Sabu Dastagir, Indian-American actor (b. 1924) Thomas Hicks, American runner (b. 1875) December 5 - Karl Amadeus Hartmann, German politician, 5th President of Germany
(b. 1884) Yasujirō Ozu, Japanese filmmaker (b. 1903) December 14 Hubert Pierlot, Belgian lawyer and jurist, 32nd Prime Minister of Belgian government in exile (b. 1883) Dinah Washington, American jazz/blues singer (b. 1924) December 21 - Sir Jack
Hobbs, English cricketer (b. 1882) December 25 - Tristan Tzara, French poet (b. 1895)[125] A. J. Liebling, American journalist (b. 1904) Physics - Eugene Wigner, Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen
Chemistry - Karl Ziegler and Giulio Natta Physiology or Medicine - Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley Literature - Giorgos Seferis Peace - International Committee of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cross, League of Red Cro
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19th century 20th century 20th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 20th 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 materialism, formed the First Vatican Council in the late 19th century to deal with such problems and confirm certain Catholic doctrines as dogma. Religious missionaries were sent from the Americas and Europe to Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In the Middle East, it was an era of change
and reform. The Islamic gunpowder empires fell into decline and European imperialism brought much of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and almost all of Africa under colonial rule. Reformers were opposed at every turn by conservatives who strove to maintain the centuries-old Islamic laws and social order.[1] The 19th century also saw the collapse of the
large Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mughal empires, which paved the way for the growing influence of the British, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese empires along with the United States. Following the defeat of France in the Napoleonic Wars, it marked the end of France's status as the world superpower. Britain took
France's status as the world superpower, the British and Russian empires expanded considerably, becoming two of the world's leading powers. Russia expanded its territory to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Ottoman Empire underwent a period of Westernization and reform known as the Tanzimat, vastly increasing its control over core territories in
the Middle East. However, it remained in decline and became known as the sick man of Europe, losing territory in the Balkans and North Africa. The remaining powers in the Indian subcontinent, such as the Maratha and Sikh empires, suffered a massive decline, and their dissatisfaction with the British East India Company's rule led to the Indian
Rebellion of 1857 and the company's dissolution. India was later ruled directly by the British Raj. During the post-Napoleonic era (after 1815), Britain enforced what became known as the Pax Britain's overseas possessions grew
rapidly in the first half of the century, especially with the expansion of vast territories in Canada, Australia, India, and in the last two decades of the century, the British controlled a fifth 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 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 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 Victorian era was
notorious for the employment of young children in factories and mines, as well as strict social norms regarding modesty and gender roles.[6] Japan embarked on a program of rapid modernization following the Meiji Restoration, before defeating China, under the Qing dynasty, in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and the understanding
of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the Western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from approximately 200 million to more than 400 million.[7] The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in
land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fuelling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London became the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population increased from
1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were explored during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s. Liberalism became the
pre-eminent reform movement in Europe.[8] Arab slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River, 19th century Slavery was greatly reduced around the Barbary pirates and succeeded in stopping their enslavement of Europeans. The UK's
serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. The 19th century was remarkable in the widespread formation of new settlement foundations which were particularly prevalent across North America and Australia, with a significant proportion of the two continents' largest cities being founded at some point in the century. Chicago in the United States and
Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest decades but grew to become the 2nd largest cities in the United States and British Empire respectively by the end of the century, approximately 70 million people left Europe, with most migrating to the United States.[10] The 19th century also saw the rapid creation,
development, and codification of many sports, particularly in Britain and the United States. Association football, rugby union, baseball, and many other sports 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 second Russo-Turkish War, which in itself followed the great
(Italy) Belle Epoque (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) Russian Empire Manifest destiny, Antebellum era, Reconstruction era, American frontier, Gilded Age (United States) Main article:
Napoleonic Wars For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Napoleonic era. Napoleonic 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 Third Coalition. As a result of the Peninsular War, France unsuccessfully attempted to establish Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. In 1812, the
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, 18 February 1818 Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America and South America obtained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexico, the Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America obtained independence from France. In Mexico, the Mexico and the majority of the countries in Central America obtained independence from France.
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 from 1821 and from Mexico in 1823. After several rebellions, by 1841 the
federation had dissolved into the independent countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.[11] In 1830, the post-colonial nation of Gran Colombia dissolved and the nations of 1848 Liberal and nationalist pressure
led to the European revolutions of 1848. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. The revolutions were essentially democratic and liberal in nature, with the aim of removing the old monarchical structures and creating independent nation states. The first revolutions 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 widespread dissatisfaction with politicaling factors were widespread dissatisfaction with politicaling factors were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation among their respective revolutionaries. According to Evans and von Strandmann (2000), some of the major contribution began in France in February.
leadership, demands for more participation in government and democracy, demands for freedom of the press, other demands made by the working class, the upsurge of nationalism, and the regrouping of established government forces. [12] Main articles: Abolitionism and American Civil War Politician and philanthropist William Wilberforce (1759-1833)
 was a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. The abolitionism movement achieved success in the 19th century, 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 Underground Railroad. The American Civil War took place from 1861 to 1865. Eleven southern states seceded from the United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary[13] on
September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."[14] He did so.[15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, [16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at
Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the 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 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, The First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-1833) occurred,
between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt brought about by Muhammad Ali Pasha's demand to the Sublime Porte for control of Greater Syria, as reward for aiding the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. As a result, Egyptian forces temporarily gained control of Syria, advancing as far north as Kütahya.[18] In 1876, Bulgarians instigated the
April Uprising against Ottoman rule. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Taiping Rebellion The Taiping Rebellion Was the bloodiest conflict of the 19th century, leading to the
In 1864, after the death of Hong Xiuquan, Qing forces recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.[19] Main article: Meiji Restoration During the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to
open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyō system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid
industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa Arrival of Bassein in 1802. 1803: United States more than doubles in
size when it buys out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This begins the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its Manifest Destiny, which involves annexing and conquering land from Mexico, Britain, and Native Americans. 1817 - 1819: British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the
Cambodia. 1867: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines such as quinine and more advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21]
Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Scramble for Africa included national pride, desired to 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.
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 Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa
by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[21] 1801-1815: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa. 1802: Tay Son army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide, Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty
 1804-1810: Fulani Jihad in Nigeria. 1804-1813: Russo-Persian War. 1806-1812: Russo-Turkish War, Treaty of Bucharest. 1807-1837: Musket Wars among Māori in many parts of New Zealand. 1808-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of
the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa. 1810: Grito de Dolores begins the Mexican War of Independence. 1811: Battle of Tippecanoe: U.S. outnumbering Native Americans resulting in defeat and burning of community 1812-1815: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native
Americans lose power. 1813-1837: Afghan-Sikh Wars. 1814-1816: Anglo-Nepalese War between Nepal (Gurkha Empire) and British Empire. 1817: First Seminole War begins in Florida. 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman
Russia. 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta and Permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by
Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta. Mataram is a de facto and de yure controlled by the Dutch East Indies. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War. 1832-1875: Regimental rebellions of Brazil 1835-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from
Mexico. 1839-1842: First Opium War begins. 1846-1848: Mexican-American War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States. 1848: February Revolution overthrew Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed; Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president. 1853-1856: Crimean War
between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. 1856-1860: Second Opium War 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. After this the power of the East India Company is transferred to the British Crown. 1859: Franco-Austrian War is part of the wars of Italian unification. 1861-1865: American Civil War between the
Union and seceding Confederacy. Dead Confederacy. Dead Confederate soldiers. In the American Civil War, 30% of all Southern white males aged 18-40 were killed.[22] 1861-1867: French intervention in Mexico and his consort Carlota of Mexico. 1863-1865: January Uprising against the
Russian Empire. 1864-1870: Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan War ends Paraguayan ambitions for expansion 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 Frenco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the unification of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the unification of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the unification of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the Unification of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the Unification of Germany and Italy, the Collapse of the Second Franco-Prussian War results in the Unification of Germany and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and Italy and I
Prussian War. Third Republic proclaimed. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire. 1879: Anglo-Zulu War results in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom. 1879-1880: Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba leads to rebel defeat. 1879-1883: Chile battles with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territory in the War of the Cuba leads to rebel defeat.
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 the
Wassoulou Empire of the Mandingo people led by Samory Touré. 1894-1895: After the First Sino-Japanese War, China cedes Taiwan to Japan as a result of the First Sino-Japanese War. 1895-1896: Ethiopia defeats Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of
breaks out between the "Liberales" and "Conservadores", culminating with the loss of Panama in 1903. 1899-1902: Second Boer 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
introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection. Another important landmark in medicine and biology were the successful efforts to prove the germ theory of disease. Following this, Louis Pasteur made the first vaccine against rabies, and also made many discoveries in the field of chemistry, including the asymmetry of crystals. In chemistry, Dmitri
Mendeleev, following the atomic theory of John Dalton, created the first periodic table of elements. In physics, the experiments, theories and discoveries of Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell, and their contemporaries led to an understanding
of heat and the notion of energy was defined. Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry - and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical
theory; they also began the use of hypercomplex numbers. Karl Weierstrass and others carried out the arithmetization of analysis for functions of real and complex variables. It also saw rise to new progress in geometry beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had
revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about including a rapid spread in the use of electrical science.
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 (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1831-1836: Charles Darwin (1809-1882) 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isolated by Sir Humphry Davy. 1807: Potassium and Sodium are individually isola
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 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 invented into sea by the French Navy
1860: Benjamin Tyler Henry invents the 16-shot Henry Rifle 1861: Richard Gatling invents the Gatling Gun, first modern machine gun used notably in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg 1862: First meeting in combat of ironclad warships, USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, during the American Civil War. 1863: First section of the London
Underground opens. 1866: Successful transatlantic telegraph cable follows an earlier attempt in 1858. 1867: Alfred Nobel 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 God Worshipping Society, founds the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1857: In Paris, France, Allan Kardec, publishes The Spirits' Book and founds the Spiritism. 1868: In Japan, State Shinto is established amidst the Meij
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
Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. 1848: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish The Communist Manifesto. 1849: Josiah Henson publishes The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself. 1851: Herman Melville publishes Moby-Dick. 1851: Sojourner Truth delivers the speech "Ain't I a Woman?"
1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin. 1855: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of Leaves of Grass. 1855: Frederick Douglass publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1862: Victor Hugo publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedom. 1865: Walt Whitman publishes the first edition of My Bondage and My Freedo
with the novel Cinq semaines en ballon. 1865: Lewis Carroll publishes Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. 1869: Leo Tolstoy publishes War and Peace. Auguste Renoir, Bal du moulin de la Galette, 1876, Musée d'Orsay 1875: Georges Bizet's opera Carmen premiers in Paris. 1876: Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle is first performed in its entirety. 1883: Robert
Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island is published. 1884: Mark Twain publishes the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. 1886: Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is published. 1887: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes his first Sherlock Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet. 1889: Vincent van Gogh paints The Starry Night. 1889: Moulin
Rouge opens in Paris. 1892: Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite premières in St Petersburg. 1894: Rudyard Kipling's The Jungle Book is published 1895: Trial of Oscar Wilde and 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 photography, List of photojournalists, Photojournalists, Photojournalism, and Daguerreotype One of the first photographs, produced by Nicéphore Niépce in 1826
Nadar, self-portrait, c. 1860 Ottomar Anschütz, chronophotographer Mathew Brady, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American West notably Native American West notably Native American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the American Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the Civil War Edward S. Curtis, documented the Civil War Edward S. Curtis Civil War Edward S. 
film Hércules Florence, pioneer inventor of photographer Auguste and Louis Lumière, pioneer motion photographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer, chronophotographer Nadar a.k.a. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, portrait photographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer, chronophotographer Nicéphore Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer motion photographer Niépce, pioneer mot
inventor of photography Louis Le Prince, motion picture inventor and pioneer film-maker Sergey Prokudin-Gorsky, chemist and photographic process. Main articles: History of art § 19th century, Western painting, and Ukiyo-e Francisco Goya, The Third of May 1808, 1814, Museo del
Prado Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830, Louvre Vincent van Gogh, Self-portrait, 1889, National Gallery of Art Biscuits Lefèvre-Utile poster artwork by Alphonse Mucha, 1897 The Realism and Romanticism of the early 19th century gave way to Impressionism and Post-Impressionism in the later half of the century, with Paris being the
dominant art capital of the world. In the United States the Hudson River School was prominent. 19th-century painters included: Ivan Aivazovsky Léon Bakst Albert Bierstadt William Blake Arnold Böcklin Rosa Bonheur William Burges Mary Cassatt Camille
Corot Gustave Courbet Honoré Daumier Edgar Degas Eugène Delacroix Thomas Eakins Caspar David Friedrich Paul Gauguin Théodore Géricault Vincent van Gogh William Morris Francisco Goya Andō Hiroshige Hokusai Winslow Homer Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres Isaac Levitan Édouard Manet Claude Monet Gustave Moreau Berthe Morisot Edvard
Munch Mikhail Nesterov Camille Pissarro Augustus Pugin Pierre-Auguste Renoir Ilya Repin Auguste Rodin Albert Pinkham Ryder John Singer Sargent Valentin Serov Georges Seurat Ivan Shishkin Vasily Surikov James Abbott
McNeill Whistler Tsukioka Yoshitoshi Main articles: List of Romantic music, and Romantic music, and Romantic music from the Classical era to become the primary form of instrumental compositions throughout the 19th century. Much of the music from
the 19th century was referred to as being in the Romantic style. Many great composers lived through this era such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Liszt, Frédéric Chopin, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Richard Wagner. The list includes: Mily Balakirev Ludwig van Beethoven Hector Berlioz Georges Bizet Alexander Borodin Johannes Brahms Anton
Bruckner Frédéric Chopin Claude Debussy Antonín Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Dvořák Mikhail Glinka Edvard Grieg Scott Joplin Alexandre Levy Franz Liszt Gustav Mahler Felix Mendelssohn Modest Mussorgsky Jacques Offenbach Niccolò Paganini Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Rossini Antonin Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rossini Antonin Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rimsky-Korsakov Gioachino Rims
Alexander Scriabin Arthur Sullivan Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner 1858: The Melbourne Football 1867: The Marquess of Queensberry Rules for boxing are published. 1872: The first recognised international football match, between England and Scotland, is played
1877: The first test cricket match, between England and Australia, is played, 1891: Basketball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented by James Naismith. 1895: Volleyball is invented. 1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 19th century. 1801: The Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merge to form the United
Kingdom. 1802: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State sack Karbala. 1803: William Symington demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat". 1803: The Wahhabis of the First Saudi State capture Mecca and Medina. 1804: Austrian Empire founded by Francis I. 1804: World population reaches 1 billion. 1805: The Battle of Trafalgar
eliminates the French and Spanish naval fleets and allows for British dominance of the seas, a major factor for the success of the British East India Company, Stamford Raffles arrives in Singapore with William Farquhar to establish a trading post for the British East India Company,
8 February, the treaty is signed between Sultan Hussein of Johor, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Stamford Raffles. Farquhar is installed as the first Resident of the settlement. 1810: The University of Berlin was founded. Among its students and faculty are Hegel, Marx, and Bismarck. The German university reform proves to be so successful that its
model is copied around the world (see History of European research universities). 1814: Elisha Collier invents the Flintlock Revolver. 1814: February 1 Eruption of Mayon Volcano 1815: April, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa island erupts, becoming the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history, destroying Tambora culture, and killing at least 71,000
people, including its aftermath. The eruption created global climate anomalies known as "volcanic winter".[32] 1816: Year Without a Summer: Unusually cold conditions wreak havoc throughout the Northern Hemisphere, likely influenced by the 1815 explosion of Mount Tambora. 1816–1828: Shaka's Zulu Kingdom becomes the largest in Southern Africa
1819: The Republic of Colombia (Gran Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Liberia founded by the American Colombia) achieves independence after Simón Bolívar's triumph at the Battle of Boyacá. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica. 1820: Discovery of Antarctica.
the Maratha Empire. 1821-1823: First Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first Mexican Empire, as Mexico's first post-independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1822: Pedro I of Brazil declared Brazil's independence government, ruled by Emperor Agustín I of Mexico. 1823: Monroe Doctrine declared by US President James Monroe. 1825: The Decembrist revolt. Decembrists at the Senate
Square 1829: Sir Robert Peel founds the Metropolitan Police Service, the first modern police force. Emigrants leaving Ireland. From 1830 to 1914, almost 5 million Irish people emigrated to the U.S. 1830: Anglo-Russian rivalry over Afghanistan, the Great Game, commences and concludes in 1895. 1831: November Uprising ends with crushing defeat for
Poland in the Battle of Warsaw. 1832: The British Parliament passes the Great Reform Act 1832. 1834-1859: Imam Shamil's rebellion in Russian-occupied Caucasus. 1835-1836: The Texas Revolution in Mexico resulted in the short-lived Republic of Texas. 1836: Samuel Colt popularizes the revolver and sets up a firearms company to manufacture his
invention of the Colt Paterson revolver, a six bullets firearm shot one by one without reloading manually. 1837-1838: Rebellions of 1837 in Canada. 1839: By this time, 46,000 Native Americans have been forcibly relocated in the Trail of Tears. 1839-1860: After the First and Second Opium Wars, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia
gain many trade and associated concessions from China resulting in the establishment of the Qing dynasty. 1839-1919: Anglo-Afghan Wars lead to stalemate and the establishment of the Durand line 1842: Treaty of Nanking cedes Hong Kong to the British. 1843: The first wagon train sets out from Missouri. 1844: Rochdale Society of Equitable
Pioneers establish what is considered the first cooperative in the World. 1845-1849: The Communist Manifesto published. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention is the first women's rights convention in the United States and leads to the battle for women's suffrage. 1848-1855: California Gold Rush.
1849: Earliest recorded air raid, as Austria employs 200 balloons to deliver ordnance against Venice. 1850: The Little Ice Age ends around this time. 1850: Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch establishes the first cooperative financial institution. Historical territorial expansion of the United States For later events, see Timeline of the 20th century. 1851:
The Great Exhibition in London was the world's first international Expo or World Fair. 1852: Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro" in Rochester, New York. 1857: Sir Joseph Whitworth designs the first long-range sniper rifle. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British Empire assumes control of India
from the East India Company. 1858: Construction of Big Ben is completed. 1859-1869: Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed. The first vessels sail through the Suez Canal is constructed.
Cross is followed by the adoption of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. 1865-1877: Reconstruction in the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 1867: Canada is formed, via the process of Canadian Confederation. 1868: Michael Barrett is the last person to be publicly
hanged in England. 1869: The Suez Canal opens linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A barricade in the Paris Commune, 18 March 1871. Around 30,000 Parisians were killed, and thousands more were later executed. Black Friday, 9 May 1873, Vienna Stock Exchange. The Panic of 1873 and Long Depression followed. 1870: Official dismantling of
the Cultivation System and beginning of a 'Liberal Policy' of deregulated exploitation of the Netherlands East Indies. [33] 1870-1890: Long Depression in Western Europe and North America. 1871-1872: Famine in Persia is believed to have caused the death of 2 million. 1871: The Paris Commune briefly rules the French capital. 1872: Yellowstone
National Park, the first national park, is created. 1874: The Société Anonyme Coopérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, and Graveurs, better known as the Impressionists, organize and present their first public group exhibition at the Paris studio of the photographer Nadar. 1874: The Home Rule Movement is established in Ireland. 1875: HMS
Challenger surveys the deepest point in the Earth's oceans, the Challenger Deep 1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn leads to the death of General Custer and victory for the alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho 1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877:
Great Railroad Strike in the United States may have been the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881: Wave of pogroms
extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty; Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of
Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the
400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in
Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philopoine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba,
Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898; Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900; Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900–1901; Eight nations invade China at
the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nabi Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as
the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson
Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Émile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill, in a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka
Henry McCarty aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude
Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century in film 19th century in film 19th century in film 19th century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International
relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of history of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of history of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History of Russia (1808-1874) History
doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting
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